BERGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1861-62, 1862-63

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UTTARPARA.

SECTION IV.-FINANCIAL.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the year are exhibited in detail in a Statement (J)

Revenue and Expenditure of the year.

In the Appendix, which embraces the actual results of the first nine months, and the estimated results of the remaining three months. The total receipts amounted to Rupees 14,13,23,500 or £14,132,350, while the total disbursements were Rupees 4,90,34,100, leaving a surplus of Rupees 9,22,89,400 or £9,228,940.

The surplus Revenue in 1859-60 was Rupees 8,84,83,100, and in 1860-61 Rupees Comparison of results with previous 9,66,74,800, so that, while the results of the year under review are more favorable than those of 1859-60 by Rupees 38,06,300, they exhibit a falling off in comparison with the results of 1860-61 to the extent of Rupees 43,85,400.

SECTION V-EDUCATION.

Although as shown above the Revenue of the Lower Provinces amounted to £14,132,350, Contribution of Government for Educational purposes.

Something less than 80,000£ was devoted to Educational purposes in these Provinces during the year, or 0.566 per cent. of the Revenue. This sum distributed over a population of forty millions gives a charge on the State of less than a half-penny per head, instead of nearly 9d. per head as in England.

At the close of the year the number of Schools under Government inspection was 879, Schools under Government inspection.

and the number of Schools 52,895, as under:—

Schools and Colleges under inspection.			-	No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.		
Govern	MENT INST	ITUTIONS.	,	· ,	.			-
Colleges, General and Profe English Schools Anglo-Vernacular Schools Vernacular Schools	•••	•••	•••		9 45 7 183	244	1,425 7,417 321 10,238	19,396
AIDED AND OTHER SCH	OOLS UNDER	PRIVATE M	ANAGENENT.	٠. ,]			* .	
English Schools, (including Anglo-Vernacular Schools Vernacular Schools Girls' Schools	School of	Industrial .	Art) 		35 108 275 15	433	5,256 6,890 12,138 530	24,814
Indigenous Vernacular Scho South-Enstern Divisions	ools under	improveme	nt in Centr	al and	202	202	8,685	8,68 5
			•	.		879:	, ,	52,895

These figures give approximately one School to a population of 45,506, and one Scholar to a population of 756.

The net charges of the Department for the year were estimated at Rupees 7,79,748, the Net charges of the Department. cost to the State for each Scholar amounting to Rs. 14-11-10.

The University examinations continued on the whole to exhibit a satisfactory advance in University Examinations.

all the higher branches of education.

For the Entrance examination there were 971 candidates, 436 of whom passed successfully.

A Statement (K 1) will be found in the Appendix exhibiting the result in regard to the different classes of Schools from which the candidates were drawn.

It was stated in last year's Report that the Junior Scholarships would in future be thrown open to the Students of all Institutions, Government or otherwise, without distinction. One hundred and sixty Scholarships were accordingly competed for during the year, and one hundred and fifty-five were awarded,* 114 to Students in Government Institutions, 19 to Students of Aided Schools, and 22 to Students of Independent Schools.

Under the new Regulations of the University a first examination in Arts has been instituted, which under-graduates are required to pass at the end of their second year. The first of these examinations was held in January last, when 154 candidates presented themselves, of whom 13 passed in in the 1st, and 76 in the 2nd Division. The results of this examination determined the award of the Government Scholarships, of which 24 are annually open to the Students of all Institutions affiliated to the University within the limits of the Lower Provinces. Twenty-three of these Scholarships were obtained by Students of Government Institutions.

Examination for the B. A. Degree.

The number of candidates for the B. A. examination was 34, of whom 24 passed.

The number of candidates for the Degree of B. L. was 13, all of whom were successful; Examinations for the Degrees of B. L. and the number of candidates for the Degree of L. L. 16, of whom 10 were successful.

The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred this year for the first time. It was examinations for the Degrees of M. D., a obtained by Baboo Chunder Coomar Dey, a former pupil of the Calcutta Medical College. For the first preliminary examination in Medicine and Surgery 38 candidates presented themselves, 16 of whom were successful; and at the final or Degree examination seven candidates were successful out of 17.

Examination for the Degree of L. C. E. For the Degree of L. C. E. there were 18 candidates, of whom 14 passed.

The Sighish Colleges, and number of Students in them.

The distribution of Students among the different English Colleges was as follows:—

	Monthly Fee.	Number on the Rolls on 1st January 1860.	Number on the Rolls on 30th April 1861.	Number on the Rolls on 30th April 1862.	1
Presidency College	Rs. As. P.	122	209	227	* Junior Scholar pay Rupees 5 pe
Hooghly Collego	. 4 0 0	39-	79	66	mensem.
Dacca College	3 8 0	34	76	138	
Krishnaghur College	4 0 0	30	42	3 8 .	
Berhampore College	. 3 8 0	16	16	26	
Total		234	422	495	

This exhibits a considerable increase in the number of Students. A Statement (K 3) showing the classification of the Students of the Presidency College according to the social position and place of residence of their parents will be found in the Appendix, as well as one (K 4) exhibiting the general classification of all Students by the same standard.

Urant-in-aid Schools.

The number of Schools receiving Grants-in-aid from Government was 319, the aggregate amount of the grants being Rupees 8,641 per mensem, or in round figures £10,369 per annum.

SECTION VI.-PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

There have been no great changes in the administration of the Public Works Department Administraturing the year. The powers of Superintending Engineers have been very much enlarged; tive changes. they exercise now nearly the same authority given in the Code to Chief Engineers. The separate Office Establishments maintained for the Chief Engineer, and for the Secretariat of the Public Works Department, have been given up. There is now only one Establishment and one record, and a reduction has been made which will allow of the offices of Superintending Engineers being improved.

2. A sustained attempt has been made to obtain Contractors for the execution of public Contract works at schedule rates—repairs as well as new works.

The Contract system has been fairly introduced into the Presidency Circle, and the results will come under review for 1862-63; it is sufficient here to say that the measure promises to be a success, and that the favorable commencement made, is owing to the careful manner in which both the public and the department were instructed in the proposed rules for working; and as to the nature, manner, and Departmental rates, of the several descriptions of work for which, as a whole, tenders were invited. The accepted tenders are for one year and the rates are but little in excess of the departmental rates.

Contractors have been found for the works in Calcutta, within the Fort, at Barrackpore and its out-posts, for some works on the Calcutta Canals, and for an iron bridge over Tolly's Nullah; tenders are also invited for works in the Burdwan and Cuttack Circles, but there is difficulty in extending a system of contracts on a large scale. The measure cannot be forced and where large contractors are not forthcoming, the utmost will be done to foster a system of petty contracts; employing beneficially head workmen and artificors, and the energetic men of small or no capital who can command labor. This is the special improvement in the Department which is now aimed at, as tending to diminish establishments, to simplify accounts, and to create a very useful class of workers for the Department.

Assistance at 3. The plan of allowing officials at out-posts to undertake, the execution of petty out-Stations. Works and of repairs, which has been wied with much success in the Punjab, has been extended to Bengal under the orders of the Government of India.

Record of 4. The complete record of Government lands has now been furnished from nearly all lands.

the Divisions of the Department: The exceptions are noted below—

Standard Plans.

- 5. The undermentioned Standard Plans have been issued during the year-
 - I. Sub-Divisional Lock-up for Europeans.

Inspection Bungalows.*

- * In supercession of previous Standards, and on a reduced scale.
- III. For the internal arrangement and fittings of Court Rooms.

Abolition of 6. The question of the advantage of maintaining three Government Foundries and Iron Bridge Establishments at the Presidency has been decided in favor of abolishing the Iron Bridge Yard. The iron work for the Department will in future be supplied from the Cossipore Foundry, and when necessary, from the private establishments at the Presidency.

II.

Photography.

7. The Photographer attached to the Public Works Department in Bengal has, during this year, worked through Hidgellee, Balasore and Cuttack. Some interesting views have been taken of temples, and of public works constructed by the former dynasties in Orissa, as well as of modern works by this Government; but a severe accident prevented completion of the series and necessitated the Photographer's return to Calcutta. Some of the prints are included in the Exhibition of the Photographic Society, and although much is wanting, they show a marked improvement over the work of last year.

8. It is satisfactory to find that the Stock? of the whole Department in Bengal has Account been adjusted by the Central office of Account up to the 31st October 1860, and that pricelists are now in the hands of Executive Engineers.

The feeling which has long been expressed by the Executive Department that Executive Engineers should compile their own Abstracts instead of waiting for the Central Office to do this for them, has found a response in an order permitting the measure to be tested gradually, Division by Division, at the Presidency; and it is probable that the concession will be extended, as the Officiating Controller has expressed his opinion that, "it may be "thought advisable, as soon as the price lists of Stock for the current year are in the hands" of every Executive Engineer, gradually to allow every officer who wishes to do so, to "prepare his own Abstracts."

9. The Chief Engineer reports that he has throughout the year had every reason to be satisfied with the exertions made by the officers of the department to do their duty faithfully ment and to the best of their ability. Where so much zeal, hearty good-will, and co-operation, have been shewn generally; and where there has been, on the whole, so much of good management, and so much effective progress, it is not necessary to particularize exceptions, immediate steps having been taken to remedy matters wherever the progress or management has not been what it should be.

WORKS.

Very little has been done for the Military Department deserving of special notice. Considerable sums have been spent upon the semi-permanent MILITARY. Barracks erected in 1857-60 in repairs, additions, and alterations. At Dehree, work has been suspended, and no further outlay is to be incurred. All new works at Dum-Dum have been suspended, question having been raised as to abandoning this old Cantonment. At Raneegunge and at Hazareebaugh, the demand for additional minor works has been frequent. At Hazarcebaugh, two new Plunge Baths, temporary Stables, Gun Sheds, and Workshops for a Battery of Artillery have been put in hand. On Mount Parisnath the Barrack for thirty-three men, and the Bungalow for officers, are now ready for roofing, but cannot be covered in before next season owing to the difficulty of keeping workmen on the hill. In Fort William a new Plunge Bath has been built in the cunette of the ditch. The masonry of the Queen's Barrack having shewn what were considered to be signs of crushing, the building was carefully examined by a committee of qualified officers, who reported that there was no reason for doubting its stability, but that two of the lower verandah piers shewed signs of weakness and should be re-built: These piers were accordingly taken down, supporting meanwhile the upper floors, new piers were then built up with great care, the underpinning, always a difficult matter, being effected in a clever workmanlike manner. Arrangements are in progress for lighting the Fort with gas.

The Steam Hammer and Boiler Sheds at Kidderpore, (commenced in 1860-61) have been completed, and the machinery is now in course of erection. When the new road outside the Dock Yard lands shall be completed, the portion of the old Garden Reach road superseded by it will be closed

Establish-

to the public, and the whole of the premises with the additional land purchased in 1860-61, will be enclosed by a masonry wall.

The new Cutcherry for the Sudder Ameen at Kishnaghur has been completed. Sub
Divisional Court Houses and residences, on the standard plan,
have been commenced in the Nuddea District, at Ranaghat,
Choadangah, Bongong, Narail, Jenidah, Kotechandpore, and Satkhiriah, and are well advanced; similar buildings have been commenced at Kooshtea, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal
Railway on the Ganges, and also at Sharpore, in Chota Nagpore.

The new Court Houses at Dinagepore for the Judge, and at Monghyr and Mozufferpore for the Principal Sudder Ameens, have been completed, and some progress has been made in the construction of the Judges court houses at Mozufferpore and Chuppra.

Alterations have been made in the Calcutta Great Jail for the safe custody of prisoners, and extensive additions are about to be commenced for the better accommodation and classification of prisoners. A new upper-storied residence for the Governor of the jail is well advanced; the lower story will be used for the guard and for the offices of the jail. A new jail Hospital at Dinagepore has been completed, and at Bhangulpore the walls of the Jail have been raised, and new roofs given. Sub-Divisional Jails, on the standard plan, consisting of a hazut ward with a surrounding wall of masonry, are under construction at Comercolly, Diamond Harbour, Burhee, and Nowgong. At Rancegunge a small Lock-up for Europeans has been commenced.

A new Treasury building has been completed at Gya. At Mozufferpore and at

Chuppra Court-houses for the Collectors have been under

construction; a new Court house at Hazareebaugh is nearly

completed; some additions have also been made to the Court houses at Balasore and

Cuttack.

It has been found necessary to construct new floors to the two new Custom Sheds at Calcutta. In the first shed the floor was only of concrete, which had not sufficient strength to withstand the wear and tear, and it has been re-placed by stone paving; in the second shed the stone paving had been laid on sand, it has now been re-laid over brickwork. Extensive repairs and renewals have been completed to the Calcutta Custom House, and iron gratings have been fixed to numerous archways and openings, to prevent the pilfering, which was very prevalent. At the Goolzarbaugh Opium Factory a large Chest Shed has been completed, and the west Godown has been fitted with drying racks: A boundary wall is being constructed round the premises. Additional accommodation being required for the bonding of salt at Sulkea, several buildings have been hired and adapted for the purpose. Active preparations are being made for the laying down of iron transways leading from a new timber jetty to some of the Sulkea Golahs. This work is executed experimentally, and the jetty, which is also under construction, will be provided with cranes to facilitate the unloading of salt from vessels. If these appliances are found to answer well, and to be a success financially, the system will be extended and the whole of the Godowns placed in communication by rails with landing jetties.

After obtaining from Mr. Gilbert Scott of London a very beautiful design for a Gothic Church, to be erected in place of St. James' Church Calcutta, it was found necessary on the score of expense to set it aside, and to propare a more simple design which might be carried into execution for an expenditure not exceeding two lakhs of Rupees. This has been done by Mr. C. G. Wrsy, and the first stone of the church was laid by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the 7th June 1862, with all the ceremonics proper to the occasion, and in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

At Dinapore, funds having been subscribed for adding a tower to the church; the work has been put in hand.

At Cuttack, a new Church, also designed by Mr. Wray, has been commenced and well advanced during the past season; the walls are already built about 12 feet high, and the work, which is executed in red stone with dressed quoins, is stated to be very well done. Five thousand Rupees for the construction of this church were raised by subscription: 10,000 Rupees have been added by Government. The church is estimated to cost 15,000 Rupees and will accommodate 112 persons.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of small churches at Cachar, Purneah, Gyah, and Arrah. The churches at Raneegunge and at Bhaugulpore have been taken over from the Local Committees, and will, henceforth, be maintained at the cost of Government.

Partial repairs have been made to the surrounding tank and tomb of Shere Shah at

Sasseram. It is intended, in fulfilment of the promises made
by Government to the inhabitants of Sasseram in 1858, to
excavate the bottom of this tank and to revet the sides. The inhabitants of the town, who
chiefly depend upon this tank for their water-supply, are desirous that the bottom should be
cleansed; and that the waters, which are at present foul and unwholesome, should be wholly
renewed.

A second revised design for the new General Post Office and Telegraph Offices to be erected in Calcutta has been prepared by Mr. Wray, and the subject of this building and of the accommodation to be afforded, is now under consideration. Small post-offices have been built at Cuttack, Kishnaghur, Pubna, and Bally.

The new Copper Mint is the most extensive building which has been in progress during the year, and the masonry has been very successfully built upon a bad sub-soil. The flat roofing is supported by iron girders brought into use from the stock of imported iron for barracks: The Laminating room, which is of noble proportions, is to have an iron pent roof, which is being creeted; the roof covering is to be of corrugated iron, over pine boarding.

A new landing Ghât framed of cast iron has been constructed at the Botanical Gardon on the Hooghly river, and it is found to answer well.

Although the care and maintenance of the Embankments in Bengal demand so much of the attention of this Department and absorbs a considerable proportion of the total expenditure, there is usually little which calls for special notice. The work of completing the Hidgellee Sea Dyke has not

progressed to the extent expected, owing to sickness of the establishment, and to the great difficulty in procuring local labor, whilst salt-making was in operation. Now that the manufacture of salt in Hidgelice has been restricted, it is probable that the progress will greatly increase.

COMMUNICATIONS. from Titalyah to Silligooree, eighteen miles, has been carried out during the year, and forms an excellent direct road. The road from Caragolah is now completely bridged with the exception of, five large rivers; over three of these preparations have been made for creeting timber bridges. All the flood drain bridges have been strengthened or re-constructed, and 3,212 running feet of waterway added: All these works are substantially constructed of sound Saul timber, and will last with care for many years. The cost of these bridges has been Rupees 30 the foot forward. It is intended to metal the road for a width of twelve feet from Caragolah to Purneah (30 miles). Stone metal for about three miles has been broken and conveyed to the roadside.

Jecaguage and Nulhatty Road, 27½ miles.—Earthwork and bridges on this road completed, with exception of the Ghumberah Nullah. Metal has been spread upon eight miles and is prepared for the next sixteen miles; the remaining three and a half miles cannot be metalled until after the rains. As a continuation of this line, the imperial road from Berhampore to Jecaguage, and thence to Bugwangolah, is about to be metalled.

Source and Bhangulpore Road, 110 miles.—Northern section from Bowsee to Bhangulpore (thirty miles) nearly completed; the earthwork and turfing will be finished off during the rains: forty-four out of fifty-three masonry drainage culverts are completed, and the remaining nine nearly so. Thirteen out of fourteen lakhs of cubic feet metal have been collected, and the sublayer has been spread over nearly twenty-six miles of road. Nothing has been done towards extending the formation of the road south of Bowsee during the year, but the road where formed, has been repaired, and the whole line has been kept open for traffic.

Patna Branch Road. Nair to Patna, thirty-six miles.—About eleven miles of earthwork have been roughly completed, and the masonry viaducts on the seven miles of road nearest to Patna have been commenced. This road crosses a heavy flooded country, and in the nineteen miles, between the Poopoon river and Jehanabad, it is proposed to leave several wide metalled drains for the passage of floods: There is a want of labor owing to which the work cannot be pushed on as rapidly as could be wished.

A new line of road is being formed through the worst part of the Dunwah Pass on the Grand Trunk Road, by which the difficulties, and, it may be said, the dangers of the present ghat, will be avoided; the gradient on the present line is in places 1 in 11; on the new line it will in no place exceed 1 in 30, whilst the length of the road which was laid out by Major Briggs, will only be increased by one furlong.

Hazarcebaugh and Burker Road, 22½ miles.—There still remain ten miles on which the metal is incomplete, and additions are required to the wing walls of seventeen of the old drain bridges. It has been proposed to bridge the four rivers on this road, instead of providing masonry causeways as first sanctioned.

4

Constructing the Orlahariah and Midnapore Road, 55 miles.—Progress has been slow and not altogether satisfactory, the chief difficulty has been in procuring labor. Nothing has been done to complete the road between Orlahariah and Moisrakha, on account of the canal, along side, not being finished: From Moisrakha on the Damoodur to Koela Ghat on the Roopnarain, and from thence to Panchkoorah on the Cossi river, the metalling is about three-quarters completed. From Panchkoorah to Midnapore the whole of the metalling has been completed, and the old metalling repaired.

The Midnapore and Cuttack Road has been taken in hand during the past year. From Midnapore to Rajghat on the Soobunreeka, 49 miles, the road has been raised and six additional drain bridges have been constructed preparatory to metalling the road. From Rajghat on the Soobunreeka to the Byturnee river, ninety miles, earth raising and bridges are in active progress; ten masonry drain bridges giving 260 lineal feet of waterway are well advanced. From the Byturnee to Cuttack, 49 miles, earthwork in progress, and also masonry bridges, in opes of 10 and 15 feet span, to the extent of 365 lineal feet. The entire earth raising and bridging of this road will be completed by the rains of 1863, after which the metalling will be taken in hand.

Midnapure and Rancegunge Road, 90 miles.—This road, vid Bancoorah and Bishenpore, has been taken up as an Imperial road, and much has been done towards making it a good second class road: Between the railway terminus and the Grand Trunk Road, a new layer of metal amounting to a re-construction has been carried out, the traffic on this length is perhaps heavier than on any road in Bengal.

Lessore Road, 57 miles.—The earthwork on this road has been completed, most of the smaller bridges have been finished, but the floods of last year, which were unusually heavy, have proved the necessity for giving additional waterway.

Arrangements have been made for procuring from England iron boats and a crossoted pine platform for the boat bridge which is to be formed across the Issamutty river at Bongong.

Dacca and Chittagong Road, 128 miles.—The bridging of the road between the big Fenny and Chittagong has been commenced, the works will be placed in active progress during the next working season.

The Gowhatty to Schillong bridle road 62 miles, has been commenced, and about half completed. If this new station of Schillong should answer the expectations formed, this road will be opened out as a good cart road.

Attempts have been made to push on the bridging and improving of the Assam trunk in the Upper Assam Division, but owing to want of labor very little could be done. Deficiency of labor in Assam has brought all public works to a stand; local rates have been increased to the price for which it was thought that labor could be imported; steps have since been taken to import laborers from Calcutta.

The Darjeeting Cart Road, from Silligooree to Darjeeting, 62 miles.—The importance of opening out a cart road to Darjeeting through the sub-Himalayan range, in continuation of the

road from Caragolah, has been fully recognized; and the practicability of forming a road with a gradient not exceeding 1 in 30 has been proved: The work will be an expensive one, and occupy at least three years, owing to the difficulty of procuring labor to the extent required. The rate of wages has been raised, but the progress during the year has not exceeded the formation of about six and a half miles; the work has been commenced at the two ends, Kurseong and the Saddle; nothing has yet been done in the formation of the road from Kurseong to the plains.

In the Tirhoot district, the road from Mozufferpore to Hajeepore, 34 miles, and from Mozufferpore to the Gauges opposite Barh, via Dulsing Serai, 50 miles, have been taken up as imperial roads; little was done during the past year beyond surveys and estimates, but work will progress next season.

A road from Chuttra to Chumparun on the Grand Trunk Road, thirty-two miles, has been opened out during the year in connexion with the best cotton field in the Chota Nagpore district; nine miles of earth-work and ten small bridges have been completed.

A road to Scoree has been commenced, from a point on the Grand Trunk Road opposite the Raneegunge road, which will be carried past the terminus of the Singarun branch railway. Preparations have been made for constructing a light iron bridge over the Singarun river, about three miles from the Grand Trunk Road, which will place the Collieries on the further side of the Singarun in communication with the branch railway, which is to be opened on the 1st September.

The Cuttack and Taldangah Road, 43 miles.—Opened last year as a track, has been converted into a good fair-weather road, and the work is nine-tenths completed. The traffic is very great, and it is rapidly increasing. This road connects Cuttack with the navigable portion of the Mahanuddy river and with the new Port at False Point, which is increasing in importance.

The Superintending Engineer Cuttack Circle, complying with the orders of Government, submitted a proposal for the construction of roads to facilitate the transit of cotton from the country west of Sumbulpore, Raipore, and Chutteesghur, to the sea-board of Orissa. His proposal embraced the construction of 270 miles of new road, and the improvement of about 96 miles of existing fair-weather roads. The route passes from Cuttack viá Bankee and Sonepoor to Binka and Sumbulpoor with a branch to Sohila on the Nagpore Road: Great difficulties were encountered, but the result of the season's work has been most satisfactory; no less than 220 miles of fair-weather roads have been opened out. The road for the whole length is expected to be completed next season, but with the transfer of Sumbulpoor to the Central Provinces, the roads north of Sonepoor, to which the Lieutenant-Governor attached much importance, have been handed over to the Public Works Department of Nagpore.

A contract has been made with the firm of Messrs. Brassey, Wythes and Co. for erecting BRIDGES.

an iron girder bridge over Tolly's Nullah, to lead from Alipore to Calcutta, by the road between the Sudder Court House and the General Hopital at the site of the timber bridge dismantled in 1858. The iron bridge is to be completed before the rains of 1863,

The whole of the foundations are now completed. The abutments and sixteen piers have been constructed up to springing line, and the cutstone springers have been fixed.

The foundations of this bridge also, with the exception of one pier, are completed. The superstructure is also up to springing line with the springers fixed. The Executive Engineer has been successful in the manufacture of bricks of a very superior quality for the arching of these two bridges, and although the quantity burnt is not large, the arrangements for the manufacture have been fairly established. It is expected that the fourteen openings of the Morhur bridge will be arched over by the rains of 1863, and that the sixteen arches of the Booryah will be completed by the rains of 1864.

A project has been sanctioned during the year for restoring the Leelajun bridge on the Grand Trunk Road. This bridge, which was of stone masonry, failed in 1855. The abutments with one arch on each side are standing, as also the four central masonry arches. It is proposed to connect them on each side by five iron lattice girders supported on iron tubular piers resting on the old foundations, which are to be protected by a continuous masonry flooring with curtain walls.

Alterations have been made in the design of this bridge by reducing the number of masonry arches on the east side from five to two, and by reducing the height of the road level, three feet, which is the reduced depth of the girders sent out from England. The progress in sinking the foundation blocks has been slow: The blocks of one foundation have reached a depth of forty feet; it is intended to sink the remaining blocks to a depth of thirty feet below datum, and to protect the whole length by a continuous flooring. The piers for the masonry arches are built up to springing line, and two other piers are ready to receive the girders. All the remaining foundation piers are in progress, and have been sunk from twelve to twenty-four feet. The centres for the two arches on the east bank are ready, and the arches will be turned during the rains of 1862.

Of this Causeway 1,936 running feet have, been completed during the past year, making a total of 8,860 running feet out of 11,450 feet estimated. The remaining 2,590 feet can, it is reported, be completed by the rains of 1863. A good working project has still to be devised for the passage of the ordinary channel of the river from the end of the Causeway to the western bank: this distance is about 1,200 feet the greater part of which is dry during the summer months.

The Calcutta Canals have been maintained in good order throughout the year. A double NAVIGABLE CANALS. stop gate has been commenced on the new Canal just above the junction, to enable the Engineers to regulate the flow of the water; shutting it off from the new Canal when it is requisite to scour the bed of the old channel.

A range of Store Godowns has been built on the bank of the Canal as an experimental measure, and promises to answer financially and to supply a growing want. The only Godown finished was at once let at a fair rent.

The deepening of this tidal channel, was deferred during the great pressure for labor caused by the Calcutta drainage works and the railway works at Scaldah. The improvement of the channel will be effected during the next and following seasons. The cut-off of the Boaskhally, the first of three cuts-off, which it is proposed to make on the Eastern Canals, to shorten the distance and improve the navigation, is in progress.

The Collections on the Circular Canals and on Tolly's Nullah exclusive of fisheries,

* Gross Co	ollection	ns of Toll years.	for the	last eight
YEARS.				Rupers.
1851-55				2,13,240
1855-56		•••		2,65,263
1856-57	•••	•••		2,52,005
1857-68	•••			2,76,353
1858-59		•••		2,97,853
1859-60				2,82,868
1860-61			•••	3,65,361
1861-62				3.92.123

fines, forfeitures, &c., amount to Rupees 3,92,123, showing an aggregate increase of Rupees 26,762* over the collections of 1860-61, and a progressive increase since 1854-55.

The number of boats that entered these Canals 234,824, compared with 220,067 boats in 1860-61.

The Matabhangah was the only river which could be kept open, and the water fell to one foot. The cuts-off made in the previous year have not enlarged to the extent anticipated, but they shortened the route between the Hooghly and Ganges by twenty-four hours. These cuts have been deepened and cleared out during the past working season.

YEAR.	No. of Boats.	Maundage.	Amount of Collections.
		Rs.	Rs.
1858-59	75,316	3,78,95,925	
1859-60	72,234	2,87,68,885	1,83,856
1800-61	67,177	3,13,80,630	1,80,682
1861-62	72,625	3,23,14,375	2,93,220

TOTAL OF COLLECTIONS.

The gross collections on the three rivers during the year have amounted to Rupees 2,93,226.

OOLABARIAH CANAL.

This Channel, seven and half miles long will be opened by October next.

Staging bungalows have been completed at Carragolah, Maldah, and at Cuttack, and others are under construction at Dantoon, at Balasore, at Poorce, at Dingra Ghat, at Kissengunge, and at Nulhatty.

EXPENDITURE.

The Budget allotment for the year was 51 lakhs, to which 11 lakhs were subsequently added to be expended on special works for facilitating the transit of Cotton and exports generally.

Imperial Works Local Works Establishments	***	949 114	Rs.	31,48,895 3,42,178 12,47,787
Total Expen	diture	•••	,,	47,38,855

* Unclassified expenditure by public works officers 6 lakhs. Expenditure by civil officers

Total

Toll Collections Behar Irrigation	 	***	••• ···	72,384 19,899

The Central Office of Account states the expenditure to have amounted to Rupees 42,47,819 from Imperial Funds, and Rupees 4,91,036 from Local Funds, as detailed in the margin, to which may be added, on assumption, 9 lakhs of Rupees for expenditure not accounted for in detail.*

Of the charges for Establishments, Rupees 92,283 have no bearing on the supervision of works; the balance, Rupees 11,55,504, exceeds slightly one-fifth of the expenditure (of Rupees

53,38,855) by public works officers as noted below:—

ø	Chief Engineer		Rs.	58,281	or	1.09	per cent.
Establishments.	Accounts, Central Office		,,	1,10,688	,,	2.07	,,
KII J	Superintending Engineers		,,	1,39,806	,,	2.61	**
31.18	Executive			6,57,108	"	12.30	"
T.A.	Travelling charges	· • •	,,	1,21,134	"	2.26	"
퍾	Contingencies		٠,,	68,467	,,	1.28	"
	Total		Rs.	11,55,504	or	21.61	per cent.

92,283

About 12 lakhs of Rupees more have been expended from local funds by civil officers of which 4 lakhs have been applied to the construction of Railway Feeders, and 8 lakhs to the maintenance of local roads, making the total expenditure on public works of all classes about 681 lakhs of Rupees during the year.

Population of Rengal 40 Millious. Revenue 2,53,000 Square Miles. Area .

This total expenditure bears the following proportion to the population, revenue, and extent of territory in Bengal:-

٠,٠

Rupees 170 per 1,000 of Population. 48 " 1,000 of Revenue. " 1,000 Square miles of territory. 2,700

The outlay on public works, as classified by the Central Office of Account, has been expended in the following sums :-

> ... Rs. 5,70,534 Military works ,, 7,76,449 Civil works of State Public improvements (chiefly Communications)

or in the proportion nearly of 16, 22, and 66 per cent.

Comparing the classified expenditure with that of the year 1860-61 the following is the More detailed statements of the expenditure in each Division will be found abstract result. in Appendix L.

STATEMENT of Classified Expenditure during the Years 1860-61 and 1861-62 by Officers of the Public Works Department.

				1860-61.	-		1861-62.	
('L	ASS.		New Works.	Repairs.	Total.	New Works.	Repairs.	Total.
,			IM	IPERTAL.				,
Army Naval			5,92,606 43 7	2,47,981	8,40,587 437	1,97,481 62,797	2,91,106 19,150	4,88,58° 81,94°
Total, Military			5,93,043	2,47,981	8,41,024	2,60,278	3,10,256	5,70,53
Judicial	•••	.	1,35,576	1,22,534	2,58,110	1,77,824	1,12,331	2,90,15
levenue		• • [2,37,290	1,01,727	. 3,39,017	93,500	88,753	1,82,25
Ecclesiastical	• •	.	31,870	6,658 10,391	38,528 19,382	24,068 2,314	8,275 23,075	32,34 25,41
Educational General		.	8,991 2,64,892	1,21,115	3,86,007	1,57,401	59,840	2,17,24
Total, State	•••		6,78,619	3,62,425	10,41,044	4,55,137	2,92,274	7,47,41
Municipal		.	24,114	256	24,470		989	98
larine		1	15,564	22,749	38,313		6,120	6,12
Agricultural		•••	49,019	1,97,302	2,46,321	60,648	2,24,027	2,84,67
Sommunications Electric Telegrap			5,42,509 7,7 05	4,64,101 1,024	10,06,650 8,729	9,35,171 11,409	5,91,597	15,26,76 12,39
Total, Public In	aprovements		6,39,051	6,85,432	13,24,483	10,07,228	8,23,722	18,30,95
Total, Imperial		• -	19,10,713	12,95,838	32,06,551	17,22,643	14,26,252	31,48,89
· Admir is a consideration and consequence and admirate of		- <u>-</u>		LOCAL.			<u> </u>	
Revenue						23,837		23,83
Judicial Ecclesiastical	***	.	******	••••		3,681 1,055	•••••	3,63 1,05
leperal			•••••	*****	•••••	515		51
Total, Local S	tate			•••••		29,038		29,03
Agricultural Communications			1,83,373	1.61,287	3,44,660	20,097 1,30,182	17,058 1,45,802	37,15 2,75,98
Total, Local Pu	blic Improvemer	nts	1,83,373	1,61,287	3,44,660	1,50,275	1,62,860	3,13,13
Total, Local			1,83,373	1,61,287	3,44,660	1,79,313	1,62,860	3,42,17
Grand Total on	Works		20,94,086	14,57,125	35,51, 211	.19,01,956	15,89,112	34,91,06
Establishments					10,57,941			12,47,78

(87) LOCAL.

RECEUPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is a Statement of the sums brought to the credit of the "Amalgamated District Roads Fund" during 1860-61, and available for distribution in 1861-62:—

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,	
LOCAL FUND.	, .	1	GENERAL FUND	
Sources of Income.	Amount.	Sou	Amount.	
Net Ferry Collections Shahabad Cess Fund Maldah Bazar Fund Tolls on District Roads Convict Labor Funds Cattle Trespass Fund River Fisheries	3,79,281 12,494 184 31,324 1,25,802 60,049 25,128	trates	in hand of Magis-	2,27,862 48,432 3,30,679
Prévious year's Balances Deduct surplus of twenty-nino Districts which did not require the whole of their Funds 1,95,922	8,81,716		•	
Add, contributions in aid of eleven Districts 61,40	1,34,517	4		10/818
Total amount available for expen- diture on District and Station works	7,47,199	Total amon	uit of General Fund	4,65,196
Total of Local Fu Total of General		***	*** ***	7,47,199 4,65,196
Total of "Amalg	amated District l	Roads Fund"	***	12,12,395
The following Allotments	were made in N	Tovember 18	R61 :	
NAMES OF DIVISIONS.	tric	" Local ad" for Dis- t and Station rks.	From "General Fund" for Rail- way Fcoders.	Total.
Arracan Assam Bhaugulpore Burdwan Calcutta Chittagong Chota Nagpore Cuttack Dacca Nuddea Patus Rajshahye Mutlah Feeders		30,744 37,465 44,743 1,08,445 18,600 19,017 34,534 27,365 42,090 1,10,627 1,98,323 75,246	2,00,000 30,000 50,000	30,744 37,465 84,743 2,11,954 18,600 19,017 34,534 27,365 42,090 3,10,627 2,28,323 1,05,246 50,000
Total	•••	7,47,199	4,53,509	12,00,708

The progress made on Railway Feeders during 1861-62, is shewn in the following table:—

Nos.	Names of Freders.	Length n Miles.	Progress and present state.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY FEEDERS.

	PATNA DIVISION.		
	SHAHABAD DISTRICT.		
, 1	BICKRAM to DOOMRAON Station	27	The construction of this road was commenced with the cold weather of 1861, and it is expected that the entire works will be completed and open to traffic by August 1862.
2	Nassygunge to Bickram	13	This road is a continuation of the preceding. The earth-work, for a length of nine miles, has been thrown up, and the remaining four miles will be completed shortly.
3	Gudhegay to Arrah	12	This road is in about the same state of progress as the preceding, and its completion is expected by the end of August 1862.
4	Sasseram and Peeroo	87	It is expected that the remaining bridges to be constructed on this line will be soon completed.
5	Ganges Fair-weather Railway Feeders.	•	These are short lines leading from the grana- ries and Ghâts of Padmuniah, Hetumpore, and Salempore to the Beheca railway sta- tion. They have been made passable for Hackeries, and it is expected that these roads will be completed very shortly.
6	DOGURRAN to BEHERA	2	This metalled Feeder connects the main or Buxar roads with the Beheea railway station. It will be completed by the end of July 1862.
	SABUN DISTRICT.		* .
7	NUBBEEGUNGE to CHUPRAH		
	Behar District.	ı	These important District roads are to be completed at once. Funds have been
8	Nowadah to Behar		allotted for this purpose from the one per cent. Income Tax proceeds.
9	Behar to Barii		١

_			
Nos.	Names of Feeder.	Length in Miles.	Progress and present state.
	Burdwan Division.		
l	Soonamookny to l'aneeghur Railway Station.	111	The construction of this road was commenced only in March last, and it is satisfactorily progressing.
2	Adjai to Pogla River	58	Three-fourths of the earth-work have been completed, and the remainder will be finished at an early date. Measures are
3	Sourore to Buulpore Railway Station.	2	now being taken for acquiring the lands for this road.
4	NITTYANUNDPORE to GOOSKERAH Station.	14	Under construction, and will be completed as a fair-weather road in the current year.
5	Cutwa to Burdwan	33	Earth-work to the extent of more than one-half has been completed; the remaining half is progressing.
6	SATGATCHEA to MYMAREE	- 7	A metalled Feeder has been completed from Satgatchea to the town of Mymaree, and the present work is intended to carry the road, a distance of about a mile, through the town to the railway station.
7	Culna to Pundooah	17	The earth-work and masonry have been commenced.
8	GRAND TRUNK ROAD to MUGRAN Station.	. 1	Progress is being made in the metalling of this road, which is an important feeder.
i	BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.		
	BRUGULPORE DISTRICT.		
1	Mudepoorah to Bhaugulpore Sections I. and II. Starting point at Kaze Koryah to Phoolout.		The works on this road are necessarily heavy on account of its passing through the valley of Gogra, which extends for a length of about sixteen miles on the line of road. This valley is subject to the
	Section III.		of road. This valley is subject to the inundations of the Ganges and Kossey as
	PHOOLOUT to Moulee Kishengunge	121	well as of the Gogra river. The section of this road from Kissengunge to Mudeh-
	Section IV. Kishengunge to Mudehpoorah	35	poorah has not been surveyed, nor has the estimated cost of its construction been yet ascertained.
	Monghyr District.	•	
2	Burriarpore to Khurukpore	13	It is expected that this road, which is being constructed by the Railway Engineer, will very soon be fit for traffic.

Nos.	Names of Feeders.	Length in Miles.	Progress and present state.
3	Monghyr District.—(Contd.) Chukye to Lurhee Serai	48	A portion of this road has been constructed, but the works are now stopped and no more money will be expended on it, until it shall have been ascertained what it will cost
7	RAISHAHYE DIVISION.	15	to complete it.
1	JUNGYPORE to the MORADOI Railway Station.	15	These roads are under construction and will be completed soon after the close of the rainy season of 1862.
2	SOOTY to PAKOUR Railway Station	13	
	Nuddea Division.	NGAL K	AILWAY FEEDERS.
1	Kishnaghur to Bagoolah	11	Earth-work and turfing nearly completed; bridges and metalling in progress. It is expected that the metalling will be completed for half the depth before the opening of the railway, so as to be available for traffic. The entire work will be finished by the close of the year.
2	SANTIPORE to RANAGHAT	10	The earth-work and turfing on this road will be completed by the end of the rains. It is expected that the entire work will be finished early in 1863.
3	Kotechandrore to Kissengunge.	20	The completion of this road cannot be expected before the end of next season. The delay in the progress of this work is attributed to the very heavy falls of rain during the brick-burning season, and the consequent destruction of materials under preparation.
4	Bongong to Chagdah	20	The progress on this work is most satisfactory, and the road will be available for traffic by the opening of the railway.
5	Kopenessur to Bejfore	8.	
6	GHOSEPARRAH to KANCHRAPARRAH KHAE.	4	The works on those roads will be put in hand at the close of the rains of 1862.
7	SOOKSAGUR to CHAGDAH Station	5 a	
8	Kanchraparran to Barrackpore	16	This road, it is expected, will be completed by the end of the year, if not by the opening of the railway.

Nos.	Names of Freder	Length in Miles.	PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE
1 2	RAISHAHYE DIVISION. COMERCOLLY to the KOOSHTEA Railway Station. KOOSHTEA to COMEDPOBE	1 3	The whole of the earth-work has been completed, and also a portion of the metalling. The preliminary work, including survey and marking out of the road, has been com-
		4,	ploted.

MUTLAH RAHWAY.

		` `,		(The metalling of these roads is being
1	RAJAHPORE to SONAPORE		4.	burnt and the earth-work has been commenced. But as these feeders were
2	Comulgatchee to Sonapore		21/2	only surveyed and marked out at the close of the year under review, no pro-
3	BARRIEPORE to CHAPPAHATTY		6	gress of a satisfactory nature can be shewn upon them. The works are,
4	NARAINPORE to CHAPPAHATTY	•	21	however, just commencing to progress well.
		1		

The subjoined Statement shows the amounts sanctioned for the Feeders in the Nuddea District, the cost of survey, and compensation for the land.

STATEMENT.

	FEEDERS.	Estimate sanctioned by Government.	Probable cost of Survey and Compensation.	Total.	Expenditure in 1859-60 and 1860-61.	Expenditure in 1861-62.	Total Expendi- ture.	Balance required.
1 2 3 4 5	Kishnaghur and Bagoolah Santipore and Ranaghat Kotechandpore and Kissengungo Bongong and Chagdah Kanchraparrah and Barrackpore Total Rupees	Rs. 1,01,844 71,700 1,37,595 1,22,169 1,03,697 5,87,005	12,000 20,000 20,000 30,000	83,700 1,57,595 1,42,169 1,33,697	18,880 10,538 10,642	Rs. 23,700 24,430 49,436 51,960 22,141 1,71,670	43,310 59,974 62,602	40,390 97,621 79,567 1,11,553

The works executed during the year, with the assignments granted from local funds,

consist wholly of repairs and maintenance of roads and of
the bridges on district and station roads. Minor works
of improvement and the construction of small bridges have in some cases been carried out, but
no works of importance deserving separate notice.

EXPENDITORS ON PUBLIC WORKS BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

,	•		Rupees.
Bhaugulpore	•••		1,000
Burdwan	•		64,193
Chittagong	***		10,521
Cuttack	***		2,360
Dacca	••		1,475
Mymensing	•••		4,935
Nudden			19,139
Patna			25,044
Rajshabye	•••	•••	36,858
	Total Rs.	•••	1,67,275

The amounts expended by private individuals on works of public improvement in Bengal are noted in the margin.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL.

The portion of Calcutta Drainage Works which has been sanctioned and called experimental, has progressed steadily during the year. The Main Sewer (Dhurrumtollah Street) is now completed from the river

Hooghly to the temporary pumping station at Entally, with exception of a short length of about fifty feet under the Strand road, which will not be formed until after the rains of 1862. The temporary pumping station at Entally has been completed as far as the Engine and Pumping House are concerned; the range of Workshops adjoining are nearly up to the roof. High level sewer-works, which are to convey the sewage from the temporary pumping station at Entally to the caual just below the site of the permanent pumping station, have been placed in progress, and the sewer in North Road Entally has been completed. The permanent high level works, which are to lead from the permanent pumping station to the Tingrah Khal, and the open excavation from thence to the central channel of the lake, have not yet been commenced upon, and they must be constructed before the sewage of the portion of city, which is to be discharged through the Dhurrumtollah Main Sewer, can be led into it. The experiment with the temporary pumping station being, for the present, confined to pumping out the water only, and just so much sewage, as used under the old system, to discharge directly into the Entally cesspool.

As noticed in the last Report the expense of the Drainage Works has far exceeded the original estimate, owing to the rise in the cost of labor and of materials, and to the modifications in the project which have been decided upon by the Drainage Committee and by Government from time to time.

			and poors
Dhurramtollah Chowringhee Re	oad		3,46,860 69,622
Old Court Hous	o Street		32,830
Engineer and O	liaa Fetabl	inh.	4,49,282
ment	IICA YZDORU	11011	48,838
Tota	l Rupees	,,,	4,29.620
•		-	
		;	Rupees.
Out-fall Works	***		7,53,977
Main Sawara			821 86 138

Burness.

16.17.225

26,65,302

The cost of the Sewers up to date has been as per margin.

Based on these calculations the total cost of the entire-Drainage Works of the town would be as per margin. The question of completing the works for the whole city has therefore to be re-considered with reference to the greatcost involved.

Total Rupees ... 76,32,712 Engineering & Contingencies 7,53,271

Second Class Sewers

Third Class Sewers

Grand Total Rupees ... 82,85,983

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An ample supply to the city of Calcutta, of wholesome drinking water; is a necessity which every year makes more apparent; and this is felt to be the first and most pressing want of the city. The Government have accordingly allotted three lacs of rupees from each of the two instalments received from the proceeds of the one per cent. income tax, and the sum of six lacs of rupees has accordingly been invested for the town of Calcutta, to which the Municipal Commissioners are able to add about two lacs of rupees derived from the sums set apart for water. A modified scheme is now under preparation by the Engineer of the Municipal Commissioners for establishing Water Works, which shall provide for an ample water supply to the native quarter of the town, and for bringing water into the European quarter as far as Wellington Square.

SECTION VII.-RAILWAY.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

On the 1st May 1861 the East Indian Railway was open through from Howrah to Rajonchal, 202 miles, with the Branch Railway to Raneegunge, 46 miles.

Three and a half miles of the Sing iron Branch Line was opened for Coal Traffic in August, and successive openings were made on the Mun Line in November 1861, in February, and in April 1862, from the Teenpalar Station to Bhaugulpore, Jumalpore, and onwards to Monghyr, making the length of Main Line open, at the end of the official year, 297 miles, with 49½ miles of Colliery Branches, and 13 miles of Branches to the Ganges at Rajmchal and at Monghyr, mall 359½ miles of Open Railway.

EARNINGS	The total	amount ear	rned by the	East Ind	ian Railway
during the year 1861		Rs	38,78,667		
	The total expenses	"	19,54,648		
	Making the profits	Rs.	19,24,026		
			Control Control Control		
The number of pa	assengers carried has been-	_			4

First Class 18,801
Second Class . 71,589
Third Class . 17,04,198

Total . . 17,94,888

The ordinary Merchandize carried has amounted to Mds. 39,83,812 Gross Receipts Rs. The Minerals carried has amounted to Mds. 57,80,192 Gross Receipts Rs. 9,97,721

The number of persons killed during the year from accidental causes attending the working of the Railway has been twenty-one, of whom three ACCIDENTS. were passengers and eighteen were persons connected with the Line. The number of persons injured has been fifty-six, of whom fifty-two were employes and the others passengers.

The Train Signalling system was brought into operation during the year under review on the busiest part of the experimental line, viz., between Howrah TRAIN SIGNALLING. and Pandooah, and also on the Section from Teenpahar to Bhaugulpore, where, owing to the numerous curves in cuttings, the running of the Trains had been attended with some danger. By this arrangement all possible risk of Trains meeting has been guarded against.

The question of revising the Goods Tariff came under consideration this year, and the following are the principal changes made in the classification REVISION OF GOODS TARIFF. of goods:-Bricks, sand, and rough stones transferred from the First to the Special Class, which hitherto contained only coal: Ballast kunkur and soorkey have been added to the Tariff Sheet and placed in the special class. Seeds, Pulses, and Edible Grains, transferred from the Second to the First Class, also GRAINS. Sugar and Saltpetre, Chalk and Betel leaves. Broken glass

was added to the Tariff and placed in the First Class. Opium and Indigo were removed from Many small modifications were introduced in the distribution the Third to the Fourth Class. of articles of trade. The rates per maund for special goods

Rancegunge to Burdwan from 2 annas to 1 anna 10 pie.

Ranecgunge to Mymarree from 2 annas 3 pic to 2 annas 2 pic.
Ranecgunge to Chandernagore from 2 annas 7 pic to 2 annas 6 pic.

Rancegunge to Serampore from 2 annas

8 pie to 2 annas 7 pie. Rancegunge to Howrah from 2 annas 10

pie to 2 annas 8 pie. maund on all consignments exceeding thirty-two maunds All these changes are expressly temporary and experimental for one was also abolished. year, subject to revision at the end of that term.

were also reduced as per margin, and the system was

extended to the Station of Mugra which had not before shared in this advantage. Between all other Stations the charge is

the same as the ordinary First Class charge, viz., one-third of a

pic per maund per mile. The terminal charge of 1 pice per

It is expected that the whole length of Ruilway through the Bengal Division, 483 miles, will be opened in November next. The opening to Patna MAIN LINE. being made in the month preceding.

The important work of training Engine Drivers in India has been very successfully accomplished by the Locomotive. Department of the East Indian. TRAINING OF ENGINE DRIVERS. Railway. It is now established that the resources of this country may be confidently relied on for the permanent supply of Drivers of Locomotive Engines,

and that it is only necessary to import trained Drivers from England for the first two or three years of the working of a new Lailway.

Mr. Stokes, the Superintendent of the Locomotive Department, in the course of six years has engaged 261 Firemen in this country, of whom sixty-five have become Engine Drivers, and seventy-four others are in course of training for the same duty on the Running-Shed. The Government proposed, in appreciation of Mr. Stokes' zealous labours, and to mark the importance of the results, that a bonus of Rupees 10,000 should be awarded to the Locomotive Department, three-fifths of this amount being assigned to the Superintendent; and that a premium of Rupees 250 should be given in future to the Locomotive Department for every approved Engine Driver trained at Howrah, three-fifths of which bonus should also go to the Superintendent. It was further suggested that in the event of a Railway Company engaging Drivers trained by any other Railway Company that a payment of £30 should be made, the extra £5 being an additional perquisite of the Locomotive Superintendent who trained the man.

The subject of the "Howrah Station arrangements" has been finally disposed of. The HOWRAH TERMINUS. following proposals have been approved by Government:—

Transfer of Locomotive Shops to Lilloah, about two and a quarter miles above Howrah.

Removal of Coal Staiths to Ghoosrie. Substitution of floating landing Stages for the wooden Jetties at Howrah and Armenian Ghâts. Construction of an extensive one-storied Goods Ware-house with a paved slope in front and other necessary adjuncts. Erection of a flat topped Girder over-bridge at the Chandmaree level crossing.

These measures, when carried out, will enable the Traffic Department to manage its business with efficiency and in an unencumbered Yard.

The Singarun Colliery Branch will be opened in September next. The Burrakur Colliery Colliery Branch will not be ready till the end of 1863, but the first length of 3½ miles to Searsole will be opened in January.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The works on this Line of Railway have progressed well, but neither was the Line completed for opening by the end of the year, nor were the preparations of rolling stock sufficient to admit of the Railway being opened for Traffic by the 1st May 1862, as anticipated in the Report of last year. It was further considered an advantage that the embankments should become thoroughly consolidated before the Line is worked, and the opening is accordingly deferred till after the rainy season.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

The first Section of this Railway extending from Calcutta to Chappahatty, a distance open line.

of 15 miles, was opened for public Traffic on the 2nd of January 1862.

The experimental scale of fares charged, is stated in the margin, with monthly Tickets

FARES.

at a small reduction for the benefit of daily Third Class

1ST CLASS 1 ANNA.

2ND CLASS 1 ANNA.

Ban Class 1 ANNA.

East Indian Railway, with the Special Class merged into

the First Class; this Tariff has been sanctioned as temporary and experimental for one

year, subject to revision at the end of that term.

The following Abstract shews the Statistics of the passenger Traffic for the four months ending April 1862:—

		First	CLASS	•		
Cajcutta		33		7 2		247
4:3		Jadupore		2	,	20
58		4		Sonapore	•••	34
262	•••	7		20	••	Chappahatty.
		Second	CLASS	i .		
Calcutta		* 161	•••	380		811
206		Jadupore	•••	21	•••	21
370		29	•••	Sonapore	•••	48
S01	•••	24	•••	16	•••	Chappahatty.
		Тико	CLASS	•		
Calcutta		5362	•••	12572		3473
5773	• • •	Jadupore	***	269 7		1600
12543	•••	3298	•••	Sonapore		846
3746	•••	1563		728		Chappahatty.

An experimental Station has been sanctioned at Gurreah-Hat on the north bank of ADDITIONAL STATION. Tolly's Canal, midway between Jadupore and Sonapore.

At the end of the year 1861-62 the progress of works beyond the Chappahatty Station warranted an anticipation of the Line being opened to the Mutlah by the end of the rainy season. But a disastrous accident which occurred at the Pialee Bridge on 28th June, the completion of which work governs the opening of the Railway, has retarded operation at this river. The 1st of January 1863 may now be regarded as the earliest probable date for opening through to the Mutlah.

The changes of the Members of the Consulting Engineer's Staff proving a serious drawREORGANIZATION OF THE back to the efficiency of the Department, it was determined
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT. to appoint an Uncovenanted Officer as Assistant to the
Consulting Engineer to be also an ex-Officio Assistant Secretary to the Local Government. This
change has been carried out and in force since the 1st July 1861, and the Consulting Engineer,
in addition to the permanent Assistant, has now only one Deputy attached to his Office.

SECTION VIII.-MARINE.

Pilots 17.

THE actual strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year is noted on the margin. The number of Pilots

on the Free List was 59, and the number of Licensed

Strength of the Pilot Service.

- 12 Branch Pilots.
- 35 Masters.
- 28 Mates.
- 10 Senior 2nd Mates.
- 2 Acting Junior 2nd Mates.
- 36 Volunteers.
- 123 On active service.
- 20 On leave.
- 1 Suspended.

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It was stated in last year's Report that the question of the rate of remuncration to be Prohibition regarding the receipt of gratuities, and enhancement of the existing Pilotage dues.

Report that the question of the rate of remuncration to be granted to Pilots was then under consideration. By orders subsequently issued the receipt of a gratuity by a Pilot was Pilotage dues.

prohibited on pain of dismissal, and at the same time 25 per cent. was added to the existing Pilotage dues, and the Pilots on the Free List, who had exchanged their salaries for earnings, were allowed 60 per cent. upon the aggregate amount of Pilotage levied, while Licensed Pilots were allowed 50 per cent. of the Pilotage carned.

Thirty-six salaried Officers have joined the Free List since the promulgation of the above orders.

The Chamber of Commerce having made a representation to Government on the subject of the insufficiency of the number of Pilots for the requirements of the Port, an addition of ten Running Officers was made by the promotion of Junior Officers to the grade of Acting Mate Pilots, and a corresponding number of Acting Mates were allowed to pass as full Mates.

Another change was also introduced in the Department by the issue of orders for the Command of Pilot Vessels entrusted appointment of Officers other than Pilots to the command of Pilot Vessels. As yet this arrangement has been carried out only in one instance, but it will be adopted generally as vacancies occur, and the Officers relieved will become available to the Running List.

The number of Vessels which arrived at and left the Port during the year was 1,793,

Number of Vessels which arrived at and
with a tonnage of 13,37,632 tons, being an increase of 1,42,267
tons over the previous year. The number of Vessels which
grounded was 14, and the number of collisions also 14.

Twelve Pilots were tried during the year for various offences, four of the trials being for drunkenness on duty. Of these three were found guilty and dismissed.

The River Surveyor reported at the close of the year that the Channels from the Sea to Saugor were in a very satisfactory condition, and that from Saugor to Diamond Harbour a Steamer with sufficient power, of a draught not exceeding 24 feet, would find little difficulty in coming up on any day of the

year, while one drawing 26 or 27 feet could be brought up there under favorable circumstances of tide and weather. Several Vessels of a draught above 23 feet have proceeded down lately, taking the top of high water to cross the several bars. The Auckland and Lloyds' Channels have continued to deteriorate. The latter Channel when surveyed in November last had only 8 feet 6 inches at low water.

The number of Pilot Brigs in commission is reduced to four, all Iron Vessels, and in serviceable condition; the Fame, however, is commencing to Pilot Prigs, Light Vessels, Light Houses, &c. show signs of decay. The Light Vessels are five* in number, #1)era ... Ridge Light. and are all in good order, with the exception of the Hope, Comet ... Eastern Chanuel. Mutlah. Saugor ... which will be re-placed after the present Monsoon. Lower Gasper. Upper Gasper. Lower Gasper Light, which used to be withdrawn during the

N. E. Monsoon, has now been made a permanent light. The Light Houses at False Point, Saugor, and Cowcolly have also been well maintained.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Soonderbuns are six in number, and were visited during the year, repaired, and the provisions and water replenished.

The Moorings in the Port are 182 in number, fixed and swinging, and extend from Mint Ghât to the end of Garden Reach. They were all carefully overhauled and found in good order.

The Wreck and Anchor Boats have been as usual employed in recovering anchors and wrecked property from the bed of the river. The receipts on this account amount to Rupees 27,123; but much work has been done in the way of removing obstructions, for which no payment was received, and this must be taken into account in calculating the profits of this branch of the service.

The operations of the Shipping Office shew that the number of seamen of all nations shipping Office.

The number of men discharged 15,121. The number of Ships that resorted to the Office was 612. The actual income of the Office was Rupees 24,065-8, and the expenditure Rupees 20,665-15-3, leaving a balance in favor of the Office of Rupees 3,399-8-9.

In anticipation of the completion of the Railway to the Mutlah, and the resort of Vessels

Arrangements made in the new Port of to the new Port at that place, the work of re-laying and over
Mutlah. hauling the Buoys was commenced upon and prosecuted with vigor during the year. The buoyage has been nearly completed, and the navigation of the river is already safe and practicable. The necessary arrangements for Pilotage have also been made.

The rates of Pilotage in the Mutlah have been fixed at half those levied in the Hooghly. One-half of the Fees will be allowed the Pilots as remuneration; the other half will be credited to Government to meet the expenses of the Pilotage.

SECTION IX.-MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Number of Emigrants despatched. The result of the past year's operations exhibits a great increase in the number of Emigrants, sixty Ships having sailed from Calcutta during the

	Name of Colony.		No. of Ships.	No. of Emigrants
			20	6,936
maca		!	ប	2,161
ndad			5	2,030
tish Guiana			11	4,306
Grenada			3.	1,134
St. Lucia		1	1	330
St. Vincent		ا	1	310
Re-union]	13	5,333
		ľ	60	22,600

year, carrying an aggregate of 22,600 persons to eight different Colonies. The number of Emigrants in the preceding year was only 14,553.

Departure and Return of Engigrants for five years.

Years.		Departures.	Returns.
1857-58		13,539	4.429
1858-79	'	26,673	5,626
1859-60		23,312	3,226
1560-61	·	14,533	1,778
1861-62		22,600	1,710

The Table in the margin exhibits the departure and return of Emigrants for the last five years.

The rate of mortality in the case of the Emigrants sent to Mauritius during the year was only 1.6 per cent.; in the case of the West India Emigrants, so far as information had been received, 3:88 per cent.; and in the case of the Emigrants embarked for Re-union 5:13 per cent.; the result in every case shewing a decreased mortality as compared with the previous year.

At the suggestion of Mr. Beyts, who was specially deputed by the Mauritius Government to enquire into certain details connected with Emigration from this country, some modifications have been made in the system now in force for recruiting Emigrants, with a view to check malpractices arising from the competition of the Agencies of the different colonies. The adoption of these changes has been determined upon with the consent of the Agents, pending the introduction of a legislative enactment providing a sufficient remedy for the evils complained of.

A Medical Inspector of Emigrants was appointed during the year with a view to assist the Protector of Emigrants in carrying out more effectually the objects for which a Government Protectorate was established. The chief duties of the Medical Inspector will be to exercise a careful supervision over the sanitary arrangements of all the Depôts, and to see that the treatment, clothing, and diet of the Coolies are such as are likely to fit them for a sea voyage. He will be jointly responsible with the Protector for the suitableness of Vessels selected for Emigration purposes. He will direct special attention to the ventilation, provisioning, and watering

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of the Ships. He will superintend the embarkation, prevent over-crowding, and inspect the arrangements for the Hospital. He will impress upon the Medical Officer of each Ship the necessity of keeping up a detailed Medical Diary, and these Diaries will eventually come under the Medical Inspector's scrutiny.

The system under which the Tea Plantations of Assam and Cachar are supplied with laborers from Bengal has attracted the serious attention of Emigration of Coolies to Assam and Government during the year. It was reported that in almost every shipment of laborers from Calcutta a fearful amount of mortality occurred from Cholera and other discuses during the journey. In one case the mortality was said to have reached even to 50 per cent. From enquiries which were made, there seemed to be too much reason to believe that this fearful mortality was attributable chiefly to great want of foresight and care in the despatch of laborers, especially in the River Steamers. A Committee of gentlemen of much experience in the working of the Emigration Department was accordingly appointed to report upon the arrangements in force for importing labor into Assam. The opinion at which they arrived after careful enquiry was, that Coolics were shipped in large batches without any arrangement to secure order and cleanliness; that uncooked food was issued without cooks to prepare it up; that the Medical charge of the Coolies in many cases was left to ignorant Chupprassies, who were entrusted with small supplies of Medicine with the uses of which they were of course as ignorant as the men to whom they administered it: in other cases unqualified Medical Officers were sent in charge; laborers were embarked in some instances almost in a dying state; over-crowded Flats were lashed to Steamers day and night, and the Coolies on board were thus deprived of their only chance of free ventilation. The Committee found that there was no uniformity of system in the despatch and recruitment of Coolies; laborers, in most cases, were provided by Native Contractors at so much per head; practically the supply of laborers was, they found, an ordinary commercial transaction between a Native Contractor and the Planter, "all parties considering their duty and responsibility discharged when the living are landed and the cost of the dead adjusted." There appeared to be no specific engagement on starting between employer and laborer, -u state of things which opens a road to an immense amount of false statement and exaggeration on the part of the Native Recruiters. They found an entire absence of any efficient Medical inspection of Coolies before shipment, and even when the men were inspected by the Planter's Agents, feeble and sickly persons were, it was believed, substituted for the healthy men accepted and passed,—persons at the point of death having been known to be sent on board. There was no inspection of the boats employed. The depôt of a Native Contractor is thus described by the Committee. "We found little trace of any habitation, but a square of ground was pointed out to us, in the neighbourhood of Fenwick's Bazar, as Thakoor Lalla's depôt; and a hut, a few feet square, only now in course of completion, was said to be the sole accommodation. This square resembled rather the half-dried bed of a small tank, greatly defiled by the surrounding people, than any thing else that we can compare it with. A spot more repulsive to sight and smell we could not imagine; and having assured ourselves beyond all doubt that the Contractor's laborers did really congregate here, we felt no surprise at the stories which we heard of the numbers that yearly fall victims to disease in his hands. We found no person in this place who would acknowledge any connection with Thakoor Lalla, nor any sort of preparation for the reception of human beings, except the hut abovementioned; and we were forced to conclude that the proprietor, having heard of our intended visit, had removed

all that belonged to his depôt from fear of more damaging disclosures." The supply of women is stated to be out of all proportion to the supply of men, the rate being only 5 to 15 per cent. The smallness of this proportion is considered by the Planters to be the principal cause of the very numerous desertions which take place during the river passage and after arrival.

The existence of such a state of things at is indicated in the Committee's Report was clearly one which demanded the immediate interference of the Government. A legislative measure remedying the evils and providing some system beneficial alike to the laborers and their employers—who after all must eventually be the greatest sufferers by the continuance of the abuses indicated—is under the consideration of Government.

MEDICAL.

The number of In-Patients in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital during the year was

4,423, of whom 1,959 were Christians, and 2,464 Natives.

The rate of mortality amongst the former was 10·05 per cent., amongst the latter 26·01 per cent., both rates being slightly in excess of those in 1860, which were 9·70 and 22·83 per cent., respectively.

		Europeans.	Natives.
1	Zymotic Diseases, per cent.	58:39	51:31
	Constitutional ditto	3.16	1'*2
	Local ditto Developmental ditto	26:44 3:82	26 5 1 4:13
	Violent Deaths or Diseases	8:16	9.86

The relative prevalence of the different classes of Disease treated in the Hospital is exhibited in the margin.

In the Surgical Department there were 130 operations, and the percentage of deaths was only 11:53 to 17:93 of the previous year. The minor operations in the Out-Dispensary were 928 in number.

In the Midwifery Department there were no less than 131 confinements,—much the largest number in any one year since the establishment of the Institution.

The number of Patients treated in the Male Out-Dispensaries was 18,424 to 12,705 in 1860; and in the Out-Dispensary attached to the Female Ward were treated 3,507 women and 3,097 children.

The aggregate of In-door and out-Patients treated in the Hospital was 29,451.

Opthalmic Hospital.

	In-door Patients.	Out-door Patients.	Total.
1855-56	425	1,786	2,211
1856 57	406	1,671 .	2,170
1857-58	506	2,021	2,530
1858-59	519	2,251	2,770
1859-60	528	2,142	2,970
1800-61	482	2,745	3,227
1861-02	499		3,611

The total number of new Patients admitted in the Opthalmic Hospital during the year was 3,611, of whom 3,112 were Out-door and 499 In-door Patients. A comparison of seven years is exhibited in the margin.

The number of old Out-door Patients on the books was 25,292, and of these 3,046 were

Christians, 17,045 Hindus, 5,008 Mahomedans, and 193 of other denominations. The total number of Out-door Patients, old and new, was 28,404.

The number of operations performed was 170, exclusive of minor ones; and of these 111 were for cataract, twenty-six for artificial pupil, and the rest for extraction of the eye-ball.

The number of Lunatics under treatment in the Bhowanipore Asylum (which is exclusively for European and Eurasian Patients) was 118. Of these ten were cured and discharged or transferred to their friends, thirty-four sent to England, five died, and sixty-nine were under treatment at the close of the year.

The results in the Asylums for Native patients are exhibited in the margin. The

Name of Asylm	n,	Number of Patients under treatment.	Cured and discharged or transferred to their triends,	i racapea.	i Died. !	Under treatment at the close of the year.
Patna Moorshedabad Dagar	;	363 165 97 301	108 41 16 82	3	60 33 11 13	195 91 37 209

mortality in the Dullunda and Putna Asylums was heavy. In the latter, this was owing entirely to exceptional causes, the Institution having been first visited by Cholera and then inundated by an overflow of the Ganges, which gave rise to bowel complaints of a peculiarly virulent character.

The voluntary system of employment had been productive of the best results in the Asylums at Patna and Moorshedabad. In all the Asylums, the profits of Lunatic labor have been made available for extra comforts for the Lunatics.

The attention of the late Lieutenant-Governor having been drawn to the manner in which persons laboring under unsoundness of mind are often sent in by the local Officers to the Lunatic Asylums, a Circular was ordered to be addressed to the Magistrates, informing them that no persons supposed to be of unsound mind ought to be sent to a Lunatic Asylum without due examination, and that it is not sufficient for a Magistrate to act upon the mere opinion of a Medical Officer as to the state of the Patient's mind, but that he should also satisfy himself by personal examination, or other proof, that the alleged Lunatic is a proper person to be sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

In the Appendix will be found a Statement (M 1) exhibiting the number of Patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Lower Provinces, and the total and average expenditure mourred on this account; also a Comparative Statement (M 2) of Vaccination from 1856 to 1861.

It only remains to be noticed that a very dangerons Epidemic broke out during the Epidemic in the Villages of Hooghly and some of the Villages of the District of Hooghly, and throughout the Sub-Division of Baraset. The disease was a fever chiefly of the intermittent type, complicated by affections of the Spleen or Liver, or Diarrhea or Dysentery. It was generally attributed to the unusually large quantity of rain which had fallen during the previous season acting on the very luxurious growth of vegetable matter on all sides. On the serious nature of the Epidemic being brought to the notice

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of Government steps were at once taken to afford every possible relief. A large supply of Medicines was sent to the Villages infected, and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with a sufficient complement of Native Doctors and Compounders, were deputed to the District. Many lives were saved by these means. Regarding the number of deaths which occurred no accurate information was obtainable, but the mortality was described to be very great indeed, and whole families were carried off in some places before Medical aid could be procured.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The total income derived during the year from every source of the Municipal Department, Income and Expenditure of the year. excluding the Lighting Rate, was Rupees 6,76,026-1-11*, which, with the balance brought forward from last year's account, the proceeds of Government Securities sold, and of various petty receipts, &c., made up *House Rate collections 5,73,612 14 0 a total of Rupees 8,00,905-10-5. Out of this amount Carriage and Horse Tax 12,872 4 0 Rupees 1,80,000 were set apart for the new Drainage Account, Cart Tax 6,53,900 11 0 and Rupees 30,000 for the Water-Supply Account. The Other sources 22,125 0 11 rest, with the exception of a small balance of Rupees 6,76,026 1 11 3,311-0-2, was expended on account of the conservancy improvement of the Town.

City Improvements.

The following were the principal improvements effected during the year:—

1st.—The new Street between Dhurrumtollah and Jaun Bazar, noticed in last year's Report, was entirely completed.

2nd.—'The plot of ground known as Bamun Bustee, lying between 'Theatre Road and Circular Road, was cleared of buts, the Streets widened, and a Square completed and opened to the Public.

3rd.—The foot-paths along Old Court House Street and the Dhurrumtollah Street were completed.

4th.—The Engine at Chandpaul Ghaut for pumping water from the river was thoroughly repaired, and an extra Engine, originally intended for Nimtollah Ghaut, is being put up at the former place in order to increase the water-supply.

5th. The Reservoir on the Esplanade in connection with the Chandpaul Ghaut Water-Engine was enlarged.

The amount of Lighting Rate collected during the past year in Calcutta was Rupees Collections of Lighting Rate, and expended during the Year.

1,29,681-5-1, the total sum expended during the year for lighting the Town amounted to Rupees 1,11,272-1-1. The number of lamps lighted with Gas was 941, leaving only 59 to complete the 1,000 sanctioned by Government.

A Memorial having been presented by the Trades' Association, complaining of the inefflciency of the Municipal arrangements in Calcutta, a mixed
Commission for the revision of Municipal arrangements.

Commission was appointed by Government to enquire into
these allegations. The result was a recommendation that for
the present Municipal Commission should be substituted one Central Board, consisting of
six Members, and the Commissioner of Police as President, and six Local Boards. The
Members were all to serve gratuitously. The Local Boards were to have control of merely
local works, and the Central Board to have the allotment of the Funds of the whole, as also
the direction of all works of general utility to the population of the City. The scheme
is under the consideration of the Legislature.

REVENUE SURVEY.

The work done in the Professional Branch of the Survey embraced an area of 10,262 square miles, of which 4,662 was Mouzahwar, and the rest (5,600 square miles) Topographical. The estimated expenditure for the entire work is Rupees 2,57,885, which gives an average of Rupees 25.2 per square mile.

Non-Professional.	•	The work	done	in	the	Non-Professional	Branch	may	be
Non-Professional.	e	xhibited as	under	:					

Number of Villages demarca	ted, having an est	timated s	rea of 3,5 0	8 square miles	٠	7,201
Number of Thakbust Maps m	ade over to Surve	eyor	•••	•••		5,810
Number of Boundary dispute	cases decided		•••	***	••	1,009
Number of other cases dispos	ed of	••• .	•••	•••		20,135
Number of duplicate Maps pr	epared		•••	•••		3,631
Number of Registers complete	.ed :—					
Mouzahwar	Mouzahs		***	•••		5,936
Mchalwar	Mouzahs		•••	***		9,971

The estimated expenditure of the work in this branch is Rupces 1,87,036-4-11.

Detailed Returns (N 1 and N 2) of the Professional and Non-Professional work accomplished during the year will be found in the Appendix, together with a Statement (N 3) exhibiting the extent to which the Survey records have been made use of by public Officers and private individuals within the last five years.

STATIONERY.

At the suggestion of the Civil Finance Commission the Government of India authorized the Changes in the Department during the introduction of certain changes in the Stationery Department during the year, with a view to the reduction of expenditure. The most important of these alterations are, first, that the supplies from England hitherto received through the Home Authorities are henceforth to be obtained by contract with English Manufacturers; and next, that the purchases made in this country are to be made by regular contracts. The rest of the changes have reference mainly to the

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substitution, to some extent, of cheaper qualities of paper and other articles of issue for the more expensive qualities now in use, a d to the proper checking of the consumption of Stationery in all Departments.

In pursuance with the orders of the Government of India the Superintendent of

Tenders for the supply of Stationery.

Stationery invited Tenders for the supply of Stationery for
1862-63 by public advertisement; and the Board of Revenue,
after having had under their consideration the Tenders which were submitted, and having
inspected the samples sent with them, have accepted the most eligible offers. This
has been intimated accordingly to the persons concerned, and the Solicitor to Government is
now engaged in drawing up Contracts for their signature.

The operations of the year under report show that the total cost of Stationery purchased during the year, plus the stock in hand at its commencement amounted to Rupees 6,13,508, or less by Rupees 1,73,489 than the purchases, importations, and stock of the preceding year.

The value of Stationery issued was Rupces 4,23,704, which also exhibits a reduction to the extent of Rupces 81,661; and the value of Mofussil purchases was Rupces 1,91,705.

The net amount realized on account of Stationery sold was Rupees 6,184.

THE INDIGO DISTRICTS.

Some anxiety was naturally felt for the tranquillity of the Indigo Districts during the Precautions taken for the prevention of disturbances during the sowing season, and every possible precaution was taken for the prevention of disturbances. The new arrangements for sub-dividing the Districts of the Nuddea Division had been completed before the season commenced, and one Magisterial Officer was appointed to each new Sub-Division. Extra Deputy Magistrates were also posted wherever their services were required, and Detachments of Native Infantry, of the strength of 200 men each, were placed in the Sudder Stations of the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The Magistrates of all the Indigo Districts generally were further authorized to entertain extra bodies of Police wherever they might find it necessary to do so, and they were directed to keep these in readiness, in compact bodies of not less than twenty-five men, that they might be rapidly moved about as occasion might require.

Notwithstanding these precautions the year under review did not pass off altogether without disturbances. The specific acts of violence, however, were not many in number, and in most of them the offenders were arrested and punished. There were also illegal assemblies in several places, but the prompt appearance of the Police put down these demonstrations in almost every case.

The principal question indirectly arising out of the Indigo disputes which occupied the

Measures taken for reconciling the differences between Planter-Zemindars and their Ryots in regard to the payment of ront.

attention of Government during the year was the difficulty which was alleged to be experienced by the Planter-Zemindars in the realization of their rents. The Committee of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, in submitting a Statement shewing the arrears of

rent due to the Planters from their Ryots, stated that the amount was largely increasing, and that it was found practically impossible to recover the arrears through the ordinary Courts. They urged, therefore, the re-appointment of a Special Commission in the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore for the purpose of remedying the evil. The necessity of taking some measures for that purpose was at once admitted by Government; but it appeared to the late Lieutenant-Governor that the object in view would be better secured from energetic action in the way of exhortation and explanation, and the exercise of personal influence on the part of the ordinary Sub-Divisional Officers on the spot. The Commissioners of Nucldea, Rajshahye, and Dacca were accordingly directed to issue strong injunctions to the Sub-Divisional Officers under them to that effect, and the result was that the personal exertions of those Officers in obtaining the payment of the undisputed demands for rent were attended with considerable success. It was found, however, at the same time that, in most of the cases, the questions at issue between the parties affected their interest in too vital a degree to admit of any compromise, and no settlement could, of course, be hoped for in such cases otherwise than by a legal decision of some competent tribunal.

Several applications had been made by Indigo Planters for assistance from Government

Offer on the part of Government to assist Indigo Planters holding Talookdaree tenures with loans of money to save the tenures from sale for arrears of rent.

to enable them to save their Talookdaree tenures from sale for arrears of rent; and, considering that the Talookdars in such cases were unable to pay the rents due to their superior

holder owing to the non-payment of the rents due to themselves by their Ryots, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the offer of Government aid in the form of loans of money, upon solid security, for such time as the rents might remain unrealized. Very few applications, however were received for such assistance, and eventually the power given to the local Government of granting the loans was withdrawn by the Government of India.

In submitting a further representation on the subject of the Rent difficulty, the Com-

Endeavour made to persuade Planter-Zemindars to receive, and their Ryots to pay, on account where the only dispute between them was about the rate or amount of rent due. mittee of the Landholders' and Commercial Association solicited that the Collectors might be authorized to allow time for the payment of the Government demand for Revenue to any Planter-Zemindar who might satisfy them that he was

unable to collect the rents due to him. In many cases it was stated that the difficulty in collecting rents was owing to disputes about the rate or amount of rent due, the Ryots refusing to pay the demand of the Zemindar in full, and the latter refusing to accept what the Ryots admitted to be due. In such cases the Sub-Divisional Officers were instructed by Government to use their good offices in endeavoring to persuade the Zemindars to receive on account, and the Ryots to pay to account, what the latter admitted to be due, leaving only the disputed portion of the claim to be settled at Law.

In other cases, on the Planter-Zemindar's establishing to the satisfaction of the Collector

Commissioners authorized to order a postponement of the Government demand, for Revenue from any Planter-Zemindar who might saftsfactorily establish that his efforts to collect the reuts due to him had been unsuccessful.

that he had done all that was reasonable to collect his rents without success, the Commissioners were authorized to order, on application, a postponement of the Government demand for Revenue.

Appointment of two Special Officers to exercise the united powers of a Collector, Judge, and Commissioner, in respect of all suits under Act X. of 1859, in the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore respectively.

It was noticed in last year's Report that two Special Commissioners had been deputed to the Indigo Districts for the purpose of making enquiries into the alleged combination of the Ryots against the payment of The Reports which were submitted by these Officers having been forwarded to the Government of India, it was

remarked by that Government in reply that the principal object which it had in view in suggesting the appointment of a Special Commission had not been fully apprehended either by the local Government or the Special Commissioners, and that the success of the measure had accordingly been but partial. The object which the Government of India had primarily had in view was explained to be the permanent and final adjustment of differences between the Planter and the Ryot, to effect which another Special Commission was directed to be appointed. But this order was subsequently modified on its being explained that, though Indigo was the origin of the differences, and was still, more or less directly, the main cause of misunderstanding, yet the form which they had now assumed was that of a general and vast enhancement of rents and eviction of Ryots in masses; that the work to be accomplished was something approaching to the re-settlement of the Districts where the excitement prevailed; and that the only plan which was likely to succeed under such circumstances consisted rather in the appointment of an Officer to exercise the united powers of a Collector, Judge, and Commissioner in respect of all suits under Act X. of 1859, who could authoritatively settle the conflicting rights and interests of the parties at variance. The course suggested was approved by the Government of India, and has been carried out by the appointment of two additional Officers, Messrs. E. Jackson and C. H. Campbell, to exercise the powers indicated in the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore respectively, and they are now, with the aid of a selected staff of competent Deputy Collectors, engaged in deciding all rent disputes.

Defects in the practical working of Act X. of 1859 remedied by the provisions of Act VI. of 1862.

One defect in the practical working of Act X. of 1859, observed in the course of the enquiries made into the disputes between the Planter-Zemindars and the Ryots, was the difficulty experienced by the former in the measurement of their lands owing to the refusal

of the Ryots to attend at such measurements and point out their respective holdings. difficulty has been obviated by Section X. of (Bengal) Act VI. of 1862, which provides an official measurement by the Collector on the necessary costs being deposited with him by the applicant. The same Act also provides that, in cases of wilful and unjustifiable repudiation of rents, the Court, in deciding such cases, shall be competent to award to the Plaintiff, if necessary, additional damages not exceeding 25 per cent. on the amount of rent decreed, and, on the other hand, where the defendant shall appear to have been improperly sued, to award to him a compensation not exceeding 25 per cent. on the amount sued for; it also enables the Ryot, without any suit being brought, to deposit with the Collector, after tender, any rent which he may admit to be due, any balance which the Zemindar may claim being sued for within six months.

The insufficiency of the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act of 1857 to prevent the wilful destruction of property was considered, with reference Modification of the Cattle Trespass Act to a representation made by Mr. Hills of Nischindipore. that a Law should be passed for enabling the authorities, in certain cases of injury to crops

by cattle, to inflict a fine upon the whole of a village when the parties liable to the fine are not discovered. The expediency of passing such a Law was not finally decided on during the last Sessions of the Council. In the meantime the Act of 1857 has been amended, so as to allow of a sentence of three months' imprisonment, or a fine of 200 Rupees, or both, on any person who causes cattle to tresposs on any land or on the crop cultivated on any land.

Mr. Hills having also brought to the notice of Government that there existed a strange Instructions issued to explain to the Ryots that the Government was not opposed to the cultivation of Indigo, nor desired to use its authority to force it.

spare no pains in dissipating this and any similar illusions that might be found to exist, care being taken, however, to avoid giving the equally mischievous impression that Government desired to use its authority to force the cultivation of Indigo against the will of the Ryot.

TEA CULTIVATION.

The Statistics of the Tea Plantations must be accepted as approximate Estimates rather than as accurate and carefully tested Returns. They are based on information furnished chiefly by the Planters themselves. In some cases the Managers of Factories have not complied at all with the application made to them for information, and in others the Returns given are obviously inaccurate. The local Officers report that there is much unwillingness on the part of the Tea Planter's to make public the condition and progress of their Plantations.

The Returns from Assam shew that there were at the end of 1861 one hundred and sixty

Plantations, held by sixty-two Companies and individuals.

Four of the former are public bodies, riz., the Assam Company, who have twenty-four Plantations in Seebsagur, Luckimpore, and Durrung; the Jorchauth Company, who have two Plantations in Nowgong; the East India Company, who have seven Plantations in Seebsagur; and the Lower Assam Company who have one Plantation in Kamroop.

Of the private Companies, fifteen hold nineteen Plantations in Luckimpo.e, three hold five Plantations in Seebsagur, one holds four Plantations in Kamroop, and one holds one Plantation in Nowgong.

The remaining Plantations are all in the hands of private persons, seventeen of whom are natives. Most of the Native Planters are in the Seebsagur and Luckimpore Districts, but there is a small Joint Stock Company of natives who have planted a few beegahs in Gowalparah, and one or two individuals are trying the cultivation in a small way in Kamroop also.

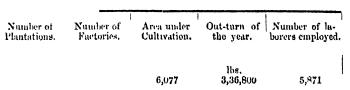
The following Statement exhauts, the progress made in Tea cultivation throughout the entire Division:—

District.	Extent of Grant.	Extent of Cultivation up to 1860.	Extent of Cultivation up to 1861.	Out-turn of Crops for 1800.	Out-turn of Crop-for 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of laborers employed in Plantation.
Kamroop Durrung Nowgong Scebsagur Luckimpore	12.953 acres 3,930 ,, 7,025 ,, 27,158 ⁵ ,, 20,143 ,,	438 445 155 2,754	622 1,077½ 797 7,581 3,105	lbs. 18,053\frac{3}{4} 52,000 70,400 10,17,109 3,32,320	1bs. 27,747 81,600 96,110 11,59,660 4,23,420	9,233 29,600 25,710 1,16,480 95,100	400 1,71,117 400	813 825 1,035 7,302 3,318
Total	71,218 1 acres	3,792	13,222}	14,90,872	17,88,737	2,76,073	1,71,917	13,293

The total area shewn to be under cultivation is 13,222½ acres; but, as many proprietors had not made any Returns of their present cultivation, it is believed by the Commissioner of the Province that the entire cultivated area amounts probably to not less than 16,000 acres.

In Cachar there are thirty-one Tea Plantations, of which six had furnished no Returns to the Superintendent. The out-turn of the others for 1861 was estimated at 336,800 lbs. of Tea, which is less than the estimated produce of the present season; but that is accounted for by the fact that the quality of the Tea produced was more attended to during the year than the quantity, owing to some of the Teas of last season having been found too coarse.

The States at in the margin exhibits the working of the Factories which had sent in



Returns to the Superintendent. The area under cultivation is shewn to be 6,077 acres, and the number of coolies employed 5,871, of whom 3,609 were imported and 2,262 local.

Up to the date of the Superintendent's Report no less than 205 applications under the new rules for grants of land varying from 500 to 15,000 acres, had been recorded. At the time of drawing up the last year's Report there were only fifty-two Europeans settled in Cachar. This year there are 110, most of whom are Tea Planters. The amount expended every month by the Planters in the District is calculated at 50,000 Rupees, and the value of the Tea manufactured at 10 lakks of Rupees. The advantages which the District is deriving from the introduction of what must soon be one of the chief staples of India are incalculable. It must be remembered that this is only the fifth year since Tea Planting was introduced into Cachar.

The only drawback to success is the want of labor; the only remedy for which is the importation of coolies from Bengal. This has been already much resorted to, but the system under which it has been carried on has led to very great abuses, which, unless speedily remedied, will prevent laborers from emigrating to Cachar and Assam on any terms. As noted elsewhere this subject is receiving the serious attention of Government.

The Plantations in Darjeeling.

Number of Plantations.	Amount of land cleared.	mount of sctually fed.		of Manu- in 1861.	Probab in 1		nber of ers em- d.
Nur	Amo	land Plan	Tea.	Coffee.	Tea.	Coffee	Nut. Inbor
	Acres.	Acres.	lbs.	· lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
30	8,767}	5,152]	27,983	8,200	78,241	2,460	4,819
			}				

The Statement in the margin exhibits the operations of the Tea and Coffee Plantations in Darjeeling, so far as it has been possible to obtain information on the subject from the Planters.

The progress thus made in the extension of Tea Planting promises well for the future of this Hill Settlement. A great impetus to this cultivation will be given by the publication of the new rules for the grant of waste lands which are now pending the final orders of the Secretary of State. The Superintendent reports that every acre of culturable land in the District has been applied for.

As indicated in the Statement there is a small cultivation of Coffee at Darjeeling, but this plant does not thrive there as the Tea plant does, and the cultivation of Coffee is decreasing. It will not grow apparently at a higher elevation than 1,500 feet, and is liable to great injury from the attacks of worms and insects.

Of the number of coolies employed about 4,000 are Nepaulesc, 298 Lepchas and Bhooteahs, and the rest people of the plains. The Returns give the general health of these people as good, though there was a great deal of small-pox among them, especially in the lower-lying Plantations.

CALCUTTA BOTANIC GARDENS.

Considerable improvement was made during the year in the manner of arranging the the trees and plants in the Botanic Gardens according to Scientific re-arrangement of living plants. their Botanical affinities. It would appear that, when the Botanic Gardens were first established, no definite plan was fixed upon for conducting the planting operations, the only method observed, apparently, being this that trees of striking appearance were placed where, it was hoped, they would prove most effective in the landscape when full grown. The indiscriminate planting which has been going on ever since has at last resulted in great confusion and over-crowding in certain places, while the usefulness of the Garden as a Scientific Establishment has been considerably affected. To remedy this evil it has been determined gradually to introduce a scientific re-arrangement of the living plants, and an area of nearly one-third of the Gardens is intended to be given over for a general arboretum. As a first step to the attainment of this object a Map of the Gardens has been prepared on a large scale, and the general outlines of the plan to be followed marked out upon it. sites for the different descriptions of plants have also been marked out by poles with labels fixed on them.

Another improvement effected during the year is that the trees and shrubs near the most frequented roads have been labelled. The want of labels to indicate the names and nature of the plants was, for a long time, much complained of by the Visitors of the Gardens. To remedy this 400 labels made of zine have already been put up, giving the Botanical name of each plant, its English, or Native, name when known, and its native country.

The distribution of plants and seeds from the Botanic Gardens were confined during the pear to a system of exchange with Scientific Establishments and contributors. The number of Wardian cases given away was 26, each containing an average of 25 plants; and the number of packets of seeds exchanged was 60, each containing from 50 to 100 species.

The gratuitous distribution of plants to private persons was confined to 549 specimens only. It has been found unnecessary to attend to private applications more largely, as all the plants that could be spared from the Botanic Gardens are now easily procurable from the numerous Native Nurserymen of Calcutta, or from the Agri-Horticultural Society. The usual supply of English and Native vegetable seeds were sent to all European Regiments indenting for them within a fixed time.

Contribution of plants and seeds to the Gardens.

The contributions received during the year consisted of 24 cases of plants, and 30 packets of seeds.

An annual grant of 600 Rupees has been made for the support of the valuable Herbarium attached to the Botanic Gardens, and the work of arranging the Herbarium is being pushed on with vigor. In accordance with the plan followed in all English Herbaria the process of glueing down the specimens on sheets of paper was carried on in this country under the personal supervision of the Superintendent. A portion of the Herbarium was at the same time similarly prepared in England by the men employed on that duty at the Royal Herbarium at Kew; and a much larger number of specimens has thus been rendered fit for consultation than would have been the case had the whole work been left to be done in Calcutta.

The additions of dried plants made during the year consisted of (1st) two instalments of the Indian Herbarium of Drs. Hooker and Thomson; (2nd) a small collection received from Dr. Mueller of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens; (3rd) a collection of Ceylon plants received from Mr. Thwaites, Director of the Peradenia Botanical Gardens at Ceylon; (4th) a packet of interesting North American plants collected by Dr. Hector and received through Sir W. Hooker; (5th) an extensive collection of plants made by the Superintendent in Java and Singapore; and (6th) a valuable collection of dried specimens prepared by M. Teysmann, Direct. r of the Garden of Buitenjorg in Java.

An annual grant of 600 Rupees has also been sanctioned for the support and preservation of the extensive Library of Botanical Works attached to
the Botanic Gardens, and a grant of 200 Rupees a year has
been set aside to cover the charges of printing a Catalogue of the trees and plants in the Gardens, a guide-book said to be very much wanted by the public, and other similar publications.

CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA.

It has for some time past been considered desirable to extend to the Hills of the Bengal

Dr. Anderson's deputation to Java.

Presidency the experiment of cultivating the Cinchona plant which has succeeded so well in the Neilgherry Hills of Madras, and Dr. Anderson, Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, was deputed by the Government of India to inspect the Cinchona plantations in Java.

Dr. Anderson received every assistance and attention from the authorities of Java, and brought back with him a large number of healthy plants. A few were retained for the experiments in Bengal, the rest were taken by Dr. Anderson to the Nursery at Ootacamund, where he made over to Mr. McIver 50 plants of Cinchona Calisaya, Wedd; 284 plants of Cinchona Palantiana, Howd; and four plants of Cinchona Lancifolia, the only four of this class ever introduced into India.

Dr. Anderson returned from Cotacamund with 193 plants, there were already in the

In submitting the results of his investigations Dr. Anderson suggested that a Cinchona

Proposal for the Establishment of a Cinona Nursery at Darjeeling. Nursery should be established at Darjeeling, and, in authorizing this proposition, the Government of India directed that the measure should be carried out in communication with the local Government.

Botanic Gardens 31 plants, and he retained from the Java

collection 65 plants, and with most of these and about 550

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ns taken in furtherance of that

Steps taken in furtherance of that measure.

seedlings and 400,000 seeds he determined to commence operations at once at Darjeeling. Thirty-four of these plants died before dispatch; and with a view of testing further the experiment of rearing Cinchona plants in the Botanic Garden, which had promised much success, Dr. Anderson left behind him in Calcutta 24 plants and cuttings. Instructions were given by the Government of Bengal to the Superintendent of Darjeeling to reserve a lot of 5,000 acres to be selected by Dr. Anderson himself within any part of the Hills. In March the whole of the plants were sent off, Dr. Anderson at the same time proceeding to the Hills to select a site for the Plantation. The casualties in transit were considerable. Out of 59 of the Java plants only I died, while of the 170 Ootacamund plants he took with him 30 were lost; the whole of the seedlings of the Cinchona Pahadiana were lost by an accident which occurred through the stumbling of a coolie who was carrying the case in which they were packed up the Hill. Dr. Anderson thus commenced operations at Darjeeling with only 211 plants; but the experiment has met with the most decided success, for, up to the present time, he has increased his stock to no less than 1611 plants, of which 1353 are of the Circhona Pubudiana. The rate of propagation will increase every month, as in periods varying from 3 to 6 weeks, the new plants are ready to be artificially propagated in their turn. The site which has been selected is situated on the east of a spur of Sinchal—the mountain on which the European Barracks are creeted—in the midst of dense forest. As it was impossible to complete the necessary buildings in such an inaccessible situation before the rainy season came on, it was determined, as a temporary measure, to turn one of the empty Subalterns' quarters into a propagating house, and this was accordingly done at a cost of Rupees 950. The sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to an expenditure of Rupees 14,753-3-2 for the year 1862-63 on account of the experiment, and a full Report will be submitted by Dr. Anderson of his proceedings after the expiration of that period.

(63) [Benyal.]

SECTION X-POLITICAL.

THE COSSYAH REBELLION.

Senious disturbances broke out in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills during the year under Breaking out of the disturbances at They commenced at Thannah Jowai in the Hill country, by the Cossyahs of Jowai, Jalong, Latober, and Shampong, in number about 200, surrounding the Guard at Jowai on the morning of the 17th January. The rioters were forced to retire at the time, but afterwards mustered 600 strong, about forty of them being armed with Muskets, and on the night of the 23rd they set fire to the Thannah, the Mission School premises, and the houses of some of the Christian Villagers and of others. The Passes from Jynteah, Amwye, and elsewhere were also simultaneously closed.

On hearing of this Colonel Richardson, Commanding at Cherra, hastened at once with all his available men to relieve Jowai, where he arrived on the 25th January, and found the Stockade, with its Garrison of sixty men, in good order, but straitened for food and worn out with watching.

In conjunction with Major Rowlatt, Deputy Commissioner of the Jynteah Hills, who also arrived early at the spot, he commenced an attack on the stockaded villages of the insurgents, four of which were speedily taken and destroyed, though, as far as could be ascertained, with little loss of men to the enemy.

The first intimation of these disturbances was received by Government on the 24th

Receipt of information by Government, and on the same date the Commissioner of Dacca was directed to send a Detachment of the Eurasian Regiment from that Station by steam to Sylhet. The Government of India shortly after ordered the despatch thither of two Native Regiments, the 28th and 33rd, from the Presidency.

By the 17th March these Regiments had all reached Sylhet. But the first outburst of the rebellion had received a check before they arrived, and on the 28th February Colonel Richardson reported that he had pressed the Rebels to the edge of the Hill country, had disposed Guards around them, and only waited for the arrival of more Troops completely to surround them. But the Force under Colonel Richardson's command was not strong enough to keep the Rebels inactive, and that Officer appears to have considered the rebellion less general than it really was; for not only did the Cossyahs continue to stockade their villages about Jowai, but they made some offensive movements in the directions of North Cachar, Nowgong, and Gowhatty. These, however, were promptly met by the Officers in charge of those Districts.

The rebellion proving more obstinate than had been anticipated a Proclamation was now issued (26th March 1862), forbidding the carrying of Arms without license in the Cossyah and Jynteah Territory; and

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this was followed up by a Proclamation, dated 2nd April, declaring the country to be in a state of rebellion, and issuing a Commission, under Act XI. of 1857, for the trial of the offences referred to in that Act.

Brigadier-General Showers appointed Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteeah Hills.

At the same time, with the permission of the Supreme Government, Brigadier-General Showers, who was already at Sylhet on a tour of inspection in his Military capacity, was appointed Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, with full Civil and

Military control throughout that tract.

On receiving this appointment Brigadier-General Showers issued a Proclamation to the people calling upon all loyal subjects to assist him in res-Proclamations issued by Brigatier-General Showers. toring the peace of the District, and on all those who had rebelled to apply for pardon and return to their allegiance. He had previously laid down a Code of Rules for the observance of the Detachments sent out for the subjugation of the Rebels, prescribing that all men found in arms were to be treated as Rebels; that the Chiefs who were known to be instigators were to be captured and made over to the Civil Officer accompanying each Detachment; that all stockades and fortified posts were to be destroyed, and all villages containing armed men to be attacked and burnt down if the villagers did not return to them peaceably; and that all Rebels coming in were to give up their Arms, and were then to be allowed to return to their homes, giving security for good conduct.

Meantime Military operations were being carried on by Colonel Dunsford, the Force having now been increased by the arrival of the 28th and 33rd Native Success of the Military operations carried ca under Colonel Dunsford. It is not necessary to enter into a detailed account of these movements. The general plan pursued was that of reducing any stockades erected by the Rebels, and, as far as possible, cutting off their supplies, while their rallying in large numbers was prevented by posting Detachments at the strongests points throughout the Hills. To pursue these wild tribes into their jungles would have been only throwing men These measures were at the time so far successful, that, by the end of March, Brigadier-General Showers reported that the Military operations might be considered at an end. Rowlatt reported to the same effect, recommending the retention of the Detachments posted throughout the country till a final settlement of the country. This opinion was endorsed by General Showers, who regulated the distribution of the Troops at his disposal accordingly The several parties posted were so arranged as to be within one or two days' march of one another with a view to preventing the Rebels from re-assembling in strength, or building up fresh stockades.

The causes of this outbreak are very obscure, and are still under enquiry, Brigadier-General Showers' final Report not yet having been received. Causes of the rebellion. It was attributed by Bengalee Merchants, who were in the habit of trading in these Hills, to the Income Tax; and by others to undefined anticipations of further taxation. On the other hand there were no visible signs of discontent when the tax was collected, as it was throughout the Jynteah Hills. Some of those questioned by Major Rowlatt again made no mention of taxation as a cause, but spoke of the establishment of a Christian Mission; to a prohibition to burn dead bodies in a certain place,

(65) [Bengål.]

which had been issued on sanitary grounds, but was interpreted to affect religion; and to the interference of the Jowai Darogah with a festival at Jalong, as having been what kindled the flame. General Showers also adds another possible cause of discontent, viz., the taking away of the shields of the Singtengs or Chiefs. Major Rowlatt inclines to believe that no one of those causes is in itself the true one, but that they may all have had more or less action in inciting to rebellion a people naturally turbulent. It was at one time supposed that some fugitives of the Chittagong Mutineers were engaged in the outbreak, but this idea is not supported by facts. Nor does it appear that the outbreak in Nowgong, in which Lieutenant Singer lost his life, had any direct effect in stimulating this insurrection.

Every effort was being made, after the close of the year, to obtain the submission of the state of things at the close of the year.

State of things at the close of the year.

The country was reported to be settling down, and it was believed by the local authorities that, at the close of the rains, the state of the country would allow of the Troops being finally withdrawn. It is probable that many who still hold out are prevented from surrendering only from fear of punishment, and from suspicions of our intention towards them.

It should perhaps be here noticed that, shortly after the outbreak of the Cossyahs, a tribe

Raids by the Kookies on the south of Sylhet.

One of the Sylhet valley, killing several persons, and carring away others as prisoners. One of these outrages, at Thannah Rajnugger, occurred within British Territory; the other two, at Nowcolly and Lushkurpore, were committed within the jurisdiction of Independent Tipperah.

The outrage within our Territory was committed on the 22nd January, several persons were killed in the burning of the Village, and several others kidnapped. The number of houses burnt was twenty-eight. This matter is still under investigation. The Nowcolly affair happened on the same date. It seems that certain persons returning from the Hills of Tipperah were set upon by some 100 or 125 Lengta Kookies, and two or three of them killed. In the Lushkurpore outrage the Kookies attacked and killed some Tripuras, and a person who went up the Hills to bring Cotton was never again heard of.

The connection of these Kookie outrages with the rising of the Cossyahs has not been established.

RIOT AT PHOOLGOORIE, IN NOWGONG.

A lamentable disturbance occurred during the year at Phoolgoorie, in Nowgong, in which

The meetings of Ryots in large bodies
at Phoolgoorie.

Lieutenant Singer, the Assistant Commissioner of the
District, lost his life. Lieutenant Sconce, the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the District, having, about the 15th October, heard that large bodies
of Ryots had been for some days holding meetings at Phoolgoorie, which is about ten miles
distant from the Sudder Station, ordered the Darogah of Nowgong on the 14th October to
watch the people and find out the ringleaders. The Darogah, on the 17th, reported that
the Ryots were mustering in too great force to admit of his arresting the leaders of the movement, and he was therefore re-inforced by a Mohurir, two Burkundauzes, and four men of

(66)

the Police Militia armed as Sepoys. The Darogah also reported a remarkable reply made by the crowd when called upon to disperse. They said that "to go to the Cutcherry to complain and hope to bring their grievances to the ears of the Huzoor was out of the question, for if they attempted to enter the Court-House they were thrust out by Peadahs and fined, consequently they had thus assembled in body to look after their interests, and would remain consulting for five days till all the people who had still to arrive from very many other villages had collected also."

On the following morning, 18th October, Lieutenant Singer was sent out to Phoolgoorie by Lieutenant Sconce; and when the people assembled Licutenant Singer's deputation to that place, his alterestion with the mob, and the manner in which he was killed. he went to the spot with the Police and addressed the crowd, asking the objects of their meeting. They stated through a spokesman-Jati Kolita-that their chief ground for complaint and dissatisfaction was that having before been lightly taxed they were now heavily assessed, and that again a fresh tax &c., alluding probably to the License Tax, was about to be introduced. They said they had met to consult on these matters. Lieutenant Singer suggested that if that were the case they had better put away the sticks which a large number of them carried. This the mob refused to do. Lieutenant Singer then ordered the Police to take away their sticks. When it was attempted to carry out this order, the assembled men who had been sitting arose, and one of the mob struck a Policeman. Lieutenant Singer then seized the stick of the striker, and at this instant Baboo Doom felled the unfortunate young Officer to the ground by a blow on the head. Upon this the whole crowd set upon Licutenant Singer and the Police. Shortly after the mob seem to have retired to some distance, leaving Lieutenant Singer for dead. Life, however, was not quite extinct. But when some persons went up with water to try and revive him a portion of the mob drove them away, and—as has since transpired on the trial—again beat the wounded Officer till he died. Lieutenant Singer was on foot, and the whole of the Police Force with him consisted of two Darogahs, a Mohurir, a Jemadar, thirteen Burkundauzes, and four Police Sepoys.

News of the death of Lieutenant Singer reached the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong that evening, accompanied by rumours of an intended attack on the town. He therefore detached a portion of his small guard to look for the body of the deceased, and took up his position at the Treasury with the remainder. He also sent an express to Tezpore for assistance. The Sepoys who went out to look for the body were met by the Ryots, who hustled them, and used such violence as compelled them to fire into the crowd, in order to make good their retreat.

Immediately on receiving intelligence of the disturbance, which he did at Tezpore on Staps taken subsequent to that event, arcest of the guilty parties, &c. the evening of the 19th, Major Hopkinson, Commissioner of Assam, took advantage of the presence of the Steamer Lucknow to convey Major Campbell and fifty Sepoys to Lokqua Ghât, from which they advanced by land to Nowgong. Major Hopkinson then proceeded with all speed to Gowhatty for further reinforcements, and reached Nowgong himself with Captain Chambers, and an additional Force of eighty men, on the 23rd. By this time all was quiet again, and Lieutenant Sconce was engaged without opposition in arresting the guilty parties and conducting the

preliminary investigation necessary for their trial. The Commissioner, on grounds that admit of no doubt, came to the conclusion that the origin of the outbreak lay in the apprehensions which had been excited in respect to the impost to be levied on Pan, and to the duty on Arts and Trades. The Bill for the first of these had not yet passed, and the latter had not yet been introduced, but to the credulous minds of the ignorant peasantry the rumours of increased faxation were all the more terrible from their vagueness. The recent imposition of the Income Tax had, in Major Hopkinson's opinion, prepared the Assamese to believe any absurd rumour regarding taxation which ill-disposed or ill-informed people might circulate.

It was shewn that on two occasions previous to the fatal outbreak the Ryots had assembled to the enquirles made in regard to the causes of the riot.

Bled at the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry in a more or less tumultuous manner to urge their objections regarding taxation. Due importance had not been attached by the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Sconce, to these indications of strong popular feeling and excitement. It also appeared that he had been in the habit of fining men attending his Court on the plea of their disturbing the Court, and had thus to a great extent lost the confidence of the people. He entirely under-estimated the danger to which he allowed Lieutenant Singer to expose himself, and is also shewn to have failed in meeting the complaints of the people in a proper spirit, and on these grounds has been reduced to the rank of an Assistant Commissioner, as wanting in the judgment necessary to qualify him for independent charge of a District.

It is only necessary to add in this place that nine persons were tried for the murder of

Trial, conviction, and punishment of Lieutenant Singer, and convicted by the High Court, six being sentenced to transportation for life, two to banishment for fourteen years, and one to imprisonment with labor and irons for seven years.

EXCITEMENT IN THE SONTHAL DISTRICTS.

In May 1861, when the Lieutenant-Governor was in Camp at Parisnath, intelligence was received from the Assistant Commissioner of the Nya Doomka Division that there were signs of approaching disturbance among the Sonthals of his part of the country, and that a sense of insecurity prevailed among the inhabitants, many of whom contemplated leaving the neighbourhood of Nya Doomka.

With a view to restore confidence and to avert any possible danger a Detachment of the Measures taken to avert danger and ender a list Police Battalion, one hundred strong, was immediately despatched from Sooree. The Deputy Commissioner was directed to proceed at once to the scene of excitement, and the former Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Robinson, who was then also officiating as Commissioner, was directed to proceed at once from Purneal to the Sonthal Pergunnahs; and, as the presence of an Officer of experience and standing capable of acting on any emergency was considered desirable, Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner of Burdwan, was deputed to enquire into the causes of dissatisfaction amongst these people, which were vaguely reported to be in some way connected with the enhancement of rent and the institution of suits by Mahajuns.

Mr. Plowden, after a very careful enquiry, reported to Government that there was actually no disturbance, and that none had been seriously contemplated; but that there was much real excitement among the Sonthals, caused principally by the proceedings of Mr. C. Barnes, a farmer of an Estate under the Court of Wards, who had had the lands measured, and had enhanced the Ryots' rents—chiefly in one Pergunnah—to an extent beyond what they were able to pay.

On the arrival of Mr. Robinson at Doomka Mr. Plowden was relieved; and the former officer, in concurrence with the opinion come to by Mr. Plowden, gave his decided opinion that there was no reason to fear a rise on the part of the Sonthals. He at once opened negociations with the Ryots and Mustajirs of Perguunah Hendwah on one side, and Mr. Barnes on the other, which resulted in an amicable adjustment of the matter; Mr. Parnes consenting to withdraw his settlement which had occasioned so much discontent, and to accept an increase of 25 per cent. on the whole Estate, to which the Ryots readily agreed. It was believed that Mr. Barnes had spent considerable sums of money in improving the estate.

Mr. Barnes, by readily accepting the more reasonable increase of 25 per cent, shewed much good feeling and judgment. The arrangement made by Mr. Robiuson put an end to all differences between Mr. Barnes and his Ryots, and left him with a fair profit on his farm, and a quiet and contented tenantry.

DISTURBANCES IN SUMBULPORE.

Sumbulpore stands on the Mahanuddy River half way between Cuttack and Eastern

The administration of Sumbulpore
assumed by the British Government in Bhonsla family, and was ceded to the British Government by
Appah Saheb and Rughojee Bhonsla in 1816 and 1826. All
its Civil, Police, and Judicial administration continued, however, for nearly a quarter of a
century following its cession, to be conducted by its own Rajahs. The direct management of
its affairs was assumed by the British Government in 1849, when the last Rajah, Naryan Sing,
died without heirs, after expressing a wish on his death-bed that the administration of this
tract of country should pass into the hands of the British Government. The introduction of
British rule was followed by necessary changes in the various branches of Administration,
which have been already described by Mr. Ricketts in his report on the District, published
among the Selections of this Government, No. XX.

Sumbulpore of late has obtained notoriety for the part taken by its Zemindars and

The part taken by its Zemindars and
Talookdars in the late rebellion. The unsettled state of the
District has up to a late date been a source of anxiety to the
local Authorities and Government.

It is necessary to mention what were the chief disturbing causes.

Among the prisoners released from the Hazareebaugh Jail by the mutineers of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry were two brothers, Soorunder Sahee and Oodunt Sahee. They

were related to one of the late Rajah's of Sumbulpore, and were under sentence of imprisonment for life, having been concerned in a serious affray in which some lives had been lost. These men soon after their release entered the Sumbulpore District, where a number of followers soon collected round them. They laid claim to the Government of Sumbulpore, and with the aid of a large number of retainers, amongst whom were several influential Zemindars, they attacked Captain Leigh, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, who had moved out against them with a Detachment of the 40th Native Infantry, and under cover of the dense jungle they succeeded in killing and wounding several of his men. The Dak road to Bombay was obstructed, two of the Dak Stations were burnt down, whilst large bodies of rebels collected in various directions and committed every description of excess.

Had it not been for the timely arrival of military reinforcements from Madras, Nagpore, and other quarters, and for the Sebundy Levy which had been raised among the Goomseas, the authority of Government over a wide extent of territory would have been suspended. Active operations against the rebels were at once undertaken, and, considering the unfavorable nature of the country, with some success; many influential men being forced into surrendering themselves to the Authorities.

The entire Civil and Military control was, for a short time, vested in Colonel Forster,

Transfer of the District to the charge of the Commissioner of Cuttack.

The District was then transferred to the charge of the Commissioner of Cuttack, a measure which had been long before recommended by Mr. Ricketts. At the same time a strong Force of Military Police, under the Command of Major Rattray, the Inspector-General, was sent into the District for the purpose of carrying on any Military operation which might, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be necessary.

On the arrival of Mr. Shore, the Officiating Commissioner of Cuttack, at Sumbulpore, he found that matters had greatly improved,—the District had already settled down into some order. Several rebels and insurgents had availed themselves of the terms of the Royal Amnesty and had returned to their allegiance.

The ringleaders and inciters of the outbreak were however still at large, wandering about in the jungles and seeking an opportunity of doing further mischief. The names of the chief of these fugitives were Sporunder Sahee and his brother Oodunt Sahee; Kanhoo Naik and Khuggo Naik, of Kolaberca; Khuggessur Dao, of Banda; Monohur Sing Mahaputter, Komul Sing, Koonjul Sing, and Huttee Sing of Pergunnah Ghais.

The Deputy Commissioner, Major Impey, urged the adoption of a policy of conciliation, of the Deputy of the restitution of property to the rebels, and its effect. Which was to be carried out, not only by offers of pardon to such of the rebels as had hitherto been afraid to come in, but by promise of restitution of the Estates which had been confiscated by Government. The grounds of his recommendation were that those who had originally surrendered had not received such fair treatment as would encourage others to follow their example, and that these still holding out had been deprived by the confiscation of their Estates of all inducement to return, for their homes and Estates being in the possession of others they would have to live

for the rest of their lives as paupers. These circumstances, taken in connection with the natural obstacles offered by the hilly and jungly nature of the country, to the successful conduct of Military operations, satisfied Government that the policy proposed by Captain Impey was the only one likely to lead to a speedy and permanent settlement of the country; indeed, there was too much reason to believe that the policy pursued by the local Authorities from the very commencement of the disturbances in 1857, was such as to create mistrust and to foster rebellion, rather than to promote confidence and encourage loyalty. Two Proclamations were accordingly issued by Captain Impey, one on the 24th September 1861, offering free pardon and restitution of confiscated property to all rebels with the exception of Soorunder Sahee, Oodunt Sahee, and Mitter Bhan, son of Soorunder Sahee; and the other on the 4th of October following, offering a free pardon to Mitter Bhan, and a guarantee of life to the two excepted in the first Proclamation. These Proclamations had the desired effect. Within two months from the issue of the second Proclamation, Kanhoo Naik and his father Khuggo Naik, with a large party of followers, surrendered themselves to Major Impey, and their confiscated Estate of Jaipore was restored to them.

From this time forward Mr. Shore, in concert with the Deputy Commissioner, was engaged in opening communication with the remaining rebels, and encouraging them to surrender. His instruments were principally village Gounteahs, or Serburakurs of known influence with the rebels, but who had nevertheless been throughout loyal servants of Government. These men went backwards and forwards between Sumbulpore and the rebel haunts, encountering some personal risk and very great exposure and exertion.

The surrender of Kanhoo Naik and Khuggo Naik was followed by that of Mitter Bhan, son of Soorunder Sahee. He was restored to the two lakheraj villages, which were enjoyed by him before the mutiny broke out.

Next came in Oodunt Sahee, who was told by Mr. Shore that though Government would not call on him to act against either his brother, or the men who had sacrificed everything for his family, he was none the less bound to serve the Government which had treated him with such leniency; and that the best proof he could give of his gratitude and loyalty was to obtain the submission of the remaining rebels. This mission he cheerfully accepted, and started a few days after he had come in for the south-west corner of the District, where it was believed the rebel leaders had assembled. But Oodunt Sahee had incurred considerable odium among the southern rebels by surrendering without consulting them, and he only succeeded in bringing over Huttee Sing, who was however by far the most influential of Soorunder's few remaining adherents. The Estate of Ghais was restored to Huttee Sahee at an enhanced jumma.

The pacification of the District having been thus secured, Mr. Shore left Sumbulpore on the 20th February, leaving instructions with Major Impey to dispense with the services of the 8th Police Battalion gradually as the country settled down, the rest of the Police Battalions with Major Rattray having some time before keen sent back to their Stations.

The entire success of the operations of the last year Mr. Shore attributes to the policy of conciliation originally recommended by Major Impey, and which he was able to carry out not only by the offer of free pardon but by the restoration to the rebels of their confiscated

Estates. After Mr. Shore's departure the last rebel Chief, Soorunder Sahee, surrendered himself to Major Impey, and there is thus every prospect of a continuance of quiet and order in the province.

It only remains to note that by a Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign

Transfer of Sumbulpore to the Central

Provinces.

Department, dated 30th April 1862, the District of Sumbulpore, with its Dependencies, was taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor General, and placed under the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

DISTURBANCES IN BOAD.

In the beginning of this year a disturbance broke out in Killah Boad, in the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack. It apparently originated indirectly in some dispute between the Rajahs of Sonepore and Boad respecting the right to a tract of country called the Bara Bhaya Des, which is divided into twelve Des or Moothas, and is principally inhabited by Kundhs. The country was formerly under the nominal sway of Boad, but it was alleged by the people that it was twice made over to Sonepore by the Boad Rajah, once in return for some assistance rendered by the Rajah of Sonepore, and once as a marriage portion. In 1830, a suit was brought by the Sonepore Rajah, who was not in actual possession, for the whole or a portion of this territory, consisting of the principal Mootha, Pachera, which was decreed in his favor by the Commissioner of Cuttack. Thus Pachera remained as before attached to Sonepore, and the rest of the country was declared to belong to Boad. The Kundhs, however, were very anxious to get back Pachera, and applied to the Boad Rajah for his assistance, but without success.

The Boad Rajah has, by his arbitrary and oppressive conduct, for a series of years been exasperating the Kundhs, who seemed to be of opinion that Attack on the Boad Rajah by the he could not have carried matters with so high a hand if their strength had not been broken by the separation of Pachera from the Bara Bhaya Des, and the loss of their head Zemindar. The smouldering discontent at last broke out, and on one occasion, when the Rajah had proceeded to a place called Kumghaut on the Tel River, some ten or twelve miles south of Sonepore, for the purpose of enquiring into a case of plundering, he was surrounded and attacked by more than a thousand Kundhs. Five of his Paiks were killed on the spot, and five others were wounded. A party of Schundics, sent to his aid by the Khajoorparra Tehsildar, were obliged to act on the defensive and were fired at. By good makagement the Havildar in command of the party succeeded in effecting the release of the Rajah. The Rajah suspected that the Kundhs had been instigated and protected by the Sonepore Rajah, with whom he has a quarrel of long standing; but there is no proof of this, and there is sufficient reason to believe that the tyrannical conduct of the Boad Rajah and his own Amlah was the principal cause of the outbreak.

Certain terms were offered to the rebel Kundhs by the Superintendent of the Tributary

Measures taken for suppressing the disturbance.

Mehals with a view to effect a settlement of their grievances.

At first they agreed to accept the terms, but subsequently retracted, and assumed a position which rendered it imperative to employ force to coarce them.

Measures were consequently adopted by the Superintendent, with the approval of Government, for suppressing the disturbance. Several expeditions were formed and dispatched against the rebels, and in the engagements which took place some lives were lost. The Superintendent was requested to use every endeavour to bring these wild and uncivilized men back to their allegiance, by promising them pardon and redress of any substantial grievance of which they might have to complain, the chief ringleadars only being reserved for punishment.

The latest reports received from Mr. Shore were of a satisfactory nature, shewing that surrender of the leader of the rebels, as the rebels were anxious to make their peace with Government, and that Narain Mullick, the ostensible leader of the rebels, as well as the principal Sirdars, had surrendered. In the southern part of the disturbed District, where some of the Kundhs still held out, a little affair occurred in which the Kundhs were defeated by a Detachment of the Police with some loss. Since this the country has settled down, the people have returned to their villages, cultivation is actively progressing, and nearly the whole of the remaining ringleaders had surrendered themselves to the Superintendent.

BOOTEAH AGGRESSIONS.

Our relations with the Government of Bootan have for some time been on a very unsatisBootanese outrages on our territory and factory footing. Constant raids have been made upon our territory, property has been plundered, the lifting of cattle and carrying off of elephants has been of frequent occurrence, and our subjects have been seized in their houses and carried away prisoners into Bootan. Similar outrages have been perpetrated on the inhabitants of Cooch Behar and Sikhim.

Our representations to the Bootan Authorities have been entirely ineffectual. We have made many demands for the surrender of the delinquents, Our remonstrances ineffectual. Necessity for adopting coercive measures, and and for the restoration of our subjects, and those of Cooch resolution to attach the rents of the Bootan Mehal, Ambarree Fallacotta. Behar, who were kept in confinement in Bootan, but these demands have been systematically evaded. At length, in the beginning of 1860, it became necessary to adopt more stringent measures. As a first step it was resolved to withhold payment of the rents of the Bootan Mehal, Ambarree Fallacotta, until full reparation was made. Ambarree Fallacotta is a tract of country on the west side of the Teesta, about twenty miles within our Frontier. It was coded by the British to the Bootan Government upwards of seventy years ago. The collection of the revenue by the Bootanese Officers from their farmers, however, gave rise to frequent disturbances, and—from the situation of the estate—to the violation of British Territory. The British Government consequently in 1842 found it necessary to take upon itself the responsibility of farming out the Estate, undertaking to pay the rents that might be derived from it to Bootan. Since 1844 these rents have amounted to Rupees 2,000 per annum. · · .

Previous to adopting coercive measures Government once again addressed the Deb Rajah

Redress once again demanded, and the rent of Ambarree Fallacotta withheld.

of Bootan, reiterating these demands and informing him that if they were not conceded, steps would be taken to enforce them. This communication not having the desired effect, orders were issued in

February 1860 for the stoppage of the rents of Ambarree Fallacotta, and the Deb Rajah was informed that they would not be restored until we received full reparation for past offences.

We have since received several demands for the payment of these rents from the Soobah.

Payment of the rents of Ambarree Fal-lacotta frequently demanded. Further de-predations reported. The Soobahs and Katmahs suspected of being the instigators.

of Dalimkote, a Provincial Commissioner in the Frontier, through whom they were annually remitted to the Bootan. Government, but no redress has yet been obtained; on the contrary, not only have our just demands on the Bootan

Government been disregarded, but frequent further aggressions by its subjects have been brought. to notice. Events have also recently transpired which afford ground for suspecting that most of the depredations on our territory are at least connived at, if they are not actually instigated, by the Provincial Commissioners on the Frontier, designated Soobahs and Katmahs,

Interview between the Soobah of Mynagoorie and the Deputy Magistrate of Tita-

In March last one of these Soobahs, the Soobah of Mynagoorie, requested the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah to meet him, that he might make over to him certain British subjects who had offended against the laws of Bootan, and whom he consequently had confined.

The Deputy Magistrate granted the interview and went to the Frontier to meet the Soobah; he asked for the delivery over of the British subjects, promising to punish them in the event of the charges against them being duly established. The Soobah agreed to do this on condition that a certain Bootanese refugee was delivered up by the Magistrate. On search being made, it was found that the person demanded was not within our territory. The Soobah next demanded the punishment of a number of British subjects who had committed aggressions in Bootan. The Deputy Magistrate asked for proof of their criminality, but was met with a demand that the men in question should be punished first, evidence of their guilt being furnished subsequently. Eventually the Soobah declined to make over the British subjects whom he had in confinement, and evaded compliance with all the representations made to him by the Deputy Magistrate regarding the plundering of villages, and the theft of cattle and elephants; and the interview was thus attended with no satisfactory result.

About the beginning of the current year the Superintendent of Darjeeling and the Government Officers on the Frontier reported that the Boo-Hostile preparation in Bootan, and despatch of British Troops to the Frontier. tanese were making hostile preparations for the purpose of entering our territory and occupying Ambarree Fallacotta, and that an attack on Darjeeling was apprehended. Two Companies of Her Majesty's 38th Foot and a Wing of the 10th Native Infantry were immediately despatched from Dinapore to the neighborhood of Darjeeling, and a Wing of Irregular Cavalry from Oude to Julpigooree. The presence of these Troops has restored confidence on the Frontier.

In March last the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Fronticr, reported the

Interview between the Durpun Rajah and the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier. The Durpun Rajah's remarks regarding the Bootanese outrages. The letters purporting to be replies from the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress, believed to be spurious.

ceiving the annual allowance

result of an interview between himself and the Durpun Rajah, who was deputed from the Court of Bootan with despatches for the Agent. No mention was made in these despatches of the outrages we had complained of. The Rajah had merely been sent for the purpose of rewe make to Bootan for certain Dooars, amounting to

about Rupees 10,000, and, if possible, to obtain an increase of Rupees 2 or 3,000 to the allowance. Nothing transpired regarding stoppage of the rents of Ambarree Fallacotta. There is reason, therefore, for suspecting that they have been never remitted to the Deb Rajah, but appropriated by the Soobah of Dalimkote; and our failing to obtain redress from the Bootan Government by withholding them, is thus easily explained. During the conference the Agent spoke of the outrages of the Bootanese on our Territory, and the evasive replies of the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress. The Durpun Rajah replied that no complaints from the Agent had reached the Deb Rajah. He observed "that there were a great many Soobahs or Dooars, and a great many kinds of people in them who made mischief in them, and that the Deb Rajah really did not know what went on in the Dooars. What goes on in the Dooars is concealed from the Deb Rajah." There is every reason to believe that this is a correct representation of the condition of the administration of Bootan. It is probable that the revenue of Ambarree Fallacotta is annually appropriated by the Dalimkote Soobah, and that the Deb Rajah is thus unaware of its attachment. The letters that purported to be replies from the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress were doubtless the spurious productions of some of the Soobahs or Katmahs, through whom all our communication to the Bootan Government are transmitted.

Viewing the past history of our relations with this country, the Government have come Resolution to send a Mission to Bootan.

to the conclusion that all attempts at placing our relations with the Bootan Government on a satisfactory footing will be ineffectual, unless we contrive to open an uninterrupted communication with the Deb Rajah. The Government have accordingly determined on sending a Mission into Bootan, as the only means of explaining the precise nature of our demands and the measures we shall be compelled to adopt if they are not conceded.

During the conference between the Agent to the Governor General, North-East Frontier,
Information of the intended Mission receved with pleasure by the Durpun Rajah.

and the Durpan Rajah, the former mentioned our intention of sending a Mission to Bootan "The Rajah did not appear in the least startled" at the announcement; "on the contrary he seemed to like the idea, and volunteered the offer to make the Mission comfortable if they came; that he would come and meet them, bringing all sorts of provisions with him, and treat them as well as we had treated him."

Arrangements in progress for the despatch of the Mission.

Arrangements are in progress for the despatch of the Mission in the ensuing cold season.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal was administered by the Hon'ble Sir John Peter Grant up to

Resignation of Sir John Peter Grant
and succession of Mr. Beadon.

the 22nd April last. On the 23rd of the month Sir John
Peter Grant resigned the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and
was succeeded therein by the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1861-62.

ROUGH ESTIMATE of the strength of an organized Civil Constabulary.

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STATEMENT shewing the strength and classification of the Vernacular Departments of the revised Magisterial Establishments in Bengal.

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Monghyr			80	0	0	25	0	0	6 "	,,	100	20	0	0	30	0	0	255	0	0
Chittagong			80	0	0	25	0	0	6 "	2,3	100	25	0	0	. 30	0	0	260	0	O
Noncolly			80	0	0	25	0	0	5 ,,	,,	80	10	0	0	30	0	0	225	0	0
Bhaugulpore			80	0	0	25	0	0	5 ,,	,,	80	20	0	0	30	0	0	235	0	0
Sarun			80	0	0	25	0	0	5 ,,	,,	80	20	0	0	30	0	O	235	0	()
Bogra			80	0	0	25	0	0	4,,	,,	65	20	0	0	30	0	o	220	0	0
Pubna			80	0	0	25	0	0	4,,	,,	65	15	0	0	30	0	0	215	0	Ú
Shahabad			80	0	0	25	0	0	4 ,,	,,	65	20	0	0	31	5	7	221	5	7
Howrah		•••	80	0	0	25	0	0	4,,	"	65	20	0	0	30	0	0	220	0	0
Cuttack			80	0	0	25	0	0	3."	,,	50	20	0	0	30	0	0	205	0	0
Balasore			80	0	0	25	0	٥	3 ,,	,,	50	15	0	0	30	0	0	200	0	0
l'ooree		•••	80	0	0	25	0	0	3,	,,	50	10	0	0	30	0	0	195	0	0
Chumparun		•••	80	0	0	25	0	0		,,	50	. 20	0	0	30	0	0	205	0	0
	Total	•••		- 0	0	946	- 0	-			3,685	721	2	0	1,087	_	7	9,942	9	7

B.

STATEMENT exhibing the total and average cost of Prisoners at different periods from
1815-16 to 1861-62.

, Years.	Number of Prisoners.	Cost of	Fο	od.	Cost of C	lotl	iing.	Other 1	(ten	ns.	Total Gro)ss (Cost
		Rs.	As	. P .	Rs.	Λs	. P.	Rs.	As	. P.	Rs.	As	₽.
1815-16	17.978	. 2,68 , 829	0	0	41,651	0	()	62,852	0	0	3, 7 3,332	0	0
Average per Prisoner		11	15	3	2	5	1	3	7	11	26	4	10
1825-26	14,595	2,14,263	0	0	34,392	0	()	53,38 7	0	0	3,02,042	O	0
Average per Prisoner		14	10	11	2	5	8	3	10	6	27	1	10
1835-36	14,166	2,55,608	0	0	32,831	0	0	72,763	0	0	3,61,202	Ó	()
Average per Prisoner		18	ø	8	2	5	1	5	2	2	-14	ì	8
1845-46	23,671	6,02,208	O	0	51,155	O	0	70,458	Ò	0	7,24,321	0	0
Average per Prisoner		25	7	5	` 2	2	7	2	15	7	45	Ò	8
1855-56	19,102	3,91,890	15	73	49,045	14	1	97,086	3	13	5,38,023	ø	101
Average per Prisoner		20	8	3	: 2	9	1	5	1	4.	42	10	7
1856-57	19,151	4,09,669	8	8	51,281	1	85	79,087	3	$\sigma_{\mathbf{i}}^{\mathbf{j}}$	5,40,037	10	1.]
Average per Prisoner		21	б	3	j 2	10	10	-1	2	0	43	U	1
1857-58	18,880	4,21,557	15	101.	49,135	12	7	5.4,124	11	$4\frac{1}{4}$	5,25,818	7	9^{1}_{2}
Average per Prisoner		22	5	3	. 2	9	8	2	14	8	-11	9	7
1858-59	20,282	5,00,367	10	91	63,330	7	1	77,468	11	$9\frac{3}{4}$	6,41.166	13	81
Average per Prisoner		24	10	8	3	2	0	. 3	13	2	43	9	4
1859-60	19,003	4,54,770	4	3	63,033	6	111	61,592	15	01	5,79,396	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Average per Prisoner	•••	23	14	11	3	5	1	3	3	10	41	13	5
1860-61	17,907	4,09,656	14	10ដូ	53,254	14	4	53,834	4.	$9\frac{1}{4}$	5,16,746	1	114
Average per Prisoner		22	14	01	2	15	7	3	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	39	8	0
1861-62	17,261	4,50,126	1.4	0	36,440	1	10	75,057	12	11	5,61,924	12	9
Average per Prisoner	••• •••	26	1	б	2	1	8	4	11	1	33	7	10

C 1.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Revenue Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances for 1861-62.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Divisions	3.	Current Demand.	Arrear Demand.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
Bhaugulpore		27,65,337	3,19,701	30,85,041	27,07,216	3,015	3,74,810
Burdwan	•••	75,34,925	1,88,725	77,23,650	74,27,743	7,139	2,88,768
Chittagong	• • •	23,77,956	3,39,362	27,17,318	23,38,167	5,387	8,73,764
Cuttack		18,02,398	5,31,955	23,84,853	17,90,944	9,866	5,33,543
Dacca .		32,43,446	2,14,803	34,58,249	32,01,922	17,237	2,39,090
Nuddea ,	•••	41,26,380	3,28,137	41,54,517	40,21,991	86,471	3,46,055
Patna	•••	79,39,593	9,13,977	88,53,570	79,49,531	32,162	8,71,877
Rajshahye	•••	62,58,552	2,23,617	64,82,169	62,31,576	452	2,50,141
Assum	•••	10,06,405	54,167	10,60,572	10,07,058	8,635	14,879
Chota Nagpore	•••	2,52,676	22,918	2,75,594	2,54,464	1,426	19,704
Darjeeling	• • •	47,659	2,866	50,525	40,014	1,294	9,217
Total	•••	373,55,327	31,40,231	401,95,558	369,70,626	1,73,084	33,51,848
						7.	

() ()

GRANTIS of Waste Lands under old Rules which have not been commuted to free hold under the new Resolution of the Supreme Gurennment,

	Fresent, Jum. Eventual maxi. mum Junimah.	Re As n	•	12,010 15 6		: ;				3,83,162 7 6
TOTAL.	Present Jum- mal.	Rs. As. P.			!	:		7 884	0 10	1
ŀ	Area.		52.057	372.1	13 920	Don'or	30 707	200,000	11 48 630	12,53,648
	Vo. of Grants unde and sot- tled,		83	. "	, ,	.	2 5	; 8	5 6	25
	Eventral maxi- num Jummah.	Re. As. P.	3.920 13 6		:	1054 0	>	9 795 9 11		. 0
In 1861-52.	Prescut Jum- Eventual maxi mah. mum Jummah	R4. A8. P.	:	-	!		•	: :	655 11 10	555 11 10
Í	Area.		14,026	 :		2,500	. :	9,943	98.381	1,24,850
	So. of Grants or district sections bus sections.		Ħ	:	3	√ 1	:	19	Z	35
	res, at Jun- Eventual maxi mah. num Jummah.	R. As. P.	10,6% 2 0	:	:	2,6-3 0 0	3,989 6 0	4,329 15 11	3.23.664 15 1	3,45,313 7 0
UP TO RND OF 1961-61.	Present Jum- mail.	Rs. As. P.		:		:		1,561 6 6	42,165 8 5	44,029 9 11
UP TO 1	Arca.		. 53,031	1,715	13,360	6,363	10,505	13,625	10.45,169	11,2,7±5
	No. of Grants made and set- tled,		15	10	11	9	12	\$	508	299
	}		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
•	Districts ,	,	Cachar	Darrung	Капатор	Luckimpore	Nowgong	Seebsaugor .	Soonderbuns	Total

GRANTS of Waste Lands sold outright and commuted to free hold.

		Ur to END OF	END OF 1960-61.			I,	In 1861-62.				TOTAL.	
District.	No. of Grants.	Acres.	Price realized.	Price remain- N ing to be rea- Gr. lized.	No. of Grants.	Acres,	Price realized.	Price realized. incre remain-	No. of Grants.	Acres,	Price realized, int to be rea-	Price remain- ing to be rea- lized.
			Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	•		Rs. As, P.	Rs. As. P.			Bs. As. P.	Bs. As. P. Bs. As. P.
Darjeeling	i	4,381	12,765 7 9	54,270 1 9	;	6,912	6,912 0 0	62,425 14 0	:	11,249	19,697 7 9 1,16,696 15	1,16,696 15 9
										-		• •- ·-

C 3.

STATEMENT shewing the results of the resumption and settlement of Fisheries.

***		,		•	·			·			·		
				361-62.			1	Ur	TO END		31-62.		
Districts.		No. of blocks settled.	Amount of ren at which settled.	No. of suits instituted under Regulation	Decided in favor of Government,	Decided in favor of individuals.	No. of blocks settled.	Amount of ren at which settled.	No. of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.
			Rs. As. I		1			Rs. As.	P.]		1
Monghyr									2		2		
Burdwau	•••			39					39				39
Hooghly		1	177 O O	1	1		12	681 0 0	8	3			
Bullooah		6	830 O O	1	1		15	3,198 0 0	4	3	1		/
Tipperali			471	1		4	3	1,201 0 0	20		19	1	
Backerguuge				10	6		4	370 0 0	72	31	37		4
Daces		3	350 0 0	1	29	7	3	350 o 0	40	29	7	4	·
Furreedpore		4	1,546 0 0	2	5	5	4	1,546 0 O	19	5	9	5	
Mymensing			***	116			81	3,085 0 n	119	2	,		116
Sylhet			•••	42	10	8		0 0 0	105	60	12		33
Nudden	:	1	53 0 0	•••			10	5,578 0 0	11		10	1	•••
Jessore		10	459 0 0				34	3,902 0 0	36		2	•••	31
24-Pergunnahs		1	72 0 0	17			50	6,589 12 0	91	45		25	21
Soonderbuns	•••	43	776 o o				63	6,644 0 0	1			•••	1
Chumparun		42	376 O O	62	52		42	376 U 0	84	63		21	
Patna		3	960 0 0				6	1,253 0 0					
Sarun		1	100 O O			:	2	200 0 0				•••	
Shahabad		1	750 0 o	•			2	800 5 0	,			•••	
Tirhoot		1	125 0 0			i	3	256 4 0	l l				***
Bograh		7	160 0 0				7	160 O Q	14	2		12	•••
Dinagepore				6			2	1,444 0 0	12				12
Muldah		12	1,446 0 0				14	1.551 0 0	40	16	24		•••
Moorshedabad							6	685 0 0	19	6	12	1	•••
Pabna				70	26	44		000	70	26	44		•••
Rajshahye		3	686 U O	38			38	E,233 U 0	52				52
Rungpore		1	100	32	14	11	1	100	32	14	11	7	•••
Gowalparah .		6	417 12 0				14	461 0 0					
Total		146	9,284 12 0	437	144	79	416	45,563 5 4	885	305	191	77	312

H H

STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for 1861-62.

10	Excess Chargos.	:	:	:	3,858	÷	:	3,858				
6	Мет Кечеппе.	2,69,72,377	8,41,996	49,493	:	5,321	5,987	2,73,75,174	3,858	2,73,71,316	48,096	2,73,23,220
တ	. Бедис С'Інятдев.	4,89,771	13,008	3,685	6,691	48	479	5,13,682	:		Smons	, Rs
2	Actual Collections.	2,74,62,148	3,55,004	53,178	2,833	5,369	6,466	2,78,84,998	:	ب ر	d Service Pens	Net Revenue, Rs.
9	Deduct Refunds and Drawbacks.	3,80,718	5,117	•	*		4,137	3,89,972	:	f	Kevenue an	
າວ	l'otal Collections.	2,78,42,866	3,60,121	53,178	2,833	5,369	10,603	2,82,74,970	Deduct Excess Charges	F	Charges of the Board of Revenue and Service Fensions	
4	Other accounts such as whar Rent, Fees, Penalties, &c.	60,361	320	1,002	-	:	:	61,684	Deduct F	5	Charges	
က	Salt.	1,49,00,122	:	:			:	1,49,00,122	•			
2	esorg) exibnationoM. (.anoiteolloO	1,28,82,383	3,50,801	52,176	2,832	5,369	10,603	1,33,13,164	- •-			
			:	:	:	:	:	:				
.1	Роктя.		:	rong	: `` يو	•	:	Total				
		Calcutta	Akyab	Chittagong	Balasore	Pooree	Cuttack					

D 2,

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for six years.

		Receipts on Morchandize.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41		33,09,780	17,13,381	50,23,164	6,49,074	43,74,090
1846-47		37,82,331	40,03,182	77,85,513	5,44,388	72,41,125
1850-51		40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1856-57	•••	53,22,130	92,36,185*	1,45,58,315	5,40,828	1,40,17,487
1860-61	•••	1,35,35,327	91,39,550	2,26,74,877	5,89,461	2,20,85,416 •
1861-62	•••	1,32,86,949	1,45,98,049	2,78,84,998	5,61,778	2,73,23,220
				•		

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COMPARITIVE STATEMENT of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

1861-62.	Tons.	3,98,691 1,27,393 9,795 356 265 265 58,569 611 1,680 1,680 1,063 377 76,357 76,357	6,88,4483
186]	Vessels.	1496 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	979
1860-61.	Tons.	3,84,708 1,09,920 6,123 620 41,431 425 2,084 991 1,195 1,195 1,214 63,177	6,24,997
186	Vessels.	514 126 13 11 11 17 77 11 186 102	947
1856-57.	Tons.	3,03,317 1,27,378 2,530 2,536 2,544 63,835 63,835 2,993 310 1,051 1,051 15,450	5,72,127
185	Vessels.	252 251 44 66 111 129 129	1,011
1850-51.	Tons.	2,58,224 23,210 11,436 1,178 1,313 20,230 1,170 1,028 1,028 1,028 1,5210	3,56,502
185(Vessels.	88 8 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,033
1846-47.	Tons.	2,16,820 7,290 .:: 859 16,627 .:: 165 .:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .:: .::	2,74,634
184	Vessels.	504 88 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	966
1840-41.	Tons.	2,01,019 8,479 6,405 1,906 11,789 280 280 280 280	2,35,618
184	Vessels.	\$:::: ¹	989
COLORS. &C.		British Arab Arab Belgian Bremen Danish Danish German German Nerwegian Prussian Rassian Rassian Swedish Turkish Swedish Turkish Steamer Native Craft	Total

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	•		·		٠,		. (x	i)	٠,	-		•				٠.		,			[Benge
1861-62.	Tone.	4,04,412	1,15 860	4,920	386	621	. :	457		60,648	1,188	148		1,885	1.494	Ž		921	•	.62.839	12,225	6,72,049	
186	Vessels.	522	137	10	'i		:	67	:	126	4	-	;	67	67		:	64	୍ଧ	88	24	866	
1860-61.	Tons.	3,69,488	1,09,080	343		. }	``:	1,239	`:	36,630	1,487	:	j	894	1,256	1,319	:	716	544	55,879	12,574	5,91,449	
186	Vessels.	200	124	П	i	;	:	-	:	81	טי	;	:	-	61	4	:	 i	-	83	106	806	
1856-57.	Tons,	3,88,899	1,66,591	3,700	521	3,513	:	592	3,681	36,057	4,435	:	299	111	:	154	;	1,579	:	41,862	13,555	6,66,416	·
185	Vessels.	620	506	9		00	:	-	٠.	81	111	:	-	-	:	-	, :	4	:	99	101	1,113	
1850-51.	Tons.	2,55,129	23,872	10,600	:	:	:	1,00,1	1,498	24,825	88	:	:	:	356	;	908	1,682	:	22,794	15,210	3,58,155	
185(Vessels.	578	47	53	:	:	:	က	4	B		:	:	:		:		40	:	88	586	1,030	
1846-47.	Tons.	2,34,797	9,535	5,404	:	:	:	278	165	18,566	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20,842	2,89,587	
184	Vessels.	543	হা	=	:	:	:	C1		55	;	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	391	1,024	
1840-41.	Tons.	1,97,122	2,712	. 4,791		:	₹	:	2,285	15,253	:	:	:	:	:	276	:	i	:	:	5,464	2,33,300	•
184	Vessels.	532	55	=	:	:	,	:	6	\$:	:	:	:	:	 -	:	:	:	:	B	689	
	COLORS, ecc.	British	American	Arab	Belgian	Bremen	Chinese	Danish	Dutch	French	Hamburgian	Hanoverian	Norwegian	Prussian	Russian	Sardinian	Spanish	Swedish	Tarkish	Steamer	Native Craft	Total	

Ξį

COMPARATIVE Statement of Sales of Government and Private Salt; and of Receipts, Expenditure, and net Berenne under the head of Salt.

					•			
	,	Net Balance.	S.	1,61,62,530	1,36,39,710	2,48,01,890	1,56,50,969	,
harges y lovie	Customs of	Deduct proportion of debitable to the Cr on Balt.	ä	3,21,396	3,17,980	2,54,177	2,68,101	
		Balance.	Z.	1,63,83,926	1,38,57,630	3,45,36,667	1,50,28,070	.,
.auom	slt Depart	Doduct charges in S	á	788,987	33,39,447		48,30,998	· ·
	GEOSE AGGEEGATE Results.	Total Receipts.	B.	2,11,23,214 47,39,287	1,71,97,677	2,89,19,704 -43,63,637	2,07,65,069	
(GROSS A	Total quantity sold.	Mds.	62,18154,72,719	1,05,51563,11,271	1,01,11386,60,996	1,90,747 62,48,508	
JarqoQ	of salt	Miscellancous Recei, mont.	Rs.	181,28	1,05,515		1,90,747	
	Excieb Salt.	. ըսւքչ.	B.	:	87,500	88,000	290'78	
	Excis	Quantity,	Mds.	:	35,000	29,000	25,250	
Tagan I van	BD SALT.	Gross Customs Duty:	2 2	17,13,364	61,30,118	91,39,550	46,92,705 1,49,00,122	
200	Q M	Quantity	M ds.	5,73,988	25,01,034	30,59,7591	45,92,705	
	-птэчоФ	Total proceeds of	Ŗ	1,95, 17,648	1,09,64,950 25,01,084	1,95,91,941	55,89,137	
	til and local sales full and reduced ices.	Proceeds.	Ž.	23,34,531	17,21,745	26,14, 938	24,92,235	
T SALT.	Botail and at full an prices.	Quantity.		k,26,687	0. 1,10,0	10,13,697	8,67,153	
GOVERNMENT SA		Duty. Total pro-	Rs	40,72,534 37,75,388 1,782,85,734 1,70,11,117.	91.43,305	31,58,913 1,38,57,142 1,70,46,064	30,96,302	
Ğ	AXBD.	Duty.	ž	1,32,85,734	₩ 6,48,069	28.5.,142	24,78,388	
	PULL TAXBD.	Cost	R.	37,75,388	20,95,136		6,18,514	
•		Quantity	Mds.	40,72,534	28,26,101	45,58,540	7,63,697	
		May to April.		1840-41	1860-51	19-00-61	1861-62	

STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Opium for seven years.

		Years.			Receipts.	Charges.	Net Revenue.
1845-46	•••	•••	***		2,96,15,532	75,54,339	2,20,61,193
1846-47		•••			3,06,90,110	79,05,212	2,27,84,898
1855-56		•••	***		4,17,45,392	1,27,63,177	2,89,82,215
1856-57	•••	•••			3,82,34,910	1,12,07,266	2,70,27,644
1859-60		• • • •			4,31,35,690	67,73,414	3,63,62,276
1860-61	•••	•••	•••		4,19,87,802	88,11,749	3,31,76,053
1861-62		•••	•••	•••	3,91,89,108	1,45,04,892	2,46,84.216

F 2.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Sale Price of Abkaree Opium.

Division.	District.	Price per Secr.	Division.	District.	Price per Secr.
PAINA {	Behar Patna Sarun Shahabad Tirhoot Bhaugulpore	16 16 16 16 16	CHITTAGONG {	Bullocah Tipperah Chittagong Nuddea Jessore 21-Pergumahs Calcutta	20 20 20 20 22 22 22 22
RAJSHAUYE	Monghyr Purneah Dinagepore Rungpore Bograh Maldah Rajshahye Puhna	16 16 18 18 20 20 22 92	BURDWAN {	Bancoorah Beerbhoom Burdwan Hooghly Midnapore Balasore Cuttack	
Dacca	Mymensing Sylhet Dacca Backergunge Furneedpore	. 22	Assam	Sumbulpore Lohardugga Hazarcebaugh Maunbhoom Singbhoom All Districts Darjeeling	16 16 16 16 16 14

G 1.

STATEMENT of Deniands, Collections, Balances, and Charges of Abharve Revenue for the year 1861-62.

1	ભ		COLLECTIONS.		ę		CHARGES.		10	11
Division	Demonstra	20	41	ъ	સુલોગ્લ -સ્ત વ દ કલાતામ ફ કલાતામ	7	20	6	iot e	
. rotter t	Togram	Spirits and Drugs.	Opnum sale proceeds.	Total.	eeennalsti Parereith O') (199 wi Is burg	General.	Cost of Opinm at 5-8 per seer.	Total.	Percentage Searant) Lentities	Net Berenue.
, .	Rs. A. P.	B., As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Bs. As. P.
Blanguijore	1,23,995 1 6	4,11,413 2 9	34,51 0 0	4,46,164 2 9	12,581 11 9	26,127 10 ×	16,361 2 0	42,788 12 8	8 9 9	4,03,375 6 1
Burdwan	3,09,505 0 0	3,06,167 0 0	2,05,246 0 0	5,14,633 0 0	3,338 0 0	36,091 0 0	57,328 0 0	98,419 0 0	11 0 0	1,31,214 0 6
Chittagong	68,17112 u	66,959 8 0	11,165 0 0	0 8 421,11,1	1,215 4 0	13,545 3 4	13.499 12 0	26,539 15 4	14 0 0	84254 8 8
Cuttack	76,769 1 1	71,016 1 22	1,30,917 0 0	2,01,933 1 23	5,752 15 10	11,451 15 6	37,351 14 0	48,843 13 6	16 2 0	1,53,129 3 83
Daeen	3,46,139 1 63	3,20.332 11 81	1,43,102 4 0	4,63,434 15 81	21,528 5 9	34,199 8 13	48,725 11 0	77,925 3 11	10 11 6	3,85,509 18 7
Nuddea	9,74,835 1 6	9,46,542 13 6	8,30,925 0 0	12.97,797 13 6	8,072 4 0	63,236 11 4	91,007 2 0	1,54,243 13 4	8 8	11,43,554 0 2
Patna	10,77,640 18 6	10,37,564 7 3	1,437 3 0	10,39,501 15 3	10,076 6 3	21,130 7 11	1,065 10 0	11 1 9675	0 01	10,17,505 18 4
Rajshahye	3,04,714 9 8	3,42,524 13 8	238,721 12 0	5,40,579 9 8	659 12 0	12,084 5 9	75,905 14 6	1,18,980 1 3	14 2 3	4,21,590 5 5
Аузал	12,861 8 7	12,744 2 7	7,79,926 0 0	7,92,670 2 7	117 6 0	1,273 15 6	3,06,299 8 0	3,67,518 7 0	986	4,85,156,11 7
Chota Nagyore	1,68,447 3 11	1,67,120 10 0	11,200 0 0	1.73,320 10 0	11.88 9 11	12,271 8 7	4,100 4 0	16,371 12 7	, 10 10	1,61,949 13 5
Darjeelin g	5,590 2 0	5,550 8 0	:	5,550 2 ()	46) O	:	. :	:	į ,	5,550 2 0
Total .	87,67,782 7 28	36,09,345 8 5,	8, 10,23,12\$ 8 0	0 : 55,91,710 0 Sh	98,196 1	2,62,332 6 24	6,46,729 13 6	8,19,1162 3 8 <u>4</u>	20	46,82,627 19 114

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Sides of Rum and Country Spirits during the four Quarters of 1861-62.

		(xv)				411 1 221
F DUTY AND	Total.		89,221	96,192	1,05,567	95,817	3,86,797
REVENUE LEVIED IN SHAPE OF DUTY AND LICENSE FEES.	Country Spirits.		44,854	47,711	42,866	20,637	1,56,068
REVENUE LEVI	Rum.		. +1,367	. 48,481	62,701	75,180	2,30,729
NSUMED.	Total.	- ma m	55,600	59,716	60,864	42,585	2,18,765
NUMBER OF GALLONS CONSUMED.	Country Spirits.		35,883	38,169	32,997	9,172	1,16,221
NCMBER O	Rum.		19,717	21,547	27,867	33,413	1,02,541
	Period,	1861-62.	lst Quarter	2nd Ditto	3rd Ditto	4th Ditto	Total

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STAITEMENT of Gross Collections from Stangs for the years 1849-47, 1856-57, 1860-61, and 1861-62.

	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1846-47.	Amount sale of Amount sale of Stump, in the Stamp, in the Stamp, in the year 1846-47. year 1856-57.	Anount sale of Stamps in the year 1860-61.	Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1991-62.	Increase in Beil-62, con- paring with the Year 1846-17,	led-ti, com. Decrease in 1861-62, paring with comparing with the year lede-ff.	Increase in 1861-62, comparing with the 1856-57.	Decrease in 1561-42, comparing with the year 1856-57,	Increase in 1891-u2, con- paring with the year 1860-61,	Decrease in 1-61-62 com- Paring with the year 1860-61.
	Be, As. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs Ab. P	II>. As. P.	Rs As P.	Rs. As P.	Rs 49. P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Calcutta	. 15,683 14 0	1,44,657 0 0	7,54,107 7 6	9,57,765 4 0	9,72051 6 n	0 = 0	8,48,128 4 6	0 0 0	2,53,657 12 6	0 0
Bengal	21,13,205 2 0	22,91,568 0 0	38,63,003 5 6	55,27,531 8 6	31,15,449 6 6	1.213 0 0.	32,40,716 10 6	5,053 2 0	17,03,155 8 0	36,627 5 0
N. W. Provinces	12,72,168 8 0	15,25,654 12 0	20,96,819 4 0	25.63,166 0 6	12,90,867 8 6	000	10,39,929 15 6	0 11 815,1	6,32,981 7 0	66,137 10 6
Punjab	92,207 5 0	5,04,258 13 0	6,27,443 2 6	9.38.113 7 6	8,65,946 2 6		466,124,14 6	12,270 4 0	3,33,961 11 0	3,291 6 0
Central Provinces	3 9 0	55,ATS 2 0	65,221 12 6	1,16,57.2 1 6	1,16,572 4 6 ;	9 0 =	77,973 8 6	0 0 0 0	48,350 8 0	0
Berar	0 0 0	` 0	15,759 1 0	9 & SEL'15	24,323 9 6	0 0 0	24,328 9 6	.00	17,047 7 6	7,437 16 0
Onde	0 0 0	1,41,700 11 0	1,01,739 10 6	2,75,704 2 6	2,75,701 2 8	0 0 0	9 81 810,124,1	7,010 6 0	83,964 S 0	0 0
British Burmah	3 0 0	0 0	38,310 13 6	1, 17,302 8 6	1.47,502 5 6	6 8	1,47,302 8 6	0 0	1,10,176 8 6	. 1,184 13 6
Total	34,93,354 13 0	16,46,738 + 0	7653,901 9 0	1.06,04,485, 13 6	71.08,312 6 6	1,213 0 4	59,79,595 4 6	25,852 7 0	30,63,258 6 6	1,16,679 2 0
•				Deduct deer ase	1,213 11 11	Deduct derrease	25,852 7 0	Deduct decrease,	1,16,679 2 0	
- - 			22	Not nerrase in Politse, compared with Politse	73,05129 6 6	Net increas in 1861-62, compared with 1856 57	in ed 68,33,743 18 0	Net increase in 1861-62 compared with 1860-61	20,46,579 4 6	

8	T.ITE
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Pending.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	593	1242 - E	13 82 81	1,214	1,31,4 1,30 1,30 1,30 1,30 1,30 1,30 1,30 1,30
Number not con- tested.	: 1 2 2 2 3 3	8 <u>1</u> 28	67 116 69 389 441	1,102	738 133 1,071 152	1,360 22 22 52 110
Mumber resisted V. Villa Section (1976)	; 64 00 00 ; ;	:: 8	89 65 84 88 188	541 559 1429	253 168 253 37	9 :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Mumber registed successfully.	H 1-4 C1 1 1		8 25 0 11 11 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	5 24.8	97 11 106 621 17	2.6. 2.6. 1. 2. 1. 3. 1. 1. 3. 1. 1. 3. 1. 1. 3. 1. 1. 3. 1. 1. 3. 1. 1. 3. 1. 1. 3. 1. 1. 3. 1.
сраквод Ушопи чт	84.337 4,803 1,500 167	1.471	8,103 8,045 4,220 6,497 59,164	86,029 661 8,548 21.665	30,774 14,678 38,723 38,088 1,362	25.6 3,552 3,303 3,401 3,401 3,401
Total Mumber of Surcharges.	165 53 25	151 169	230 527 177 427 1,923	3,254 120 577 423	201 1,620 1,915 2.36	3,972 70 254 42 109 110 110
od ot saminmost borostloo	188. 62,982 86,943 77,75 5,168 6,628 8,6328	393	25,202 35,786 92.689 1,21,002 1,19,577	3,94.256 45,640 22,851 33,435	1,01,926 21,451 76,541 94,256	73,479 8,573 1,05,962 31,234 34,207 3,86,505
Antount collected.	Ks. 43,004 38,056 35,241 35,241 1,371 1,371	1,30,314	12,748 20,378 64,311 75,041 50,123	2,22,971 16,754 29,174 38,732	75,660 12.234 17,463 18,104 1,589	43,392
-se od quintinoH "bogeog	85.19 1 9,025 6,627 10	2 153	9,581 8,016 23,313 19,523 13,44	63.1.16 14,551 495	15,344 13,811 11,534 11,486 743	97,551 630 923 92,263 10,029 .::
Amount assessed.	11.05,987 11.05,987 11.05,987 11.05,971 5,006 11.372 5,109 9,250	8,53.664	25.419 53,118 1,33,6% 1,55.24) 1,56.536	6,57,031 17,543 43,025 71,672	1,62,240 19.874 \$2,770 1,03,895 1,756	2,05.29; 1,24.36; 11,070 1,61,736 36,340 40,903 5,65,421
Anmber of Re- Jevieser seamt	ett 8 8 4 4	313	615 442 190 1,111 2,829	5,2)7 1,945 403 605	2,053 222 64 64 2,511 1,129	3,166 425 853 328 311 113,960 512 16,304
socito & Potices. Jourse	@ C	290 583	658 441 , 280 1,112 2,736	5,217 1,691 404 748	2,833 272 64 2,590 1775	63 659 659 12,556 629 622 18,060
			.11 1862.	rgA of 1881 v	alf mor's	
buan ob botantited reset off rot (Aluk of Dengal ()	1,05,057 1,25,000 1,13,000 5,550 8,090 9,250 9,250	8.071 3,50,064	3<.000 56,164 1,57.000 1,96,063 1,70,000	6.17,227 62,334 43,025 72,167	33,685 94,304 1,12,301 2,500	2,42,851 1,25,000 15,000 15,000 47,270 1,87,040 1,87,040 1,87,040 5,80,174
	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	-	'- : : : : : !	. '		65,80c.
	ahs.	Total		Total	Total	Tota
HCTs.	rgunn	, :	:: ::	: :	• 1 :	::: . ::: . ::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Districts.	Bhangulpore Purneth Monghy: S-athal Pergunahs. Rajmehal Godin Pakon: Nya Doonka	Denghur	Rancorah Beerhaon Burdwan Howahly Midnapore	Bulloah Chittagong Tipperah	Balasore Unitack Pource Sumbulpore	Backergunge Uachar Dhaca Lump Assessment for the Uiy of Daca Eurrechore Mymensing
Professions.	Вилочетови.	ز	· BURDWAN.	('HITTA- GOZG.	CTTACK.	Tracea.

-zuibuet -	ត	37.	13		n o.	178.	25	.	ě.	î ĉ		181	349	Ī		6		i :	695.	38	154	N ⁻ :	191,		4,607
-nov ton redun X Jodean	: <u> </u>	1.275	1,293	1	- - - - - - -	5, 13	2	23	: 5		2	: ‡	£33	3		397	570	70 :	1,942	1,401	4,610	i :	6,318	:	16,825
bobereor redum X (flinteereouenn	-4	eo.	613	::	, xo	; ო თ	26	67	:	:2	;	: 61	17			7:	35	::	121	36	: 5	1:	eş.	:	2,227
Zumber restead		256	355	ء: ا	A 31	: ; ^{e1}	=	:	:	:3	:	: 	ដ	:	ن ه	: 0		· :	162	6.	. •	* :	13	:	1,973
-rus turomA Jearrado	Rs. 1.674	31.410	33,055		1,070	3,162	14.050	416	13.310	- E	G.	2.356	524,01	£6	12,4	4.272	6,921	, i	39,304	9.937	37,245		49.828	;	4,16.173
To medimin late!	;;	5 517	5,562	841	8	203	5:12	#	36.50	8	<u></u>	241	820	46	0 1 2	423	898		2.77.7	1.482	4. 00 C	:	6,175		25,632
od 6) gaininaeM Jestodos	75,050	2.05,570	4,15,268	1,59,~27	97.431	1.01.3 E2 2.26.479	7,54.365	43.658	1,64,725	1,28,513	38,195	1.25,067	5.94,851	1.345	93.579	1.733	937 6	3,856	41.736	49 963	30.086	6,264	1,47,943	6.572	32,99.764
.betselles tanourk.	Rs. 23.241	98:X'57	76.410	31 12 1	50.173	15.657	2,75,599	4.341	1.67	23.7.9	2.6.3. 2.0.4.3.	4.932	811.13	6.6.6	51.7	6,44.9	1 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	13,501	60 128	3,031	7.87.	+ 691	34.365	301	11,93 132
od of gainining beceed.	Rs. 2,001 1,31,645	2,13,559	3.47,236	20,993 35,056	31,143	98.30% 98.30% 6,033	3,12,930	2,452	37,136	16,391	20 n65	1.23,423	3,41,186		1, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	;	: :	7.910	20 311	F1.398	6,11.5		48,509	53	12,16,480
J orosza huomA	Rs. 99.310 ·	34,617	1,41,481	1,69,954	1.17.143	91.893 3.25.956	7.17,333	39,547	6,573	1,35,806	0.55.7	6,576	3,11,172	3,568	52.150	11.143	16:35	9.337	51.620	12.601	200	10,960	1,3;3 8	6,550	32,52,416
-od To reduniz	357	7,344	8,258	947 543	313	2,510 1,343	6,073	693	# (S)	12.2	£ £	3,570	6,628	261	3 2	£.	550 550	104	3,536	2,37.3	N Q	731	3,515	~~	56,925
evitoN to reminN bened	586	7,767	12416	331	203	1,056	8,936	264	1,286	816	360	3,945	8,124	1981	֓֞֞֞֝֞֞֞֟֝֞֟֝֞֟֝֞֟֝֟֝֞֟֝֞֟֝֞֟֝֞֝֟֝֞֟֝֞֝֞֟֝֞֝֞֞֝֞	.58	2 5	1917	4,965	5,985	521	731	7,219	One general Nother	67.690
			•					.298	ſ [ı·	ц¥	01	1991	Sej	, co	or I									<u>~~</u>	!
husmobbotamited and rol (xlu l. ot tenguh)	Rs. 1.01,311 1.12,000	9.48,406	4 91.718	1,97,947	1.27,604	3.35,000	10.30,261	48,000	40,0ru	1,52,287	84,616	1.30,000	6,54,359	3,568	35,000	11.149	9,510	17,248	1,04,964	53,000	18,552	10.960	1,52.512	6,873	41,98,897
	: :	:	:	. :	:	: : :		;	: :	;	: :	:				:			:				:		
.i.	: :	;	Totul	::	:	:::	Total	:	: :	:	: :		Total	<i>;</i>	: .		:		Total				Total	-	Grand Total
Districts.	Jesore -Nuddea	24-Pergunnahs		Rehar Chumparun	Patna Sarun	Shahabad Tirhoot		Bograh	Maldah	Moorshedabad	Rajshahye	Kungpore		Durrung Gowalparah	Kaniroop	Luckimpore	Soebstani	Coseyah Hills	00 Stare	Hazarechangh	Maunbloom	Singbhoom		Darjeeling	Ğ
I)TYINGRe.	PBBA.	N T		••	ETA	'a		18	Z III V	, п.е	rv ₂	ر ا			'A'	AHH.	V		,	T.A.	оп(9 в.	VN)			i

STATEMENT sheveing progress in Assessment and Collection of Invente Tur in Calcutta and its Suburbs up to 30th April 1862.

Total amonut of refund made for the Less on to Joth April 1962.	Rs. Ac.		10 10	0	\$00	192 1	٥	· c			815 3
Total amount of refund made for 1860-61 up to 30th April 1862.	Rs. As. P.		16,589 9 6	158 3 0	49,160 4 5	1,823 1 0	2,948 15 6		•	, ,	93,372 5 7
20-1881 rol roilocolocation for 1861-63. Gue 1861 firqA alos of qu	Rs. As. P.	34,034 14 0	47,049 6 0	40,934 15 6.	, 9 8 71 1 ,63,1	13,036 7 6	6,341 12 6	2,321 4 6,	-	· •	4,00,298 10 9
Total amount of Collection for 1860-61. 204 1860-61.	Rs. As. P.	1,00,662 3 3	2,46,845 12 3	1,42,063 5 4	5,93,200 9 0	92,219 11 7.	53,297 5 9	55,904 14 6,	44,606 12 10		15,66,299 3 0
Total amount of Assessments remitted on Appeal to the Commission from the Assessments of 1860-61.	Rs. As. P.	18,498 3 0	25,830 4 3	66,619 0 9	1,25,012 11	6,137 10 1	5,605 14 0	12,129 5 3	12,631 3 3	25	2,82,640 1 2
no shan searshards to redund Sel-63.	•	28	· 4	:	*	~	361	130	∄	:	192
Zumber of Surcharges made for 1560-61 up to 30th April 1862.	*	1,941	7,206	:	5,067	2,676	3,387	6,357	937	:	27,571
Amount of fresh Assessments mudded for 1861-62.	Rs. As. P.	2,158 8 3	1,949 5 0		6,910 6 0.	845 15 0	5,236 9 6	7.863 1 0;	6,897 1 0	:	31,150 13 9
Auriber of fresh Assessments made for 1881-02.		19	æ	:	257	1	3,5	183	18,	:	1,260
Results of revision under Act XXI of 1861,	Rs. As. P.	2,974 9 11	6,981 5 0	ï	22,618 14 (2,100 12 0	1,375 13 (1,632 6 0	420 11 0		38,113 6 11
Number of Assessment revised for the general 1561-62 under Act XXI. o 1681.		S6	 §	:	133	28	174	æ	. 149 .	:	895
ult vol obam etnemeseas de tunomA 2001 livgA dius of qu fu-6001 very	Rs. As. P.	1,13,221 12	2,88,483 1 0	2,09,494 13 7	7,26,721 12 0	1,17,735 13 0	0 6 201,69	1,08,066 1 8	71,663 8 8	2,41,578 2 0	37,474 19,45,155 8 11
df 101 obam stannssnask 10 rodumU 2081 fragk aloc of an 10-0081 rasy		3,049	8,316	8	6,743	8,794	3,829	8,959	2,853	:	37,474
Divisios.	***************************************	1st Division	2nd Division	Special Assessor	3rd Division	tth Division	Suburbs, North Division	Ditto, South Division	Howrah Division	Special Commissioner	Total

J.

GENERAL Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the Years 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-62.

		Heads	of Ser	vice.								1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
		RE	VENUE									Rupces.	Rupees.	Rupecs.
1 1. 2 3	Sayer and Miscellaneo	 			•••							3,75,89,700 3,17,400 40,42,600 1,18,13,200	3,86,26,900 4,56,300 4,40,600 15,77,800 1,06,08,900	4,13,07,000 3,50,000 56,78,900 63,75,700 94,72,100 38,42,000
III IV V. VI.	Customs Exports (Salt import Salt Optum Stamps	ed									::	21,70,900 68,27,600 1,30,53,400 4,31,11,500 30,57,700	34,53,200 91,39,500 1,97,77,900 4,19,98,500 47,53,300	38,42,000 1,50,20,500 58,57,200 3,91,70,900 66,84,300
VIII. IX XX	Post Office Electric Telegraph Law and Justice Police Munt		· .									5,69,000 1,06,800	10,51,500 ¹	13,64,900
XII. CIII. XIV	Marine Public Works Tributes											6,14,200 13,93,300	17.61,100 16,58,700	10,12,500 18,24,500
XV. XVI	Miscellaneous Public Debt, Local Fi	ebm		•••			•••		• •		İ	7,75,600 19,48,500	7,97,700 21,60,100	7,51,500 23,12, 4m
							To	tal I	Reven	ne		12,76,54,700	14,26,98,600	14 13,23,500
		Expe	NDITCE	BE							1		ì	
		Expe	NDITCE	BE							1			
	{ Excise Survey			3 E			٠					3,83,600	7,72,300 52,17,200	13, 19, 10a 52,82,30a
3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	Land Revenue Lixerse Survey Assessed Taxes Customs Salt Opium Stamps	nd Draw)) ' !	52,17,200 2,37,600 5,86,400 43,20,406 88,12,200	52,82,300 5,94,700 6,11,600 18 10,000 1,57,95,600
3. 1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Land Revenue Lixerse Survey Assessed Taxes Customs Satt Opium Stamps Post Office Electric Telegraph Superannuation Pensic Miscellaneous Contingencies, Special	nd Draw)	oack .			 • ·						\$ 32,50,600 5,26,900 33,86,300 65,41,200 1,65,600 1,04,600	52,17,200 2,37,600 5,86,400 43,20,100	52,82,300 5,94,700 6,11,500 18, 10,600 1,67,95,600 2,45,100 1,10,400 17,100
3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 111, 111,	Land Revenue Lixerse Survey Assessed Taxes Customs Salt Opium Stamps Post Office Electric Telegranh Superannuation Pensic Miscellaneous Contingencies, Special Allowances and Assign Allowances to District Miscellaneous	nd Draw) and Temp	oack		 and !	 • ·						\$2,50,600 \$3,26,900 \$3,86,300 65,81,200 1,65,500	52,17,200 2,37,600 5,86,400 43,20,100 88,12,200 2,83,500	52,82,300 5,94,700 6,11,600 48 10,000 1,57,95,600 2,45,100
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 111. 1V	Land Revenue Laces Survey Assessed Taxes Customs Satt Opium Stamps Post Office Electric Telegranh Superannuation Pensic Miscellaneous Contingencies, Special Allowances and Assign Allowances to District Miscellaneous Army Navy Works of Internal Imp Public Works Salaries and Expenses	nd Drawl	oack oorary der Tre ze Offic	 eaties eers		 • ·						\$2,50,600 5,26,900 33,96,300 65,81,200 1,68,600 1,640,000 7,15,700 16,11,000 12,75,600	52.17,200 2,37,600 5,86,400 43,20,406 88,12,200 2,83,500 1,28,600 3,15,200 15,78,000 23,200 10,78,700 52,13,690 14,28,800	52,82,300 5,95,700 6,11,600 1,57,95,000 1,57,95,000 2,43,100 1,10,400 17,19,700 43,800 9,39,900 53,36,900
2. 2. 4. 5. 6. 7. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 111. 11V. IV. V.	Land Revenue Laces Survey Assessed Taxes Customs Satt Opium Stamps Post Office Electric Telegraph Superannuation Pensic Miscellaneous Contingencies, Special Allowances and Assign Allowances to Instrict Miscellaneous Army Navy Works of Internal Imp Public Works Salaries and Expenses Law and Justice Police Education	and Drawl	oack oorary der Tre ze Offic t, &c.	 eaties eers		• Engag	gunc					32,50,600 5,24,900 33,86,300 65,81,200 1,04,600 16,40,000 7,15,700 16,11,000 12,75,600 61,73,800 39,20,700 10,74,100	52.17,200 2,37,600 5,86,400 43,20,406 88,12,200 2,83,500 1,28,000 3,15,200 15,78,000 23,200 10,78,700	52,82,396 5,94,760 6,11,600 1,67,95,690 2,487,100 1,10,400 17,100 39,000 17,19,700 43,800 0,33,800 14,45,000 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800 5,33,800
2. 3. 4. 5. 8. 9. 10. 11. 111. 1V. 111. 1V.	Land Revenue Lacise Survey Assessed Taxes Customs Salt Opium Stamps Post Office Electric Telegraph Superannuation Pensic Miscellaneous Contingencies, Special Allowances and Assign Allowances to District Miscellaneous Army Navy Works of Internal Imp Public Works Salaries and Expenses Law and Justice Poice	and Temp ments in and Villa of Public	oack oorary der Tre ze Offic t, &c.	 caties cers		Engag						32,50,600 5,26,900 33,86,300 65,81,200 1,04,600 16,40,000 7,15,700 16,11,900 12,75,600 61,73,800 38,20,700	52,17,200 2,37,600 5,86,400 43,20,406 84,12,200 2,83,500 1,28,600 3,15,200 15,75,000 23,200 10,78,700 52,13,600 14,25,800 54, 9,600 54,9,600	52,82,300 5,93,700 6,11,600 15,10,906 1,57,95,600 2,47,100 1,10,400 17,100 39,000 17,19,700 43,800 9,33,800 53,36000
3, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4,	Land Revenue Lacise Survey Assessed Taxes Customs Salt Opium Stamps Post Office Electric Telegranh Superannuation Pensis Miscellaneous Contingencies, Special Allowances and Assign Allowances to Instrict Miscellaneous Army Navy Works of Internal Imp Public Works Salaries and Expenses Law and Justice Police Education Political Agencies, &c. Superannuation and re Marino Miscellaneous Civil Contingencies	and Temp ments in and Villa of Public	oack oorary der Tr ze Ollic t, &c. Depar	eaties eers	 	 E ukat					:	5,26,600 5,26,900 33,86,300 65,81,200 1,08,600 1,04,000 16,40,000 17,15,700 16,11,900 12,75,600 51,73,800 38,20,700 10,74,100 4,76,000 4,76,000 1,00,900 2,01,700	52.17,200 2,37,600 5,86,100 43,20,100 88,12,200 2,83,500 1,28,600 3,15,200 15,78,000 23,200 10,78,700 52,13,600 54,9600 36,9-200 11,45,800 14,13,500 72,600 11,500	52,82,300 5,95,700 6,11,600 1,37,95,000 1,37,95,000 1,4,10,000 17,10,000 17,19,700 43,800 14,85,000 14,85,000 4,88,000 4,88,000 4,88,000 4,88,000 4,88,000

K 1

STATEMENT exhibiting the results of the University Entrance Examination.

	-	•		DECEMB	ER 1860		٠.	DECEMI	BER 1861	
,		•	, 88	N	lo. Passe	d.	29		No. Pass	od.
FROM			No. of Candidates.	1st Division.	2ud Division.	Total.	No. of Candidates	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.
Government Institutions	111		45 5 ·	34	2 10	241	547	41	231	272
Aided Institutions	•••		114	3	48	51	152	5	46	51
Independent Institutions	•••		136	4	75	79	185	13	62	75
Private Students	•••		28	3	7	10	. 51	2	10	13
School Masters	•••		26	6	9	15	36	10	16	26
Total			759	50	349	399	971	71	365	430

K 2.

STATEMENT of affiliated Institutions in which the Junior Scholarships have been made tenable.

AF	FILIATED	INSTITUTI	ons.				hly fo able.	e	No. of Scholarships.
elita citaline a premiero profigi dena menerola della distanza antara e reformativa de come				···		Rs.	As.	Р.	
Presidency College	•••		•••	•••	•••	5	0	0	52
Sanscrit College	•••	·	***			1	o	0	2
Medical College	•••	'	, ′	•••		5	0	o ¦	17
Civil Engineering College	111	•••				5	0	o	, 6
Doveton College		•••	•••	•••		12	0	o İ	6
St. Paul's School	•••	•••	·	•••		10	0		1
Free Church Institution	***	•	,.• ,.··	•••		Ò	0 ()	7
Hooghly College		***		•••		4	0 (,	12
Krishnaghur College	***	***			•••	4	0 (14
Berhampore Colloge	•••			•••		3	8 (11
Dacca College	·	•••		***		3	8 ()	29 .

K 3

CLASSIFICATION of the Students of the Presidency College according to the social position of their parents.

						SOCIA	POSITION	OF THE	PARENTS.			
Where resi	dent.		Zemindari lookdari persons depende come.	of in-	Merchants ers, Bani Brokers,	ans, and	Profession son		Governme vants s sioners.		Oth	ors.
		********	Number of Students.	Percentago	Number of Students.	Percentage.	Number of Students.	Percentage	Number of Students.	Percentage.	Number of Students.	Percentage.
Calcutta		• •	27	12.16	18	8-11	. 8	3-60	14	6.30	29	13.00
Mofussil			51	22:97	.8	3.60	22	9.92	18	8:11	27	12·16
То	tal		78	35.13	26	11.71	30	13.52	32	14.41	56	25.22

K 4.

CLASSIFICATION of all Students in Government Schools according to the social position of their parents.

Sc поось.	e	Zemindars.	Government Servants.	Others.	Total.
English Schools (Government)		712	2,059	1,216	3,987
English Schools (Aided)	***	1,477	1,688	5,892	9,057
Vernacular Schools (Government)	 .	804	1,588	7,331	9 ,723
Vernacular Schools (Aided)	•••	1,194	1,357	5,590	8,141
Vernacular Schools of other Classes		.780	903	4,304	5,987
	• .	4,967	7,593	24,333	36,895

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. Ä

GENERAL ABSTRACT of Expenditure during the Year 1861-62.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	Judicial. Marinc. Marinc. Agricultural. Communication Flectric Told Grand Total. Total Expendit.	3,446 3,448	\$3.104.1.25.884	3,168	166	000,500, 176,511	115 58.016 55.016 1,50.546 2,47.611 2,635.459 353 94.137 35.694 2,47.611 2,635.459	5 2.5.46 1.411 8.756 24.113 85.645 89,509	1.88.672 13.798 9.00.944
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	Total. Marino. Marino. Agricultural. Communication graph. Graph. Total.	\$446 84.13 1.13.13 1.1	2.01.477			78	58,016 58,016 1,53,546 58,169 58,569 58,169	2.5.46 1.4.11 8.756 24.738 40.738 314, 2.356 3.207 3.207 3.207	1.63.672 13.798 9.00.944
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION,	Total. Marinc. Marinc. Agricultural. Communication Electric Told graph. Told	**************************************	2,01,477			78	910938	2.5.46 1.411 8.756 3.14. 2.356 3.256	1.88 672 12 790
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION,	Total. Marinc. Agricultural. Communication Electric Told graph. Told		2,01,477 566 1,23,864 66		:::	78	910938	2.5.64 1.411 330 310 2.336	1.88 672 12 790
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION,	Total. Marinc. Agricultural. Communication	1::1	2,01,477 566 1,23,864 66		:::	78 97,631 10,418	58.016	25.65 1,611 400 1,611	
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION,	Total. Municipal, Marinc. Agricultural.		201.477	111	:::	111	: : I	2,346 1,411 409 310	-
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION,	Total. Municipal,	1111	2,01,471	111	:::	111	:::	55.55 ::35 :::::	
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION,	Total.	1111	2,01,471 1,33,884 . 26,734	111	:::	:::		::1	2844
	Total.	1111	2,01,477 1,93,064 26,734		*		588		
				3,158 84.6 9000	2 : :	. 111	583	20 15 85	
	Judicial.	::::					4.0	26,908 16,096 6.473	445.216
			≈8 *	111.	:::	11:	5,840 4,152 1,570	14,027 7,021 4,456	94,300
	Educational.	1111	10,466 969	111	111	:::	18. 18. 18.	13.5	19,510
	Ecclosiastreal.	::: !	2,977 761 319	30.09 94.09 94.09	.111	: . :	55.54 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55	233	13 068
	(Janoral,	::::	1,00,04. 27,680 12,680	81 32	9 : :	1::	6,901 2,912 2,161	2,615 667	1,53,446
	Всление.	::::	54,857 81,867 821,87	:::	111	1::		12,517 4110 871	1,34,687
Hi	Total,	111:	66,761 40,556 8.14e	88 49.7 80,665 86,88.0	i : :	11:	45,987 78,063 19,204		4,28,574
MILITARY.	Navy.	1.::	56,247 19,150 6,430	111	:::	!!!	:	1	88,921
7	Army.	1111	10,514 21,436 2,726	33,497 80,665 30,885	:::	. : 1 :	45,957 74,063 19,204	14.53	3,37,623
	Direction.	3,448 59,148 1,21,211 37,606	; ; ;	: : :	111	111	111	: : :	2,21,40% 3,37,623
	Disdussing Department.	Bengal Government Chief Engineer Controller and Examiner Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle Examples of Circle	Original Works Begains Betablishment and Oogingencies GARRISON BREINERS.	Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies IRON BRIDGS YARD,	Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies Subtrana Road.	Original Works Ropairs Establishment and Contingencies BARRACKPORE.	Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies ARRACAN.	Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies	Carried over

al.] -		Tressuries.	1935	27,983	1,91,687	213,804	955 957 (XX		1,52,350	· ·	74,127	72.233	45,188	
316	outu.	Paid from Govern	139 13,46,255	27,983	2,14,519 1,9)	201,049 2.13	1,40,560 1,56	1,10,266 1,29,16	1,118,456 1,52	23.539	286,982	58,748 72	35,733	19,438
	' a.	Total Expenditur	12,96,139	22	~~~	~~~	حمد	~~	~~		<u> </u>	~~	~~	
		. (irand Total.	12,93,459		1,785,036 1,485,036	63-695 63-695 827-45	11,795 40,508 98,933	28,544 52,932 28,776	19,463 17,463	23,309	21,617 14,191 13,121	20,445 19,632 13,466	4.654 10,973 10-084	19,435
	:	Tota).	2,00,241	:	50,016 1,00,334 47,532	54,649 65,695 78,695	65 019 38,936 25,530	2,859 13,559 5,942	56,874 16,759 11,063	:	5,064 8,653 5,321	5,934 12,483	730 2,619 7,946	:
	NT3.	Filectric Tele- graph.	18.735		::	.::	:::	: ' ;	- ::	;	·	:::	: - :	:
4	PROVEME	Communication.	1,83,672 13.735	:	36,016 89,450 46,316	51,809 62,693 78,535	13,673 15,673 15,673	2,852 12.935 5,736	16,574, 16,739 14,963,		5,064 5,063 5,111	8,934 12,453 9,629	2,019 2,019 7,943	:
1	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	Agricultural.	:	 :	 16.284 1,216	: :	19,351 23,610 9,629	:::	 i · i		: : .		. :	:
å	P	Alarine.	2 8-81	 :	·::::	: :	,83 <u>1</u>	15 2	· · · .	:				:
	:	Manioipal.		:	• : :	::	95.6 33.1	:::		;	:	. : •	;	
		IntoT	.45,218	ì	19.479 8.702 1.656	4,is7	6,716 1,803 2,735	24,762 27,370 15,192	13.109 2.8 (4 3.007	:	187.1 187.1 18.17.8	5.70 5.70 5.44 5.44 5.44	1.90	
	2	.ladıribal. 	94,502, 4	 !	10.272 1.039 1.432	:	5,053 11,72	8,636 17,491 9,413,	13.109 1,545 2,797	-	1.177 1.177 3.136	7 (102) 1,710; 1,44; 1,53;	10 m	:
	CIVIL ADMINISTRATION	Educational.	19,510	:	: :	! '	: : ! !	1,745		:	188	. 336. 138	- E	
	ADMIN	Lectioniastical.	13,063	:	1:::		1,602 7.96	134.13	:	:	ិ តំដ	. 45°.	25.53	:
	CIVII	General	1,53,146	:	2,00,7	4,157	422	10,550 10,550 10,542			_ K	68.93 12.93	# # # %	
		Resenue.	1.34.657	:	1,619	: .	156	5,417 5,581 3,6581		:	124	98.	67.2 67.2 67.2 67.2 67.2 67.2 67.2 67.2	1
		Гьют	4,28.574		: : : :	: .	111	93c 12,063 4,655	1 . :	:	8,568 3,757 4,550	3,20 <u>2</u> 1,372 2,092 2,092	1,467	:
	Military.	Navy.	88,951 4,28.57	:	::::	: :	:	::!	i . '		: .	:::		
1	N ,	'Sun'	3,37,623	:	:: :	::	:::	986. 12 en3 4.655	: . ;	:	8,755 8,755 1,884	25.55 25.55	4.4.4.5.1.4.5.1.	
		Direction.	2,21,405 3,37,623	27,981;	. : : :	1 1	:	11:	1:1	23,339	1:.		::::	19,435
	t pub	Disbursing Department.	Brought over	2ND, SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCLE	Nuddes Rivers Original Works Repairs Extensionent and Contingencies	CALCUITA CANALS. Original Works Repairs	2-Perguszans. Oficinal Works Repairs Bestabitshment and Contingencies	Original Works Espainer Establishment and Contingencies	Continue AND SESSORE MOAD. Conginal Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies	3rd, Assam Circle	Original Works Repairs Betablishment and Contingencies	Original Works Repairs Setablishment and Contingencies	Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies	4th, Northern Circle

XXX	

					()	exv)	,	••	·. ,			•	, [Bengal.
3,124	3,3£307	1,51,000		96,925	3,33,677		70,000		77,652	1682,83	06,950	-618,81,		ř
, 421484. 1234494.	5,75,825	1,54.75 [}] 1.4 26,490	99,152 1,19,563	82080	3,04.115 3,	1,64,174 2,13,279		13,270,	1,72,210, 1,77,652	1,36,346, 1,56,569	.78.812 1,06,950	1,05,765 1,19,819	42,36,470 17,63,120	
75.02 5.05.03 5.05.03	233855.) (mr.) (52.15	98,589 21,573 81,573 98,580	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	88,205 28,477 28,216)	1.29,002)	61.345.) 82.185.) 87.185.)	19.434	13,274	19,744 1,16,4054 22,835	(100 th	25,501 27,730 24,761	15,178 70,257 20,270	42,36,4,76	•
10,27	231.910 2.215 31.550	59,796 9-463 22.045	12.00 12.00 12.004	2 etal 11,100 5,540	1,22,565 1,22,565 46,541	38,035 14,539 24,429	19,253	:	95,652	32,55 34,52 121,12	21,550 20,001 23,726	15,138, 69,241 20,019	23,31,543	
				``.[8 . #		្ដង្សី			щg	:	医三醇		16,912	
17.75 17.75 18.75	35.55 35 35.55 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 3	100 (m 100 (m 100 (m)	7,536 8,672 4,057	2,601 11,817 7,85,5	122,695	150,284 ·	18,253 4,271 9,873		80.612 17,104	18,023 666.2 708.7	13,704	10,155 929 724,2	20,06,21 14,912	
			4	٠						36.25 21.25 21.26.25	7,707 15,337 15,151	4,971 68,421, 17,532	3.04,347	
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10,000 10,000 10,000	3,3,1	2 60°	11 A 77 S	88 eeg 16, 165 27, 12	1.45	9,531 3,245 3,555	15 LY X		10.65 14.5 14.5 14.5	210, 1,400, 59%	4 12 4 12 8 9 14 9	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	3,38,463	
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<u> 443</u>	21.	2	S. I.	- 252 252	1773	*85£	1,155 2,52 6,95		2,906 1,0,1 317	216	4 5 X	នុទ្ធ	1	
395 444	, 716.1 16.2	127	2 × 20 1491 1445	19.76		· 44	15. 11.		12.1.1 2.1.1 2.1.1		57 173	i d	17,982 188,522	
	7.	25.55 15.51%	12,72	\$ \$ 6 \$	19.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1	16.71	ज री		2.159 15 Sept 3,25 p		લું ને		131	
						•	٠		-				55,951 6,59.142	
. 25. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 15. 1	\$7	17.6.3 7.8.7.1 6 Eu	15,21 (25,745 11-650	12.5 12.5 13.5 14.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15.5 15	2,096. 1,186.	16,718 14,262 17,0	or svi		9 10 M		133		6,06,191	
					: •			13.274					3,32,331 6,06,191	
BHAUGULFORE. Original Works Resairs Exablishment and Contingencies	Dreinel Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies	DINAGENOOR. Original Works Repar- Establishment and Contingencies 5th, Behar Circle	DINATORE. Orginal Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies	PAINA. Original Works Repair. Lefabuchment and Contingeneits	2xd Davision, Grayd Trunk Koad. Original Works Repairs Lefablishment and Contingencies	RAMGHUR Original Works Repairs Lytabilshmort and Contingencies	1.113. READCH ROAD. Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contingences	oth, Burdwan Circle	1st Division. Crand Trever Road Original Works Repairs Lisabushment and Contragencies	DAWODAN: Original Works Repairs Estaolishment and Contingent:	MIDNALORE. Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contagency.	TULLOK. Original Works Repairs Repairs Establishmoot and Contingencies	Carriea over	

, Juoui	Paid from Govern: Treasuries,	17,63,120	1,23,257	1,71,172	6,574)		8.83	46,503	1,57,5406	51,00%	41,197	19,592	
·	Total Expenditure.	2,36,470 47,63,120	76.787	1524	4.912	16,924	17,188	17.44	1,15,991	47,005	34,137,	19,494	4,946
	Cirand Total,	42,36,470	2,741 46,338 27,670	72,524 4.513 17,512	1,454	16,326	11,782 21,198 11,2981	20.333 12.519 11.539	11.246 15.000 16.0000 16.0000	10,747 21,881 14619	9.15.19 9.15.19	19,598	3,4% 1,54%
	Total,	23,31,548	13. 25. 24. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.	71.573 4.380 17.311	1,054	:	8,261 15,253 15,456	19.795 5.435 6.434	70.861 27,640 16.562	9,042 17,456 12,316	8.367. 10,107.	- · •	676
BNIS.	Flectric Tele- graph.	14,912	:::	····· :	: . :	:	3.5	:					
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	Communication.	20,06,281 14,912	6.945 8.33.45	7,2,7 1,3,5,1	1,474	:	15.577 15.522 6.533	12.795 7.485 6.459	, 2,125 1,115 10,851;	7.217 4.254 4.266	4,367 10,167 7,303		679
UBLIC IS	Agricultural.	3,114,317	35.245 35.245 36.336	. : :	: • :	:	684 6,734 2,522	: i .	85.38 1.85.7 1.65.7	3,865 14,167 5,116	_		
£4	.Marino.	1,683	<u> </u>		: ' '	:	• • • •		200				:
	Manieipal,	1,320	: -		; .	:				:			:
	. laioT	13,82,8	2.01.0.0 0.17.4.0 0.00.0	<u> </u>		•	E 200	7,195 2,757 1,351		1, 8, 3, 5, 1, 8, 1, 18,	66 14 X		12.2
0 X .	Judiche),	3,51,679'	263				3.11¢ 1335	1,015		12%	\$1.4. FE.5. FE.5.	•	1,513 2,478
STRAII	Educational	171,72			· .	:	ะส	`E 5 8		āu.	1,001 133		9
ADMINISTRATION	Recleanstical	38,286	100				₹ 3	4.151, 1,781,		· .		· - ·	
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F.	.Yuny	6,00.191	• :	: : :		:	· :	12 mg		,	213	:	1,50%
ا	Direction.	3,32,331	: :	. :	:	16,926	:.	:	::	: '	:	14, NGA	1,50%
	DISBURSING DEPARTMENT.	ward .	HIDGELLEE. Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies Byrbakur Briden Works,	Original Works Repair Establishment and Contingencies Syxther Roan.	Original Works Repairs Establishment	7th, Cuttack Circle RATASON	Oricinal Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies Currages	Original Works Repairs Fstablishment and Contingencies With Struct	Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies Parable	Original Works Repairs Establishment and Contingencies RAIFORE ROAD	Orteinal Works Repairs Establishment and Contingen:	Behar Irrigation By Civil Officers.	•

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STATEMENT showing the namber of Patients treated in the Charitable Bospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal.

	Dispersables.	of In-Patouts treated.	of Out-Patients treated.	Patients treated.	Ustablishment.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure per head.
		3			7	7	Rs As. P.
Anyan seneral Pospital Alipore	:	Ē	# 51.05 # 61.05 # 61.0	3 3 3 3 3	2,475	27.45 15 10 27.41 12 25	
Arrah	!	*	2.113	£1.2	=	9	
Halasore ¹		E	<u>.</u>	1,0%	e 3	oc ;	22
Baretot	•	12		STO E	C c	2 5	21 °
Banleah			1,55	4.94	2 6		
Beer! hoom		æ	MI'I	3,1,1	=	13	· ·
Bhangulpore		is g	72	±6.2.	3,101 5 8	30 T	9
Januarus Raddibattv		3		. 164	= =	= 4	,
Borrah		e de	1,652		>=	·	3.6
Berhampore	•	111	6,645	6.736	3,2-1 0 0	2	12.0
Burdwan		154		14,5	-:	œ.	
Chittagong		3.1	0.000 m	2000	611113	25	######################################
Chychassa	,		200	20,70	0 0 57	23	***
Cuttack		515	ie of	1.4.6	1,494 3 10	4.06 13 114	7.50
Pacca Mittord Hospital		200	15,533	13,706	0 0 9880	4.1	F 11 0
Dwarbassuv	•	A.S.	2	(A) 16		- K	**************************************
Gyah		5677	8,678	384.60	0 = 5.7	-1	
Howrah General Hospital		1,025 201	:11,i1	12,183	9,519 5 10	11,705 8 10	0 15 5
Jesorns	:		107	2,000	x 01 x00,50	۽ م	- 12
Kishnachur		100	140'8	4.20.	20	*	0 13 6
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Monchyr		<u>,</u> 5	1.66	, e,	3 17	2-	2:
Moorshedahad		721	8,167	8,315	=	2	12.90
Mozulierpore		3	11,71	18,033	2,708 0 0	20 20 Bic. C	# :
Mulnauth		2	65.4	2,951	000	90	****
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Noakholly Nattore		10 10	# S	13,5	1,303 12 0	1.139 13 6	0 10
Orterparah		166	25	3,620	1,136 2, 136 3,	9 4	
Patna		116	11,571	11.690	0 0 0 0 7.7.4	* 4	*6
Proree		400	5,355	5,947	1,202,15	1~	
Furneah		16 E	1,252	7.80	1,500	1,292 0 5	0 15 15
Ranche			1,000	7,091,	C + C B	3:	
Rungpore	:		2010	5.203	1.5% 15 9	: ?	
Sarun	•	193	1,44	X(0.6).		5	1000
Nerampore Nukeay, Street		53.5	3,193	55.55	200	2;	
Timperah		11:	11.00	200	0 1 7 1 1 1	٠.	

No Returns had bettill curved at the close of the year from the Dispensaries of Blowampere, Chuckdigs, Culns, Culws, Gowhatty, Gowalparah, Goburdangs, Magoo Strugungs, Analogis, and Tumbook.

M 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Vaccination in the Lower Provinces for six Years,
from 1856 to 1861.

-		1			DIVIS	SIONS.			
Ynz	Α β,	Prest	DENCY.	Вачил	k PORE.	Dac	CA.	Dinag	Prore.
		Number vaccinated.	Successful cases	Number : vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Number vaccinated.	Successful cases.	Number vaccinated.	Successful Cases,
1556		9,818	7,557	41,139	41,992	5,167	3,971	1,911	3,545
1857	••	16,157	13,669	22,571	20,645	7,286	1,779	E,987	1,260
1858		13,260	11,729	22,001	20,709	C.Spj	4,924	5,757	4.115
1879		10,821	(4151	97,546	35,792	5,615	3,672	4.573	2,709
1860	•••	9,157	7 549	10,191	16,291	5 756	3,568	1,7 1	2,~~6
1961	,	11,571	13,291	41,259	38 676	6.715	3 918	4,662	3,171

N 1.
STATEMENT of work done by Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces during the Year.

Division	Name of Surveyor.	District under Survey.	Number of Hal- kels or Views Circus Ser-	Average Syr C Village Crains in a res	remedianis agra remedianis agra	Estable (190) cost fallkinds in O. Cohn 1801 to Sur- terber 1801	Rite per squire mile el survey- ed area.
	1 •	, 		1	!	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
1st Division	Mr. R. B. Smart, Revenue	Tipperah	1,500	503	1,256	31,119 5 2	27 6 5
2nd Ditto	Major J. L. Sherwill {	Maunbloom, Larjeting	783	Mauntheem. 730½ Day (cl. ag. 6)	} 8.38	15,994 0 9	55 O 3
3rd Ditto	Mr. N. T. Davey	Sylhet	1,223	612	1,170	41,533 2 9	05 7 11
4th Ditto	Major J. E. Gastrell	Backergunge	903	126	1,10	48 700 15 3	31 12 6
5th Ditto	Mr. J. H. O'Donel	Chittagong	s . ;	21,276	3,300	51,5; 6 11 0	15 10 O
; ; ;		The Topographical Survey of Hills South of the Kur- nafoolee River, (*					. 187
6th Dutto	Captain G. H. Thompson	Hazareclaugh	158	14,557	: 2,300	35 661 6 3	15 8 0
.				Mouzawar Topograplacal.	1,662 5,000	2,57,885 9 2	25 2
i !		· ·	. ;	Total	10,262		

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STATEMENT of work done by Nos specification I Note; prosess is the Say 1861 to 30th April 1862.

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N 3.

STATEMENT exhibiting the use made of Survey Records by Public Officers and private persons.

				No. 01	MAPS.	No. ov ote	ier Papers.	To	EAL.
	Divistor			Required by Public Offi- cers.	Required by Private In- dividuals.	Required by Public Offi- CCIS.	Required by Private In- dividuals.	Public Offi-	Required by Private In- dividuals,
Bhaugulpor	 U			; ; ;	1,482	11	112	41	1,624
Burdwan					2,611		316	••••	2.927
Chittagong	(District)				2	81	10,589	81	10,591
Cuttack	••	•••		. 3	62	8	1,987	3	2,049
Dacca	•••			• • • •	1,578	29	1,392	۶.	2,970
Nuddea				58	593	118	231 -	57	121
Patna		•••		467	1,180	5	2,116	915	3,626
Rajshahye	•			7	1,286		306	12	1,652
Goalpara (D	istrict)	•••	ļ	······ !	11		16		30
1st Survey	Division	•••		225 : :	1.033		11 :	2 25	1.014
2nd .,	**	•••		3	9		213	3	222
4th	,,			105	2,954		2.072	105	5,026
5th .,	· "		-	8	181		439	8	623
		Total		876	12,988	612	20,320	1,488	33,308

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[Bengal.] (ii)

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Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Continued.)

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Bhaugulpore		:	10:	214	4,670	;	82.	.	159		4	11	13	.!	11	200	1,43			, 	:	!	ı	25 79
Burdwan, East		į.	59	122	6.169	1	25	27	225	ŀ		2.1	650]	, :	340		1	. 2	10		1	
Burdwan, West		į.	1.3	. 69	4,753	!	5	-1	1,117			:	332	!			61			,		,	1	1 5
Chittagong			13	69	9,01:	ļ	3	20	2,410			8	1, 101			1 1	228	. ;		2	64			1 71
Cuttack			211	50	7,129		120	26	1,575			٠.	41				1::		1	٠	l I	i		<u>'</u> ' نا
Dacca			۶,4	199	2,000	i	21	3:1	3,651		82	130	1,536		29	40	296		2		32		1	20
Pmagepore			36	131	11,990		15	35	4,755		7	30	366		1	5	217	ļ. ;			1 1	۱.		. 14
Hooghly			51	118	7,717	! .	13,	27	1,150		22	32	566		1	10	301		1	6	20	,		2
Jessore		7	16	140	8,969	.	6	25	795						;		(!					į _. .
Midnapore			30	115	7.712	! !	7	3.3	1,943	.	3,	2	325		3	4	339		1	5	1	.		2 13
Moorshedabad			81	132	3,960	i :	26	37	1,023		17	56	342		. 9,	2?	175		1	7	16			17
Mymensing			65	212	17,565	1	62	52	7,111		2		556		3		181			.	1258			. 37
Nuddea			157	112	8,982	1	113	$e2_{j}^{1}$	104	ŀ		-1	161		::	2	,]		3	۱. ا		4
Patra			232		709	 	1:37	2	122		36		24	·	24	5	2.,	'			3	·		3
Purneab			5~	103	7.817		45 _, 1	$uo_{\mathbf{i}}^{\mathbf{i}}$	3,344		10	1	59		1	7	116		1	3	۶			311
Rajshahve			65	171	5,766		25	364	उ16		13,	15	741	- 1	9	1	161	!	.		22		;	22
Rungpore			71	161	! 7,507		5	10	1, it s		6	19	375		7	4	170	1	!		29			.15
Saruu			131	276	1,705	۱. ا	53	22	615		16 _i	12	6 3		2	5	39		.	ı	3			
Shahabad			136	255	2,76 ā		50	50	952				51				55		:		Б			. 2
Sylhet		1	91		11,298		90		3,714		12		768				168				69			16
Tipperah		.	160	42	9,767		57	35°_{1}	3,371	`. 	5		392			2	192				97			08
Tuhoot	,		159	421	2,471		119,2	151	1.297			2	1	1		15			}		2		.	1
21-Pergunnahs			65	240	7,071		26	91	2,819		15		537		4		273		i		12	. ;		i
	21-Pergumahs j.				H3		55,	(1) (1)		<u></u>	1(1	, , , , , ,		<u>-'-</u>	5,	,591	_	<u></u> _	i,	710		<u> </u>	 51	.1

Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Continued.)

				or d						•	FOR 1 EY E:				,F		Sı	174	FOR	: W	AGE	ß.		l n	DIG	0, 8	Suga	ır, s		ITII AND
1		18	81.	!		1962	 2.		-	1861	•	1	18	62.	-	٠	180	31.		-	18	62.		 	14	31.			1882	2.
1	Judico.	Principal Suiter Ameens.	Suider Angens,	Moonsufe,	Principal Staffer America	Sudder America		Modestis.	Judges.	-	Mean suffs.	Jul. 18.	Principal Sudder Ameurs.	Sad by Amous	Moonstffs.	Julian	Principal Sudder Ameers,	Sudder Amery.	Moonsitts.	July.	Principal Sudder Ametic.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Juiges.	Principal Sadder America	Sadder America	Mynthifs.	١.	e i	Monsiff.
		16	3 2 4 6 7	2		2 7 6 3 1	2 3 2 1 1 1 2 1	3 2 1 30 1 41 15 5 5 1 12 16 42 1 20 31 5 5 1 8 1 5		1	51 55 60 70 15 17 15 17 15 17 15 17 15 17 15 17 15 17 15 17 17 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17		1 1 3 2 2 1 20 1 1 3 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 5 1 2	1 1 1 1 6 2 2 1 1 1 6 2 2 6 1 1 1 5 6 7 6 6 1 3 1 7		3 1 7 8 2 	5 9 5 2	6 1 8, 15 52 6 233 354 52 5 7 16 72 66 9 36, 73 19		3 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		37 13 68 30 78 187 30 30 311 3 5 15 13 60 29 19 33		7 1, 3 2 6 5 1	21 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	29 18 6 89 972 11 6 8333 91 116 11 3 87 76 3	1	1 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of Original Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Concluded.)

			Svits fo	u perso	NAI. PROI	PERTY	NOT BE	PORK INC	LUDED.		BER OF SUITS District.
				1861.				1862.		1861.	1862.
DISTRICTS,		Judzes.	Principal Staller Auceus.	Sudder Ameens,	Moonsiffs.	Judzes	Principal Sudder Angens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.		
Backergunge			16	31	251		11	25	221	7,212	3,618
Behar			79	5	95		19	15	158	2,786	1,331
Beerbhoom			3		2,161		5	37	539	6,786	3,850
Bhaugulpore			65	56	136		88	12	221	6,170	2,621
Burdwan, East	•.		10	9	812			16	383	9,968	1,16%
Burdwan, West				1	10			1	22	5,972	1,511
Cluttagong		1	1	15	467		5	1	377	13,161	5 183
Cuttack		.	20	12	132		32	1	16	9,073	2,750
Dacca	•••		39	51	2,103	.	12	25	687	29,117	6,073
Dmagepore	•••		23	21	530		7	9	262	16,752	5,777
Hooshly	• • • •		36	39	523		22	20	479	12,630	3,032
Jessore .		3	ı	12	140	21	•••			10,719	1,639
Midnapore			23	13	229		7		123	10,300	1,737
Moorshedabad				3	13			1	11	6,019	2,055
Mymensing			36	85	2,152		:	35	709	21,384	9,711
Nuddea			13	5	- 337		11	3	21	11,075	2,103
Patna .					32		::	4	29	1,568	*12
Purneah				t	1		1	2	16	8,625	6,264
Rajshahyo	••			42	229			7	205	7,912	1,855
Rungpore			15	11	183			6	114	9,882	2,507
Sarioi .			39	7	166		18	3	161	3,254	1,640
Shahabad '			14	8	260		23	13	261	3,801	1,751
Sylhet			12		571		18		419	14,121	5,211
Tipperah			10	13	121		6	5	449	13,509	5,164
Turhoot			3	7	223		5	116	295	4,729	3,410
24-Pergunnahs		2	114	112	403		11	35	441	9,037	5,122
			14	,121		<u></u>	7	,139		2,60,451	94,291

INTENDE	D AGRICUI	LTURAL EXI	HIBITION O	F 1864.		T D
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		•••	•••	•••	•••	
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F.—Comparative Statement of the sales of Salt, and of the Receipts, Charges, and	l Net	
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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

SECTION I.-JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

It was noticed in last year's Report that in 1861 there was an extraordinary pressure on the Civil Courts, owing to an unprecedented influx of suits filed in anticipation of the operation of Act XIV. of 1859 and Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.), in increasing the work of the Civil Courts. which amended the Law of Limitation and curtailed the period allowed for the institution of several classes of suits.

The ordinary course of litigation was also similarly affected during the year 1862, by the promulgation of Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.), which, repealing Section 30 of Regulation II. of 1819, enacts that all resumption suits should be transferred by Collectors for the adjudication of the Civil Courts. A very large number of intricate suits were, by this change, suddenly thrown upon the Civil Courts, which had hardly recovered from the effects of the excessive litigation of the previous year; and this necessitated the employment of Additional Judicial Agency in certain Districts, in order to prevent the accumulation of arrears.

The numbers of suits pending before the ordinary Civil Courts at the close of the years 1861 and 1862 were 1,05,735 and 42,568 Number of Suts pending at the close of the year. respectively. The suits are divided into classes as noted on the margin. The description of suits of the "Small Cause Court Class" comprise. (1st) claims for money due, whether on bonds or 1862. 1861. other contracts, (2nd) rent of houses, (3rd) claims Small Cause Court Class 60,579 5,780 ₺,156 36,788 Other Classes .. for personal property, or for the value of such pro-1,05,735. 42,568 perty, (4th) claims for damages for injury to pro-

perty. The suits which, for the sake of distinction, are designated as of "other classes" relate principally to disputes regarding lands, and are of a more intricate character.

The number of suits instituted during the years 1861 and 1862 were 2,82,251 and 1,22,317 respectively, as noted on the margin.

Number of Suits instituted.

These figures show that the institutions in the latter

year were less by more than one-half the number in the preceding year. The cause of the

Small Cause Court Class 1,82,492 68,454 Other Classes 99,759 63,863 2,82,251 1,22,317

increase in 1861 has been already alluded to. In 1862 a large number of cases were also brought before the Civil Courts under Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.); but these, having been brought on the file of

the Civil Courts by transfer from the Revenue Courts, do not appear as cases instituted before the former.

INSTITUTED BEI	ORE	Court	3 oF	SUPERIOR	GRADES.
				1861.	1869.
Original .			٠.	7,257	3,337
Appealed				21,797	28,026
				29,054	31,363
					
INSTITUTED BEI	ORE	Court:	o o F	Interior	GRADES.
Sudder Ameens				8,811	3,700
Moonsiffs				2,11,356	87,251
				2,53,197	90,954
					-

The proportion of cases instituted before the Courts of superior grades, (viz., those of Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens), and before the Courts of inferior grades, (viz., those of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs), is noted on the margin.

Number of Suits decided,

The number of cases decided by the Courts of different grades during the two years respectively, may be exhibited as under:—

				1861.		1862.		
				Decided on merits.	Total disposed of.	Decided on merits.	Total disposed of.	
	(Original	•••		' 296	382	372	508	
Judges	{ Appealed			10,071	11,291	12,032	13,312	
Principal Sud	der (Original			3,802	4,616	5,402	6,690	
Ameens	Appealed			11,388	12,219	11,791	12,555	
Sudder Ameen	s		,. .	4,208	5,112	7,145	9,048	
Moonsiffs	, ,,,	•••	•••	1,53,361	1,92,886	1,35,629	1,66,599	
	Total	•••	•••	, 1,83,126	2,26,506	1,72,372	2,08,702	

A decrease is perceptible in the Courts of Moonsiffs only, and this was attributed to a smaller number of suits having been instituted in those Courts during 1862, the large number

instituted in 1861 having apparently exhausted the usual supply of suits in the following year:—

Reduction	ofo	ld Cas	CH.	The	gradual	red
Judges Principal Su Sudder Ame Moonsiffs	dder	 Amcer 	 18	1860. 582 1,075 678 3,773	1861. 330 808 425 1,455	1862 509 875 609 605
				6,108	3,018	2,858

uction of the older cases in the Civil Courts during the past three years is exhibited on the margin. A still further reduction is expected at the close of the current year.

Average duration of Suits.

The annexed Return exhibits approximately the average duration of suits in the Courts of the several grades.

		1861.	1862.
		Months.	Months.
Judges Principal Sudder Ameens Sudder Ameens Moonsiffs	: : :-	7 7 7 6 6 2	5 7 54 31

The value of the suits decided in 1862 in all the Subordinate Courts was, in Original Suits,

Rupees 6,84,40,955, and in Appeals Rupees 80,09,131,

making a total of Rupees 7,64,50,386. The value of suits

pending at the end of the year was, in Original Suits, Rupees 3,11,26,772, and in Appeals

Rupees 61,88,003, which gives a total of Rupees 3,73,14,775.

The amount of Stamp fees realized on the institution of these suits, and the cost to Government of the Civil Courts, exclusive of the salaries of Zillah Judges and their Establishments, may be shewn as under:—

	Amount paid in.	Amount refunded.	Balance.	Cost of Subordinate Civil Judges' Sala- ries and Establish- ments, exclusive of the Zillah Judges.
•		21.122 0 0	4.00 0.00 0.00	
Judges	5,19,522 2 6	21,162 0 0	4,98,360 2 6	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Principal Sudder Ameens	4,01,160 0 6	41,980 8 0	3,62,179 8 6	1,84,938 11 7
Sudder Ameens	1,63,635 5 0	23,541 0 0	1,10,094 5 0	1,01,091 15 6
Moonsiffs	5,83,295 1 0	15,962 0 0	5,67,033 1 0	2.77,230 11 11
Total	16,70,912 9 0	1,02,645 8 0	15,68,267 1 0	5,66,261 7 0

The result exhibits a surplus to Government of Rupces 10,02,005-10.

A Statement (A)) in the Appendix shows the number of suits of every description instituted in every Zillah separately; and it is interesting to note the peculiar classes of litigation which appear to be prevalent in different parts of the country. Suits for real

[Bengal.] (4)

property in conveyance by Sale or Gift were most numerous in Tirhoot, cases of the former description having also been instituted in large numbers in Cuttack and Purneah. Jessore exhibits the largest number of suits for real property on conveyance by Gift, Mortgage, or by Will. About one-half of the suits regarding dowries were instituted in Chittagong; and nearly as great a preponderance is shown in that District in the number of suits regarding cases of inheritance under the Mahomedan Law, the District being almost entirely peopled by Mahomedans. The greatest number of cases connected with the question of inheritance by Hindoo Law were in East Burdwan, Tipperah, and Dacca. Cases regarding adoption were almost entirely confined to Tipperah. In Purneah, Midnapore, and Nuddea the suits for the resumption of invalid Lakheraj tenures were numerous; and a large number of such cases had also been transferred to the Civil Courts under Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.) by the Collectors of the 24-Pergunnahs, East Burdwan, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, and Jessore. In Backergunge were instituted the greater number of suits regarding dependent tenures. Boundary suits were instituted principally in Chittagong, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca. Questions regarding religion, the right of priests, &c., were most numerous in Bhaugulpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Sylhet. Suits to recover money embezzled were found principally in Midnapore. Suits regarding dealings in the staple products of the country abounded most in Backergunge, where there are very large marts for the exportation of rice and other articles of country produce.

State of the Miscellaneous File. The state of the Miscellaneous Files is exhibited in the annexed 1861. 1862. Return.

	1861.	1862.
Total number under trial	1,89 196	2,11,840
decided on trial		83,833
., finally disposed of	1,31,058	1,69,222
pending at the close of		
the year	55,109	42,614
Cases above one year's duration	867	873

The numbers of the different classes of Appeals preferred to Superior Courts are given on Appeals. the margin, and show that there was an increase in Appeals of every description during 1862 as compared with the preceding year.

	Apreads ander Act X. of 1859.	From Principal Sadder Amerus.	From Sudder Ameens.	From Moonsuffs.
1861	6,738	1,350	1,265 [†]	11,951
1862	6,831	2,280	2,203 [†]	16,421

It must be observed that the above Statements are in every case exclusive of cases heard before the Courts of Small Causes established in the Mofussil, of whose working a separate sketch is given below.

In the High Court itself there were for trial 1,549 Regular and 6,594 Special Appeals;

of which 1,122 of the former, and 4,249 of the latter were pending at the close of the year.

In the Extra-Regulation Provinces the number of suits instituted during the year was 12,124 to 13,906 of the preceding year, and with the number depending on the 1st January 1862 and others received by transfer, the actual number of suits under trial during the

year was 15,067, of which 10,935 were decided on their merits, in the proportion noted on

By Moonsiffs Sudder Ameens Principal Sudder Ameens Assistant and Deputy Commissioners	8,878 1,143 72 510 2 10,935
* By Sudder Ameers " Principal Sudder Ameers " Assistant and Deputy Commissioners " Commissioners	26 85 1,399 185 2,685

the margin, 8919 being decided in favor of the Plaintiff, and 2016 in favor of the Defendant.

The number of Appeals from decisions of Judicial Officers in the Extra Regulation Provinces decided on their merits in the Lower Courts was 2685;* and the High Court decided seven cases of Regular Appeal, and eighty-eight cases of Special Appeal during the year.

Lateration in which Government was concerned.

The results of the litigation in which Government was concerned during the year may be here briefly noticed.

The total number of cases pending on the 1st of May 1862 was 884, of which 546 were Original cases and 338 were Appeals. During the year under review 433 cases were instituted in the Courts of first instance, and 249 in the Appellate Courts, making a total of 682 cases, which, with the cases previously pending, made an aggregate of 979 Original Suits and 587 Appeals, or altogether a total of 1,566 cases.

Of the Original cases 566 were decided in favor of Government, and 166 against it; the total number decided being 732, which left 217 pending. Of the 166 cases shown as decided against Government nineteen were compromised, and in twenty-six cases the decisions against Government have been reversed in appeal; the actual number lost in litigation being, therefore, 121. Of the Appeals 263 cases were decided in favor of, and fifty-four against, Government, making a total of 317 cases decided, which left 270 pending at the close of the year. The total number of favorable decisions was 829, and the total number of unfavorable decisions 220. The number of cases pending on the 30th April last was 517. In thirty-three cases the Government were east both in the Lower and Appellate Courts.

The disbursements made on account of the law charges of the Government during the year amounted to Rupees 19,657-4-1 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 3,038-11-1 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rupees 22,696-2-2

The realizations under decrees of Court have amounted to Rupees 13,602-1-11! in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 4,337-0-6 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rupees 17,939-2-54.

The ontstanding balances due to Government were as under:-

Revenue decrees		•••		•••	• • •	1,06,493	2	11
Salt and Opium do.	•••		•••		•••	45,515	10	81
						1,52,008	1,3	7 ½

[Benyal.] (6)

The question of re-organizing the Subordinate Judicial Service was taken into consideration during the year. The expediency of revising the salaries of the Native Judges, and of re-adjusting them on a scale more in accordance with the importance and responsi-

bility of their duties, and of the position which they ought to hold in society, had been fully admitted on several previous occasions, but the state of the Finances had prevented anything being done in the matter, as every scheme of improvement necessarily involved a considerable increase of expenditure.

While nothing, however, had been done to improve the position and status of the Native Bench, the qualifications both of the Native Judges and the Native Bar had been subjected to much severer tests than had previously been insisted on. The claims of the Subordinate Judicial Service were thus still further strengthened, and it became imperative on Government to bring the question to a final issue.

The Lieutenant-Governor considered that, fully to meet the requirements of the case, no mere slight increase in the scale of salaries was necessary. He believed that what was wanted was a reform which would raise the character and standard of the Judicial Service generally, by enabling Government to recruit its ranks from a higher stratum of Native Society, and which would at the same time have the effect of qualifying the Native Judges for a seat on the bench of the highest Court in the country for which they are now eligible. To effect such a reform His Honor proposed a scheme the object of which briefly was to amalgamate the whole Native Judicial Service and re-divide it into three classes, with distinct powers and salaries graduated in each class and from class to class, from Rupees 200 up to Rupees 1,500 monthly, abolishing the Native designations and substituting the more intelligible nomenclature of Subordinate Judges of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. The cost of the Service, as now constituted, amounts to Rupces 7,18,200; the cost of it, as it is proposed to be constituted, will amount to Rupees 11,28,000 per annum. The proposal is now pending the consideration of the Government of India. As there was likely to be some delay in disposing of the general question, the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently requested that that portion of it which provided that no Judicial Officer should receive a lower salary than Rupees 200, should at once be sanctioned. Since the close of the year the Government of India has given a partial effect to this recommendation by raising the calaries of the Meonsifis to Rapees 150 and 200 in the 1st and 2nd classes respectively.

In consequence of the heavy accumulation of Rent Appeals upon the file of the Judge of the 24-Pergunnals, and the imperative need of sending that Officer assistance in coping with these arrears, the Lieutenaut-Governor, in June 1862, decided, in the absence of any Covenanted Officer at once qualified and readily available for the duty, to appear Baboo Tarucknath Sen, Principal Sudder Ameen of the District, to officiate as Additional Judge, under the provisions of the Statute XXIV, and XXV., Vie. Cap. LIV. The appointment was made provisionally, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India; and was cancelled again within a few months, when the necessity in which it had originated no longe, continued to exist.

(7)[Benyal.]

Under precisely similar circumstances Mr. H. S. Thompson, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bongong, was appointed to act provisionally as Additional Judge of Backergunge, and this appointment was subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of State.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the year was 33,581, and the amount of property under litigation was Calcutta Court of Small Causes. Rupees 10,54,228. In the previous year the results were 23,224 suits, for property amounting to Rupees 11,19,148. The decrease in the value of property under litigation during the year under review was partly attributable to the adoption of a simpler procedure in the Original jurisdiction branch of the High Court, which has left less inducement to litigants to adopt, on grounds of cheapness and despatch, the plan of foregoing a portion of their claim to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court.

The financial results of the year show that the receipts of the Court from fees, &c., amounted to Rupees 1,54,599, while the expenses on account of Establishment and House-Rent were Rupees 1,08,060, leaving a balance in favor of Government of Rupees 46,539.

Throughout the past year Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII, of 1860 were held in Kishnaghur, Santipore, Chooadangah, Meherpore, and Smail Carle Court in the Mobis al. Koosteah in the District of Nudden; in Jessore, Magoorah, Jenidah, and Narail in the District of Jessore; in Kotechandpore, which is partly in Jessore and partly in Nuddea; in the Cities of Moorshedabad, Patna, and Dacca; and in the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah. A Court was also held at Bongong up to the month of November 1862, when, in consequence of the small amount of business done in this Court, the Judge was transferred elsewhere, and the jurisdiction of

E Collishment of Iwelve Additional Small Cause Courts.

the Court attached to that of Kishnaghur.

In order to give the experiment a wider scope twelve additional Small Cause Courts were established in July 1862, in the Towns and Station's noted on the margin, each with a suitable surrounding jurisdiction. These Courts were opened on the several dates noted against them.

1862. 16th July Cuttack Monghyr ,, ,, Beauleah 15th Maluapore ٠, 19th Nattore 22nd ,, Bhaugulpore Chittagong 3151 8th August Pubna Commercelly 9th ,, Strajaunge 13th Furredpore 27th October Uo ghlý

In July 1862 the jurisdiction of the Patna Court was extended, and the Judge commenced to hold sittings at convenient intervals at Jhaoo-Changes in the unsdiction of certain gunge as well as at Patna. Similarly the jurisdiction of Courts.

the Court at Dacca was, in March 1862, extended to Naraingunge, at which place periodical sittings are held. At Commercolly, on the 5th November 1862, the work was found to be not enough to occupy the time of one Judge, and the jurisdiction of that Court was therefore added to that of the Judge of Pubna, who from that date held sittings alternately at Pubna and Commercolly.

The Table on the margin exhibits the total number of cases instituted before and decided in the several Small Cause Courts during the year.

Amount of work done and Financial results.

7,709 Pending at the close of the year 18,264 Instituted during the year 25,973 Total Decided for Plaintiffs on their merits 5,573 4.5.33 Ditto ex-parts Confession ... 15,513 Decided for Defendants on their merits 2,7% 18,333 Otherwise disposed of ... 6,173 24,505 Pending at the close of the year 1,468

Detailed Returns (A 2 and A 3) of the cost of these Courts and of the net income derived from institution fees are given in the Appendix. The total cost amounted to Rupees 2,81,928-9-7; and the total amount realized from Stamp fees, after deducting refunds under Section XXVI. of Act X. of 1862, was Rupees 1,20,208-4; so that the additional expense entailed on Government during the year was Rupees 1,61,720-5-7. Against this sum, however, is to be set off an annual saving of Rupees 28,776, effected by the abolition of certain Subordinate Judicial Offices, which, it was thought, could be dispensed with, in consequence of the establishment

of Small Cause Courts. The arrangement has, however, caused much inconvenience to suitors, and will of necessity have to be modified. None of the Courts were self-supporting, with the sole exception of the Suburban Court, the cost of which was Rupees 15,681, while its earnings amounted to Rupees 18,075.

The experience of the past one year and a half has also brought to light several imperfec-

Imperfections in the constitution and internal arrangements of the Courts, and suggestions for improving them.

tions in the constitution and internal arrangements of these Courts, the remedies for which have been a subject of careful consideration to Government

The defects complained of were chiefly (1) the want of any effectual power during the year. of supervision on the part of the principal Courts, the Law leaving it entirely optional with the Subordinate Court to admit or refuse applications for a re-trial or to reserve points of Law for the decision of the Higher Courts; (2) the evil of divided supervision, introduced by investing Small Causes Court Judges with powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, Magistrate, or Deputy Collector, and (3) the injury to suitors arising from the investiture of the Judges at out-Stations with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, and the consequent scattering of important and intricate suits among many Courts at none of which was it possible to find thoroughly competent Pleaders for such cases. On the other hand the Judges also have been reported by the High Court to have worked, in their capacity of Principal Sudder Ameens, under very serious disadvantages, so much so that it has been stated that less work was performed by two or three of them than is, and can be, ordinarily performed by one Principal Sudder Ameen located at the Sudder Station.

To remedy this state of things several suggestions have been made by the Principal Judges of Jessore and Kishnagur, and by the High Court for changing the constitution of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts. The most important of these suggestions are:—

1st.—That the number of the Small Cause Court Judges should be reduced, and the circles of the remaining Judges extended; and that the Judges should go on circuit within their respective jurisdictions.

2nd.—That the Judges should be placed more effectually under the control of the Principal Judge where there is one, and that where there is no Principal Judge they should be similarly subordinated to the Zillah Judge.

3rd.—That applications for new trials should be heard, and new trials held by the Principal Small Cause Court Judge or the Zillah Judge, as the case might be, sitting with the Subordinate Small Cause Court Judge.

4th.—That the duty of Small Cause Court Judges should be confined to the adjudication of Small Cause cases only, and that they should be relieved of all other duties.

These propositions were before Government at the close of the year; but it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that what was wanted was rather a thorough consolidation of the Judicial Establishments in every District, under the immediate control of the Zillah Judge, than a mere modification of the existing Small Cause Court arrangements, and a scheme with this object was under consideration at the close of the year.

During the year the question was raised as to how far the Clause of Act XXXVII. of

1855, exempting the Sonthal Pergunnahs from the operation

Applicability of general Acts to the Sonthal Pergunnahs. of any Acts which might be subsequently passed, was a

valid restriction. It was decided that the restriction could not possibly be binding, in the very nature of things, and as a necessary consequence it followed that all general Laws of a later date must be treated as in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Rules for the guidance of the Officers employed in those tracts consequently came to require modification; and at the close of the year a new set of Rules, in conformity with the altered view of the Law, was under consideration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

A Statement (B 1.) in the Appendix gives the number of persons tried for Criminal Offences during the year, in the Regulation Districts of Bengal. The total number of offenders was 1,21,780; and of these 72,732 were either punished by Magisterial Officers

or committed to the Sessions, while 49,018 were acquitted or discharged.

Analysis of the crimes for which the offenders were tried.

An analysis of the crimes for which the offenders were tried exhibits the following results:—

1.	Murder and	culpable	hom	icide		•••		1,826
	Thuggee					••		1
3.	Dacoity	•••	b	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,497
					•	Carried over		4,324

Number of Persons tried.

				Brought over		4,324
ŀ.	Robbery			•••		673
5.	Theft			•••		15,058
6.	Offences against the State	e		••		20
7.	Abetment of murder					12
8.	Forgery, &c			• • •		490
9.	Rape and unnatural offen	ces				438
10.	Offences relating to Coin	and Stamps				98
11.	Receiving stolen property	·		•••		1,195
12.	Kidnapping and forcible	abduction		•••		378
13.	Offences against public to					4,602
14.	Other miscellaneous offe	nces, mostly	of atr	ivial character	•••	94,492
				Total		. 1,21,780
	•					

Review of the sentences passed on the persons who were pumshed. A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were convicted, shows that there were

Sentenced to	death				•••	36
,,	transportation	ı	• • •	•	•••	128
,,	imprisonment	for life				197
,,	,,	above sixte	en years,	but not	exceeding	
		twenty-	one years			0
21	,,	above three	years, but	not exceed	ling sixteen	
		years				1,303
,,	"	above six	months, bu	t not exce	eding three	
		years				4,318
,,	"	not above	six months			12,995
Flogged, fine	d, or discharge	d on security	•••		• • • •	53,755
				Tot	al	72,732

By a Notification, dated the 7th January 1862, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the

Introduction of the Jury system.

Dacca, 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and Patna. application of the Jury system, in accordance with the provisions of Section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to the Districts named in the margin, in the trial of all offences defined in Chapters 8, 11, 16, and 17 of the Penal Code. A Notification, dated 27th May 1862, afterwards extended

the application of the system to offences falling under Chapter 18 of the Penal Code; and again by a Notification, dated 13th October 1862, it was ordered that abetments of attempts to commit any of the offences defined in Chapters 8, 11, 16, 17, and 18 were also to be tried by Jury.

Materials for forming a judgment on the question of the working of the Jury system in the Districts to which it has been extended were being collected at the close of the year.

(11) [Bengal.]

The total number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year, in the Extra Regulation Provinces, was 9,918, to 11,897 in the preceding year; and of these, 6,272 were convicted and punished, and 3,646 acquitted or discharged without being put on their trial. The number of persons tried for murder and culpable homicide was 219, for dacoity 252, for robbery seventy-seven, for theft 1,437, for rape twenty-seven, for offences against the State one, and for offences against public tranquillity 133; the rest of the trials being for other miscellaneous offences, for the most part of a trivial character.

A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished shows that twelve persons were sentenced to capital punishment, twenty-one to transportation, 613 to imprisonment for terms varying from above six months to not exceeding sixteen years, 1,652 to imprisonment for terms not exceeding six months; while 3,974 were flogged, fined, or discharged on security.

A Statement (B 2.) in the Appendix exhibits these results in detail.

The most important of the offences against public tranquillity was a disturbance committed in the District of Nowgong, by a party of men intoxicated with drugs, who cut down one person, burnt a number of houses, and carried off a Dome girl by force. The offenders were followed up by the Deputy Commissioner in person, and a party of Sepoys, to a house in the outskirts of the Town of Nowgong; but, having resolved to die rather than surrender, they fought so obstinately that three of them were killed. The affair had no political significance, and was very generally condemned by the people. Some of the persons concerned in aiding and abetting in the outrage were tried, convicted, and punished.

POLICE.

The introduction of a new system of Police in Bengal was noticed in last year's Report.

Progress made in the organization of the new Police in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Divisions.

It is therefore only necessary to mention this year the progress that has been made in carrying out that system and organizing the new Police.

It was at first intended to commence operations primarily in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Rajshahye Divisions; but instructions were subsequently issued to begin with the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions only in Bengal, and the Province of Assam. Further instructions were afterwards issued to extend the measure to the Chota Nagpore Division, and to the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, in the Burdwan Division.

The operations in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Police Circles have been conducted under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Carnac, the Inspector-General of Police. But the operations in the Province of Assam were conducted under the superintendence of Major Raban, the Deputy Inspector-General of that Circle, who has been vested with the powers of Inspector-General.

In the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Chota Nagpore Circles, and the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, each District has been divided into Divisions, Sub-Divisions, Out-Posts, and Beats. A Division consists of one or more Thannahs, according to circumstances and local requirements; a Sub-Division corresponds generally with the old Thannahs when not of very great extent or importance; a Section is an out-Post of a Sub-Division, and corresponds with the old Pharces; and a Beat is such a portion of a Town, high road, or important thorough-fare as has been allotted, where practicable, for the daily walk or supervision of a Constable.

		Patna Division.		BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		Burdwan Division.	
Designation of Force.	200	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted
Inspector		79	67	40	36	57	36	38	38
Sub-Inspector		134	126	52	50	65	56	58	55
Head Constable		313	240	91	87	229	229	153	145
Constable		1023	3879	1595	1460	1851	1864	1623	1113

DIVISION	s.	Districts.		Estimated Annual Cost,		
Patna Division Bhaugulpore Division Burdwan Division Chota Nagpore Division			Patna Behar Shahabud Tirhoot Sarun Chumparun Bhaugulpore Purneah Monghyr Burdwan Beerbhoom Bancoorah Hazarcebagh Loharduggah Maunbhoom Singbhoom		184, 2,25,055 1,23,232 1,29,726 1,27,528 2,708 1,14,664 83,241 1,06,278 70,607 88,332 0,024 1,10,440 88,908 64,840	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Expense of the Troops of Ditto for cloth	Behar He hing for t	orse 9,357 mei	! 1		16,69,795 1,81,481 37,428	0 0
		1	Rupees		18,88,701	0 0

A Statement (C 1.) in the Appendix exhibits the allotment of Officers and men to the several Districts of the Circles alluded to; and the Table on the margin shows the aggregate number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Constables authorized for each Division, and the proportion already enlisted.

The actual annual cost of the arrangements for the three entire Circles, and the three Districts of the fourth, is estitimated at Rupees 18,58,70 t, in the proportion noted on the margin.

The progress made in enlistment has been very satisfactory in all the Districts of the Parna Circle, with the exception of Behar and Sarun, numbers of young men having come forward for service. But this has not been the case

in the Districts of the Burdwan and Bhaugulpore Circles; and, though nearly the full authorized strength has been completed in them, the greater portion of the Force entertained is composed of up-country men, the Bengalees having evinced a dislike for anything at all resembling Military organization. There is no doubt, however, that this feeling will wear off, and the up-country men will then be replaced by Natives of Bengal. Of the Bengal Military Police Battalions the 2nd and 4th were broken up and distributed among the Districts of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Circles; the 9th in those of the Chota Nagpore Circle; and the 3rd in the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom. Of the old Police about 35 per cent. volunteered and joined the New Police; but the regular drill

and strict discipline under the new system did not suit them, and at the close of the year in several Districts not more the 10 per cent. remained in the Force.

The distinctive feature of the new system consists in this that the detailed management of the Police is vested, in every District where it has been introduced, in the District Superintendent of Police, and not as heretofore in the Magistrate, who has no authority now to interfere in the internal organization and discipline of the Police, though he is still responsible for the general Police administration of his District. The District Superintendents are of three grades, on salaries of Rupees 700, 600, and 500, respectively. Under these Officers there are three grades of Assistant District Superintendents, on salaries of Rupees 400, 300, and 200, respectively; four grades of Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 150, 100, 75, and 50, respectively; four grades of Sub-Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 40, 30, 20, and 16, respectively; four grades of Head Constables, on salaries of Rupees 14, 12, 10, and 9, respectively; two grades of Constables, on salaries of Rupees 7 and 6 respectively; and Probationers on an allowance of 2 annas a day as subsistence allowance.

A set of Rules has been framed by Government, which defines the power of the Police Officers in their several grades, explains the manner in which communication is to be carried on between the Magistrate and Police, and recapitulates all necessary instructions in regard to grades, accounts, and general duties, &c.

For the proper training of the Police Officers and men Schools have been established in each District that has come under the operation of the new system, in which men of all ranks are taught to read, write, and learn their duty as Police Officers; and these are generally presided over by intelligent Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors, and are said to be resorted to with eagerness by the Recruits.

The entire charge of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions was taken by the new Police on the 1st of July 1862; and of the Chota Nagpore Division and the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, in the Burdwan Division, from the 1st of October.

In the Assam Circle operations were commenced first in the Cossyah Hills, where owing Progress made in the organization of the rebellion—then only partially checked—a re-organization of the Police in Assam.

In the Assam Circle operations were commenced first in the Cossyah Hills, where owing to the rebellion—then only partially checked—a re-organization of the Police seemed most urgently called for. No difficulty was experienced here in obtaining good Recruits; for though the old Police evinced a dislike to continue service under the stricter discipline prescribed by the new scheme, the Cossyah population were found eager to enlist; and signal services were rendered by the Police thus raised in the final suppression of the disturbances. Several Cossyah gentlemen of good family have been admitted into the higher grades.

The organization of the new Police has also been steadily proceeded with in all the Districts of Assam Proper, with the exception of Sibsagur, to which no District Superintendent has yet been appointed. In Gowalparah there was no Military body or local Force to form a nucleus for the new Police, but Recruits were easily obtainable, and the lower grades are reported to have been nearly filled. The same facilities did not exist in Kamroop,

but two-thirds of the sanctioned strength was completed by the absorption of the old Police. In Nowgong the operations proceeded at a somewhat slower rate, owing to the fact of three successive District Superintendents being compelled by fever to quit their post. Operations having been thus frequently interrupted, and the men composing the old Nowgong Militia being found utterly worn-out and useless, the Force enlisted in that District up to the close of the year stood at less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength. In Luckimpore nearly four-fifths of the authorized strength has been already enlisted; but the progress in Durrung has been slower, as Recruits are there obtained with difficulty.

Among the difficulties experienced in Assam in calisting Recruits, Major Raban states that the higher classes of the people have a very strong objection to undergo the course of instruction in drill required under the new system, and that the lower classes are lamentably ignorant, and at the same time sufficiently well off in life to be heedless of the inducements held out in the grades of service open to them.

In Gowalparrah and the Cossyah Hills full charge was assumed by the new Police from the 1st of October last; in Durrung from the 1st of November; in Kamroop and Luckimpore from the 1st of December, and in Nowgong from the 1st January 1863. Charge has not yet been taken of the Seebsagur District.

In the Bhaugulpore and Patna Circles alone has it been possible yet to obtain any Comparative working of the new system in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Circles.

Statistics in respect to the comparative efficiency of the new Force as a preventive and representation.

4	FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 1862. OLD SYSTEM.				FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1862. NEW SYSTEM.			
*	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	Offences against public tranquillity, or other miscellaneous offences.	Total.	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	Offences against public tranquillity, or other miscellaneous offences.	Total.
Number of cases	519	4,925	2,663	8,107	334	4,643	2,463	7,440
Number of persons arrested Number of persons	909	2,750	3,773	7,132	615	2,713	2, 16i	5,519
convicted or com- mitted Number of persons	383	962	2,381	3,726	320	1,071	1,15೮	2,550
released by the Police	37	269	121	127	61	357	115	533
Number of persons released by the Magistrate Number of persons remaining in Ha-	359	1,214	1,001	2,574	253	1,091	791	2,138
int at the end of the half year	Š 20	220	268	617	48	258	90	398

working of the new system in those two Circles, as far as the number of convictions obtained is a test. But such a test is not conclusive by any means. comparative results as to recovery of stolen property in the same Circles are also given in the margin. These figures, as far as the very imperfect data allow of a conclusion being reached, show that the new Police have on the whole worked not inefficiently, in spite of numerous and grave obstacles. The diminution in

sive of erime. The annexed Table shows the comparative

the number of offences against the person may be taken to indicate that as a repressive

agency the new Force can bear comparison with the old, while the increased percentage of

7	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Percentage of re- covery on loss.
First Half-Year Second Ditto	1,50,585 1,24,260	17,049 19,983	· 11:32

stolen property recovered tends to show that as detectives they are already even more efficient that the Police they replace. There are of course serious difficulties connected with reorganization of the Police in a

Province so extensive as that of Bengal, which nothing but time and patience can overcome. Great results must not be expected before the Police has really had time to learn its work.

On the whole, however, the results are far from discouraging, and it is hoped that next year will conclusively show that the change has been one for good.

It was mentioned in last year's Report that the Government of India had permitted the retention of the Military Police in Bengal only as a tem-The Military Police. porary arrangement, till the Civil Police was completely This Military Police consisted of one Cavalry Corps, ten Infantry Battalions, and seven Local Levies. Of these the first, or Behar Irregular Cavalry, was disbanded in October 1862, and the men absorbed in the Civil Police of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Circles. Out of the ten Battalions it has been found necessary to keep up for the present the 1st (known as Rattray's Seikhs), and that Corps is now employed on the North-East Frontier; the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, and 10th have already been broken up, and incorporated with the new Police in different Districts; the 7th was disbanded in 1861; and the 5th and 8th are now undergoing the same process, those of the Officers and men, who are fit and willing, being drafted into the new Police. Of the Levies three, viz., the Kamroop, the Kookie, and the Seebsagur Levies are in course of disbandment, and incorporation with the Assam Police; the Khoond Mal Sebundies are likewise under orders for disbandment and absorption in the Cuttack Police; while the Sumbulpore Schundies have been transferred to the Central Provinces, and the Darjeting Sappers and Miners to the Public Works Department; but no final orders have yet been given in regard to the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, the course to be taken in respect of them being still under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

Besides the ordinary duties of Escort, Treasure, Jail, and other miscellaneous guards performed by all the Military Police Corps, the 1st Battalion did active service during the year with the Jynteah Field Force, and is still employed on the North-East Frontier; the 5th was employed in protecting the Chittagong Frontier, against the inroads of the wild Hill Tribes in that neighbourhood; the 8th supplied Detachments for Field service against the Khoonds; and the 9th formed part of the Force which proceeded to Sumbulpore, under Major Rattray, for the capture of Soorunder Sahie and other Rebel leaders, who eventually surrendered themselves. A portion of the Kookie Levy also performed good service as Guards on the Cossyah Frontier, and in acting as a check on the Looshaies.

(16)

Dacoity in Bengal.

The Statement on the margin shows the number of

STATEMENT OF	DACOUTIES	&c.	CAWWITTEN	TW	1889.
STATEMENT OF	I IIATOLILE.	W.C	COMMITTED	1.0	1002.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Dacoities.	Districts.	No. of Dacoities.
Midnapore Bancoorah Beerbhoom Nuddea Jessore		Brought forward Mymensing Moorshedalad Rajshahye Maldah Rungpore Bograh Dinagepore Purneah Sylhet Chittagong Tipperah Noakhally	140 15 24 8 11 23 8 25 46 2 7
Carried over	. 140	1	016

Dacoities, and the attempts to commit Dacoity, ascertained to have been committed during the year. Of these 130 occurred in the Districts (fourteen in number) within which the operations of the Dacoity Commission were confined during the year.

	No	of Casu
In 1859		331
,, 1860		306
,, 1861	 	323
,, 1802	 	318

A comparison of results with previous years is exhibited on the margin, and shows an increase of Dacoity in Bengal since the year 1860.

Notwithstanding this increase, however, the Department was not inactive during the year.

			Transported for life.	Sentenced to term imprisonment	TOTAL
					
1857	•••		28	13	41
1858	,	٠.	59	17	70
1859	·		27	20	47
1860			33	37	70
1861			11	13	57
1862			95	36	131

Four formidable gangs of River Dacoits were effectually broken up, and Dacoits belonging to several other convicted and transported. The Table on the margin compares the number of persons convicted by the Courts of Sessions on commit-

ments made by the Dacoity Commissioner within the last six years.

But various considerations, chiefly arising from changes in the Law and the constitution of the Police, have led to the conclusion that the Dacoity Department, as at present constituted, ought not any longer to be retained. Although at the outset it did undoubtedly check Dacoity in several Districts, yet its operations of late years do not show that it has retained its repressive force. Its constitution was at best somewhat anomalous, involving an exercise of Judicial and Police functions by a Magisterial Officer having exceptional powers under little control or supervision; and the introduction of the new Police seems to offer a fitting opportunity for attempting to bring the detection and prevention of crime of all kinds within the scope of the duties of a real Police Department, leaving the Judicial enquiry in this, as in all other crimes, to the ordinary Tribunals. It is therefore in contemplation to abolish the office of Dacoity Commissioner for Bengal as a separate and independent Department, care being at the same time taken to utilize the special knowledge of Dacoity possessed by the Officers hitherto employed in the Dacoity Department by transferring them to the Police, where they are to form the nucleus of a detective Force.

Dacoity in Behar. Abolition of the Behar

	No	. of Dacoities
1859		73
1860	 	27
1861		28
1862		20

The original success of the Dacoity Commission in Bengal led to the establishment of a similar Commission in Behar towards the close of the year 1860, but the general effect of its working has not realized the expectations which were formed at the outset. The figures on the margin show the number of Dacoities committed in the Behar Districts from 1859 to 1862. The large number in

1859 was mainly ascribed to the still unsettled state of the Districts consequent on the convulsions of 1857-58. In the following year the number was only twenty-seven, while since then there has been an increase of one Dacoity per annum on the number in each preceding These results do not show that any great advantage has been derived from the Commission in dealing with the crime; in fact it was shewn that during the past year, an expensive special establishment was employed in the sole duty of enquiring into nine eases of Dacoity, in only two of which convictions have been obtained, and in one of these only one person was convicted, and he was captured by the villagers at the time of the Dacoity. As the new Police has been already introduced in all the Districts of the Patna Division, there exsists apparently no further necessity for keeping up in them an expensive special establishment for the purpose of repressing the crime of Dacoity. The office of Dacoity Commissioner in Behar has therefore been abolished.

The office of Boundary Commissioner was created in 1853, for the purpose of adjusting

Re-adjustment of Thannah and Sub-Divisional Boundaries.

and defining the boundaries of the various Civil and Criminal jurisdictions in the Lower Provinces, in connection with the operations of the Revenue Survey. The general principles

upon which this re-adjustment was being carried out were noticed in detail in the Report for 1860-61, in reviewing the progress made up to that time in the Nuddea Division; and it was then stated that the whole of the Nuddea Division, including the Districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs, had been sub-divided into twenty-one Magisterial jurisdictions, inclusive of the Cantonment Joint Magistracies of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, and the Sub-Division at Scaldah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta. These separate jurisdictions have now been in full working order for two years. By a recent re-arrangement the boundaries of some of the Sub-Divisions have been revised, and one of the Sub-Divisions, namely that at Kotechandpore, has been abolished, while another has been created at Bagirhaut. In the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore further facilities to suitors have been afforded by the establishment of Sub-Divisional Small Cause Courts, and by making the jurisdictions of Moonsiff's counterminous with the Sub-Divisions. Lastly, the boundaries of the Thannahs have been re-adjusted throughout the entire Division, to suit the necessities of the Sub-Divisional scheme; and a Notification has been published in the Galcutta Gazette giving full information in regard to the boundaries which have been finally adopted both for Sub-Divisions and Thannahs.

In respect to the other Divisions nothing definite has been done beyond the adoption of preliminary measures for carrying out the scheme. The operations in the Patna Division are nearly completed, instructions having been issued to sub-divide the entire Division into mineteen [Bengul.] (18)

Magisterial jurisdictions. The boundaries of these Sub-Divisions have been determined, and the sites for their Head-Quarters decided upon. It only remains to erect buildings in the new Sub-Divisions, and to appoint Officers. The boundaries of the Bhaugulpore Division have also been adjusted.

The Statements (C 2. and C 3.) in the Appendix exhibit the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and its Suburban Pohce.

Suburbs, during the year. The number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 25,591, of whom 16,953 were convicted, 7,578 acquitted, and 1,060 released without being brought to trial. Property was robbed and stolen to the amount of Rupees 1,73,094, of which property to the value of Rupees 60,599 was recovered.

The appointment of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was noticed in the Report for 1860-61. The Honorary Magistrates sat regularly for the decision of Conservancy cases throughout the year. They also afforded much assistance in the administration of justice by taking the places of the Stipendiary Magistrates, when these latter were prevented by sickness from attending their Courts; and on one occasion, during the absence of a late Stipendiary Magistrate, his duties were most satisfactorily performed by the Honorary Magistrates for nearly two months.

Thefts in the Fort having become very numerous owing to the want of any efficient Establishment of a Civil Police in the Police, and the investigations into the cases which occurred, being for the same reason usually futile, the following arrangements were made in communication with the Military Authorities to remedy the evil. One European and one Native Police Officer, with fourteen Chowkeydars, were quartered in the Fort, forming a Sub-Section of the Coolie Bazar Police Section, and remaining under the control of the Police Inspector of that Section, the Superintendent of the Division, and the other superior Officers of Police. The European Police Officer was, however, directed to submit a daily report to the Fort Adjutant, or any other Officer who might be named for the purpose by the General Commanding the Presidency Division, and also to obey his instructions as far as practicable; but it was provided that the Police were not to be interfered with by the Military Authorities in the performance of their proper duties.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Thirteen Jails and four Lock-ups were visited by the Inspector-General of Jails during the year, two of the Jails, viz., those of Patna and Bhaugulpore, having been visited twice.

The total number of prisoners in custody was 74,338, of whom 58,135 were admitted during the year. In the preceding year the total number was 64,404, and the number of admissions 48,626.

The statement of the disposal of these prisoners shows that fifty-two of them were capitally punished, 1,322 died in prison, 252 escaped from confinement, and 42,863 were released, the total number remain-

ing in confinement at the end of the year being 29,849, of whom 12,294 were transferred to districts other than those in which t'ey were originally confined.

Disposal of the laboring strength in Jail.

The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labor was 15,472; and they were disposed of as mentioned below:—

	Emplo	oyed on ordinary manuf	acture	ន		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,264
	,,	in the Alipore Jail	Press	•••		•••	•••		•••		246
	Hired	by the Department of 1	Public	Work	з	•••	•••	•••	•••		65
	,,	by other Departments	•••	•••		•••	•••			•••	396
•	Emplo	yed as Jail servants		•••	•••	•••		•••			1,425
	,,	as Jail Guards				•••		•••	•••		299
	,,	on miscellaneous w	ork (•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	907
	Sick in	ı Hospital, excused labor	r on Su	ndays	and I	Ioliday	s, and i	nesticie	ent from	n age	2,870
			То	tal		•••	•••				15,472

Result of the labor of prisoners.

Subjoined is the result of the labor of the prisoners who were employed in ordinary manufactures.

									Rs.	As.	. Р.
Value of manufact	ured arti	cles s	old		•••		•	•••	3,85,731	11	71
Ditto ,, articles c	onsumed	for p	ablic p	urpose	s	•••			7,511	1.4	23
Ditto ., articles i	n Store a	t the e	end of	the yea	ır				81,328	5	4}
	Т	otal	••		•••				4,74,571	15	2 <u>1</u>
Deduct value of ar	ticles in	Store	at the	close o	of prec	eding	year	•••	59,36 7	10	81
	G	ross I	leceipt	s		•••		•••	4,15,204	4	5
Deduct Charges			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		1,98,385	3	14
	N	et Pr	ofita	•••		•••	•••	•••	2,16,819	1	31
Net Profits of the p	revious	ycar	•••			•••	• •	•••	1,98,574	12	111
	Ir	creas	e in Pr	ofits				•••	18,244	4	4
_									_		

The above figures exhibit a considerable increase of profits as compared with the results of the preceding year.

The out-turn of the Typographic and Lithographic Departments of the Alipore Jail Press

Out-turn of the Alipore Jail Press Department.

Out-turn of the Alipore Jail Press Department.

Store; while the net profit was Rupees 1,30,766-2-5, showing the annual earning of each of the 246 prisoners employed in the Press to have been Rupees 531-9-1.

The cost of maintaining the prisoners who were in custody during the year is shown

Gross Expendit	are.				Rs.	Αн.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations			•••	•••	1,07,619		6	3,53,528	8	3
Fixed Establish Extra	ments		•••		18,424	10		3		
Police	•••	•••	•••	•••	43,879		1	1,69,923	15	οŁ
Contingencies of	т ассопт	it of c	lothing,	hosp						9 1
	7	Fotal						6,16,817	U	04

in the Table given in the margin; the average per prisoner amounting to Rupees 31-11-7. against Rupees 33-6-10 in the preceding year.

The most expensive prison of the year was that of Darjeeling, where each prisoner cost Rupees 94-3-3; the most economical was that of Tipperah, Maximum and minimum rates of expenwhere the outlay per head was Rupees 26-1-7. The maximum cost in the preceding year was Rupees 88-1-4 at Poorce; the minimum Rupees 20-4-6 at Tirhoot.

Net expenditure.

The net cost of the prisoners is exhibited below:---

Rs. As P.

Gross cost of the year ... 6,16,817 0 0;

Deduct from this --

Rs. As. P.

Net profit on manufactures 2,16,819 1 3} " from Alipore Jail Press 1,30,766 2 5 Credited to Jails for hire of convicts 14,325 15 71 Fines realized in commutation of labor 2,751 0 0

3,64,662 3 33

Net Cost ... 2.52.154 12 9

Average per prisoner 11 3 1

The number of deaths among the prisoners during the year was 1,306 to 1,456 Mortality during the preceding year, and the percentage on average

Total	•	1,306
Other causes (accident or suci	de) -	
Cholera All other discuses	••	151 421
Diarrhoa .		23
Dysentery		461

strength was 7:50 to 8:88. The details of casualties are noted on the margin.

Proportion of educated to uneducated pusoners.

Of the 58,135 prisoners admitted during the year, 688 were fairly educated for their position in life, 3,665 could barely read and write, while the entirely ignorant amounted to 53.782.

Re-capture of prisoners who escaped. Rupees 1,315-6-9.

Of the 252 prisoners who escaped from Jail, eighty-one were re-captured, the cost of their re-capture amounting to (21) [Benge

SECTION II.-LEGISLATIVE.

THE Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, having been summoned by proclamation, met on the 8th November 1862, and continued to meet from that date, at intervals, till the 16th May 1863, when the Council was adjourned sine die.

The following Acts were passed:-

Act IX of 1862.—Under the Regulations modified by Act XXX of 1838 one Office for

An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Register of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register's Offices—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st November 1862, and of the Governor General on the 21th idem.

the Registration of Deeds was established in each Zillah, and in certain specified Cities. Act XXX of 1838 was passed to enable the Government to establish such Offices at any Civil Station. It has since been found necessary to appoint persons to act as Registers at Sta-

tions in Sub-Divisions not strictly comprehended in the term "Civil Station." This Act removes all doubts as to the validity of registration already effected at Sub-Divisional Register Offices, directs the appointment of a District Register for every Zillah, and authorisés the establishment of subordinate Offices of Registry in charge of Deputy Registers in such places as the Lieutenant-Governor shall select, whether Civil Stations or not. The Rules in force under the Regulations for the registration of documents are generally retained by this Act, but it substitutes for the former system, under which the Register was paid by fees, maintaining his own establishment, the Rule that fees shall be credited to the Government and that all persons employed in Registry Offices shall be paid by salary.

Act I of 1863.—For the levying of Port-dues and other fees in the Port of Canning on

An Act for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Caming on the River Mutlah.; -Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th January 1863, and of the Governor General on the 9th idem. the Mutlah, an Act was rendered necessary by Section XLII of Act XXII of 1855 (for the Regulation of Ports and Port-dues) to which the Port of Canning was declared subject in September 1862. By this Act

sea-going vessels of 20 tons and upwards, river Steamers, and Tugs, are made chargeable with Port-dues and fees at such rates, within limits fixed by the Act, as the Government may prescribe. The provisions of this Act generally resemble those of Act XXX of 1857 (for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Calcutta), and other Acts passed in conformity with Act XXII of 1855.

Act II of 1863.—This Act, of which the provisions generally resemble those of the

An Act to abute and prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Subarbs of Calcutta—Received the assent of the Loutenant-Governor on the 17th January 1863, and of the Governor General on the 21st idem.

Statute 16 and 17 Vic., Cap. 128, requires that all furnaces in the Town and its Suburbs shall be constructed or altered so as to consume their smoke. The Act will not come into operation till the 1st of July

1864, and is not applicable to Locomotive Engines used on Railways near the Town, or to Steam Vessels not being ferry boats.

An Act to regulate the transport of Native laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th March 1863, and of the Governor General on the 28th idem.

Act III of 1863.—The demand for labor in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, having been met by the river transport of Native laborers to those Districts from other parts of Bengal, this Act was passed to secure the proper treatment of these persons in transit, and the full comprehension by them of the nature

of their contract. The provisions of this Act are such that laborers proceeding to those Districts must at several stages be brought under the observation of the Officers of the Government. Persons contracting to supply laborers, and those who act as Recruiters for engaging them, are required to be licensed by Superintendents of labor transport, who, as well as Medical Inspectors of laborers, are to be appointed by the Government. Contractors are directed to maintain, under the inspection of these Officers, depôts for the reception of laborers, who, on making their engagements with Recruiters, are required to appear with them before a Magistrate, or, if in Calcutta, before a Superintendent. The terms of the engagement are to be explained, and the names of the laborers are to be registered, by one of these Officers; and they are to be forwarded to a depôt, where they are to be examined by a Medical Inspector. The Act requires that a contract shall be signed by each laborer, and by some one on behalf of his employer, in the presence of the Superintendent, by whom it is to be explained; and directs that an abstract of it shall be registered, and a copy be sent to the Magistrate of the District where the service is to be performed. Contracts for a longer period of service than five years, are prohibited. Provision is made for the licensing and victualling of Steamers and Boats carrying parties of laborers, and that each party shall be accompanied by a certain proportion of females. The laborers are to be landed under the supervision of the local Magistrate, assisted, if necessary, by the Medical Officer of the nearest Station. The Magistrate is required to report their arrival, and to make arrangements, if necessary, for forwarding them to the place of their destination.

An Act to amend Act XXII of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.)-Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 24th March 1863, and of the Governor General on the 13th April 1863.

jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

Act IV of 1863.—A portion of the tract of country described as Thannah Teknaaf, in the Chittagong District, having been inadvertently removed from the operation of the general Regulations and Acts by Act XXII of 1860, this Act was passed restoring the surveyed lands comprised in that Thannah to the

An Act to amend the law relating to the employment and renumeration of Peons for the service and execution of the process of the Uvil and Revenue Courts,—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 29th April 1863, and of the Governor General on the 23rd May 1863.

Act V of 1863.—Under Section XIV Regulation XXVI of 1814, Section V Regulation VII of 1832, and Act XIV of 1845, which were not affected by Act VIII of 1859 (the Code of Civil Procedure), the Nazirs of the Civil Courts received, in addition to any salaries paid to them, one-fourth of the fees deposited by suitors for service, or execution, of

process. This Act substitutes for the existing practice, a system under which all fees paid for the issues of process will be credited to the Government, and the Nazirs and serving Peons will receive salaries fixed according to a scale.

23) [Bengal.]

Act VI of 1863.—This Act substitutes for the Municipal body established under Act

An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.—Received the assent of the Leutenant-Governor on the 18th May 1863, and of the Governor General on the 12th June 1863.

XXVIII of 1856 (for appointing Municipal Commissioners and for levying rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta) a Corporation consisting of all Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in the Town of Calcutta, and all Justices of the Peace for the Town, with a paid Chairman to be appointed by the Go-

vernment. The provisions of Act XXV of 1856 (to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta, &c.,) are adopted, with some amendments, by this Act, and the taxes, before leviable under Act XXVIII of 1856, upon houses and buildings, and upon horses and vehicles, are increased in amount. A license tax upon professions and trades, carried on in Calcutta, is added. The funds to be raised by the Corporation are to be administered under a system of Account and Audit, and Budget estimates of income and expenditure are to be submitted to the Justices every year by the Chairman. The Corporation, with the sanction of the Government, are empowered to carry out a system of drainage and of works for the supply of water, and to construct wharves upon the banks of any river or canal, within the Town, on any such property becoming vested in them. For works of permanent utility the Corporation, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, are authorised to raise money by debenture on the security of the rates and taxes leviable by them. The provisions, so far as they relate to Calcutta, of Act XIV of 1856 (for the conservancy and improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) are re-enacted with amendments, and the Act directs the registration of births and deaths, and the taking of a census.

On the 8th of November 1862 a Committee was appointed to consider all proposals which

Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Rengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, ... Assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on the 18th February 1863.

might be made for altering or adding to the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, with reference to a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India of which a copy had been transmitted

for the information of the Lieutenent-Governor. The Committee made a report on the 8th of January, proposing certain amendments in accordance with the suggestions of the Despatch, which were adopted by the Council on the 14th February. It was then proposed, and carried on a division, that a Rule should be inserted to enable any person, whose private interests might be affected by any pending Bill, to be heard by himself, or his Counsel, on the subject of that Bill. This became Rule XVII of the revised Rules, which received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 18th of the same month. His Excellency the Governor General, under Section 18 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67, disallowed Rule XVII.

The Bill for regulating Public Conveyances in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, read in Council on the 12th April 1862, was reported on by the Select Committee, to which it had been referred, on the 27th November of the same year. The Report was subsequently taken into consideration, and the Clauses of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, were settled by the Council on the 14th February 1863. No further proceedings have been taken with regard to this Bill.

The following Bills were disposed of.

The Bill to amend Act XXX of 1857 (for the levy of Portdues and fees in the Port of Calcutta)	Read in Council on the 15th February 1862. Report of Select Committee adopted, and Bill withdrawn, on the 6th Pecember 1862.
The Bill to authorise the imposition of fines for outrages and trespasses committed by inhabitants of villages or members of communities in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal	Read in Council on the 29th March 1862. Select Committee dis- charged, and Bill withdrawn, on the 6th December 1862.
The Bill to provide for the registration and supervision of native passenger boats in certain parts of Bengal	Read in Conneil on the 22nd March 1862. Withdrawn on the 20th December 1862.
The Bill for appointing Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, and for levying rates and taxes in that Town The Bill for the conservancy and improvement of the Town of Calcutta	Read in Council on the 3rd May 1862. Report of Select Committee adopted, and Bills withdrawn, on the 3rd January 1863
The Bill to promote the construction of lines of communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, navigable Rivers, and Canals	Read in Council on the 26th April 1862. Select Committee discharged, and Bill withdrawn, on the 21st March 1863.

The following Bill was introduced and has been referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill to amend the Law regarding the provision of carriage and supplies for Troops and travellers, and to punish unlawful impressment.

SECTION III.-REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

THE Statement on the margin exhibits at a glance the Demands, Collections, Remissions,

Results of the year-

Years.	Current De- mand.	Total, includ- ing arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
1847-48 1852-53 1857-58 1861-62 1862-63	3,51,51,564 3,63,35,074 3,66,70,530 3,71,66,985 3,72,85,651	Rs, 3,87,18,571 4,05,43,577 3,99,89,762 1,02,78,827 4,06,70,111	Rs. 3,51,07,268 3,61,62,551 3,61,88,018 3,68,11,127 3,71,99,538	R- 3,32 991 5,00,260 2,77,162 1,73,294 1,19,493	Rs 32,78,312 38,80,763 32,21,532 32,91,406 33,21,080

and Balances of Land Revenue for the year under review; and shows a steady increase both in the aggregate current Demands and in the aggregate Collections, as compared with the results of the preceding year, and of three previous quinquennial years.

A Statement (D 1.) in the Appendix shows the Demands, Collections, Remissions, and not Balances for the year under review, on account of each Division separately.

The figures on the margin exhibit the number of redemptions effected during the year,

Red	emm	tions.

District.	Number.	Sudder Jumma.	Price realized.
Hooghly	2,089 1 3 1 11 3 2,100	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0 851 1 9 1 0 0 2 12 0 0 15 9 19 14 9 2 5 7 878 8 114	Rs. As. P 4 6 0 8,511 1 6 10 0 0 38 0 0 11 13 0 208 13 103 23 8 6 8,897 10 103

of the Revenue of Estates paying a Sudder Jumma not exceeding one Rupce, except in Calcutta where no restrictions exist as to the Jumma of the holding to be redeemed. It will be perceived that the largest number of redemptions was in Chittagong, where the total number redeemed since the measure was sanctioned is

11,355, the price paid amounting to Rupces 44,092. About 14,000 Mehals still remain to be redeemed in this District.

The number of Rent Suits instituted during the year was 1,31,220. The aggregate Rent Suits under Act X. of 1859, and Suits under and of these 1,30,116 were disposed of, while 12,326 remained for decision, of which 555 had been more than two months on the respective files. Of the whole number of Suits instituted 30,488, or nearly one-fourth, belonged to the two Districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The number pending at the end of the year in these Districts was 2,490, of which 364 only were more than two months old.

This being the first year of the operation of Act VI. of 1862 (B. C.) the results of its working are given below in detail of Divisions:—

DIVISIONS,	Number of Cases in which penalty was imposed under Section II.	Number of Cases in which penalty was imposed under Section III.		witter be-	TION V.	Disposed of in favor of Disposed of in favor of Defend. I. Befend.	CCRUED	Applications for measurement under Section X.
•				Rs.				ŀ
Rhaugulpore	269	. 24	1649	27,326	17	3	3	8
Burdwan	1524	95	4252	67,899	134	55	30	3
Chittagong	3176	204	1167	22,782	1	1	4	10
Cuttack	134	3	143	2,019	1			
Dacca	807	29	2869	45,612	Not st	ated.		
Nuddea	3927	184	8165	1,70,791	61	32	3	12
Patna	511	24	1615	96,707	11	1	4.	L
Rajshahye	4688	16	3160	29,569	56	1		7
Chota Nagpore		•••	263	40,633	:	l	1 4	•••

The following Table shows the extent to which recourse has been had to the provisions of Act XI. of 1859 for opening separate accounts, and for registration of tenures during the year, and to the present time from the passing of the Act:—

	In 1862-63.		To end of 1862-63.	
	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.
Applications for opening separate accounts				' .
under Section X		47	909 .	267
Applications for opening separate accounts				
under Section XI		5	86	18
Applications for common registry of tenures under Section XL.	283	89	369	119
Applications for common registry of tenures		0.0	30.7	1117
of cases under Section XLIII	29	16	37	16
Applications for special registry of tenures				! !
under Section XL	125	7 2	173	105
Applications for special registry of tenures			•	i .
of cases under Section XLIII.				· .
Applications for registry of tenures under Section XLIV.		•••	3	1

Sale of proprietary rights in Government Estates. The following Return exhibits the sales of proprietary rights in Government Estates during the year, and to the present time:—

	Number of Mehals sold,	Area in Acres.	Sudder Jumma.	Mofussil rental.	Amount realized.
In 1862-63	Whole 1,387 Shares 5	1,73,164 12,524	Rs. 96,795 ., 5501	Rs. 1,23,627 ., 6,860	дs. 8,10,377 ., 12,783
To end of 1862-63	Whole ., 3,482 Shares 133	5,36,102 26,466	Rs. 7,00,865 ,, 28,240		Rs 58,16,909 . 5,52,097

The sale of one Mehal in Backergunge included in the above Return has since, in consequence of an informality in the advertisement of sale, been cancelled, which will reduce the price realized by Rupees 3,81,000. The above figures include 228 whole Estates and 107 shares of Estates in Behar and Shahabad confiscated in consequence of the late disturbances of 1857-58. The jumma of these, at the time of confiscation, was Rupees 56,154, and that of the new settlement, made prior to sale, was Rupees 1,99,297; the price realized was Rupees 13,83,006. There remain to be sold altogether about 3172 Estates.

(27) [Benyal.]

Rules had already been framed and submitted for the approval of the Government of India with a view to give effect to the Resolution of Lord Canning, dated 17th October 1861, when the arrival of a Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 9th July 1862,

materially modifying the Resolution necessitated a corresponding modification of the Rules. Accordingly a set of Rules was published in August 1862. These, as afterwards supplemented in points of detail, regulate the mode of application for sale, the survey, and demarcation, the sale and conveyance, and the manner of payment of the purchase money, of all future grants of Waste Lands; and provide for the redemption of the revenue assessed on grants already made for a term of years under previously existing Rules. A list of lands to be reserved from sale, is in the course of publication.

These Rules had no retrospective tendency, and it was laid down that lands for the purchase of which application had been made under the Resolution of 17th October 1861, should, if the application had been duly registered, be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the said Resolution so far as the Law allows. And on this liberal principle several applications for grants in Darjeeling, which had been somewhat irregularly admitted by the Local Officers, were nevertheless held to be bond fide arrangements concluded before the publication of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, and as such exempted from its operation, and the sale of such lands was allowed to proceed under the terms of the Resolution of 17th October 1861, provided all the formalities enjoined by that Resolution were duly observed.

A Statement (D2) in the Appendix exhibits the grants of Waste Lands made under the Rules prevailing prior to the issue of the Rules above alluded to; and another Statement (D3) shows the sales which have taken place under the new Rules in Darjeeling and Assam.

In Cachar there have been no sales under these Rules.

The result of the sales in Darjeeling was most satisfactory, the total area sold being 31,915 acres, and the price obtained Rupees 5,65,897-12-2. The highest price paid was Rupees 30 per acre; the average price Rupees 17. In Kamroop the total area sold was 10,566 acres, and the price obtained Rupees 27,025-4-7.

Besides the sales noticed above eight lots were sold in Darjeeling under the old Rules, at Rupees 10 an acre, for Rupees 69,130; and thirteen locations, with one farming lease, were sold for Rupees 14,400 under the local Rules in force. Two grants were also redeemed at Rupees 2-8 an acre, under exceptional circumstances, for Rupees 9,660.

The circumstances under which a suit was instituted by Mr. Rundle, for enforcing what he considered a contract entered into by Government to sell him certain Waste Lands in Darjeeling at Rupees 2-8 per acre, may be briefly noticed in this place. On the 31st December 1861 Mr. Deare made an application to the Superintendent of Darjeeling for 1,000 acres of land, under the Resolution of the 17th October 1861. On the 3rd January following he

[Bengal.] (28)

tendered and deposited in the Treasury Rupees 2,500, which he stated were for the 1,000 acres of land he had applied for; and he took this occasion to request that the Title Deeds of 500 erres be made in favor of Mr. Rundle. The payment of the money was unsolicited, and the Superintendent of Darjeeling received it on account, and not in full payment for the land applied for. granting a receipt worded accordingly. At this time the Superintendent of Darjeeling had no authority to assign Waste Lands to any person on any terms other than those contained in the Rules of 1859; and no guarantee whatever was given that Messrs. Deare and Rundle were to obtain the land at Rupees 2-8 per acre, the only communication made by the Superintendent being the receipt granted for the money paid on account. From his reply to other applicants, it was clear that the Superintendent knew well that he had no power to make grants under the Resolution of October 1861. Messrs. Rundle and Dearc, at their own risk, then took possession of the land, and without any authority commenced operations thereon. As by this proceeding they had exposed themselves to loss, the Government, to obviate all appearance of dealing hardly with men who had apparently a mistaken notion of the extent and scope of the Resolution of the Government of India of October 1861, offered to allow them to purchase the lands at the rate of Rupces 10 per acre, the minimum price at which Darjeeling lands could be sold at the time when their applications were made; but this offer was rejected by them, and thereupon the land was advertized for sale and sold for Rupees 20 per acre. A suit was now brought against Government by Mr. Rundle, "for the specific performance of a certain agreement for the sale of Waste Lands, for the execution of grant thereof, and for an injunction." This has been thrown out in the High Court, though probably it will be re-instituted in another form.

Reservation of the new Rules provides for the "reservation of grazing and forest land; of lands for special pur. land for the growth of firewood near Towns and Stations; of building sites, parks, recreation grounds, and the like; and of lands required for other special purposes." A list is being prepared of the lands intended to be reserved for the above purposes; and a Statement (D 4) in the Appendix shows to what extent it has been completed and notified for general information.

With reference to the increasing difficulty of procuring good timber in large quantities,

Reservation of Timber Forests.

and more especially to the deficient supply of firewood for meeting the wants of the Railway in places where coal is is not available, all forest lands, or lands on which valuable timber is growing, have been ordered to be reserved for the present, till the list of the lands to be reserved is completed.

The results of the resumption and settlement of Fisheries are exhibited in detail in Resumption and settlement of Fisheries.

a Statement (D 5) in the Appendix. Sixty-one blocks were settled during the year for Rupees 7,919. Of twelve suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819, four were decided in favor of Government, four in favor of individuals, and four struck off.

The Districts in which applications for the sale of Waste Lands promised to be most Survey of Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and numerous were Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling. It became desirable consequently to arrange for the Waste Lands in these Districts being surveyed, as a necessary preliminary to their allotment, and the following arrangements have been made with this object during the year.

(29) [Bengal.]

In Assam a complete and detailed re-survey of the whole Province was found necessary; but owing to the vast extent of country to be surveyed, the resources of the Department were found insufficient to undertake the work at once. It was decided, therefore, that a Detachment from the 4th Division should be organised into a separate survey party, to undertake in the first instance only a desultory survey of the Waste Lands, and that, as each party now occupied in Bengal becomes available, they should be thrown into Assam to carry on the re-survey of the whole Province.

The survey of Cachar and portion of Sylhet, has been made over to the party who were already at work in the Sylhet District.

For the survey of the Darjeeling grants a Detachment of the 2nd Division was detained tor some months, and subsequently a party was organised under a qualified Assistant to complete the work. To this party also, with an increase in its strength, the duty of surveying the Terrai lands was subsequently assigned.

CUSTOMS.

A Statement (E I) in the Appendix shows the amount of Customs Revenue realized in Calcutta, and at the ports of Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, together with the charges incurred, and the net Revenue derived during the year. The total net Revenue amounted to Rupces 2,69,80,728 of the previous year, and shows, therefore, an increase to the extent of Rupces 29,93,065 or £299,306, of which no less than Rupces 29,79,285 or £297,928 was for the port of Calcutta alone.

The gross collections of the port of Calcutta amounted to Rupees 3,08,90,518,* and the

* Imports .		Ropees	65,93,146	5	2
Experts		,,	39,55,439	2	:3
Salt duty		,,	2,02,66,601	-3	O
What rent		.,	55,310	11	.5
Crine rent	•••		2,668	7	()
Miscellaneous I			16.823	O	O
					_

Total IIs. 3,08,90,518 13 10

gross charges to Rupees 9,38,856, leaving a net Revenue of Rupees 2,99,51,662, to Rupees 2,69,72,377 in the preceding year.

The result above indicated was mainly owing to the very large clearances of imported Salt during year, the quantity cleared amounting to 62,07,788 maunds

8

against 15,92,700 maunds in the preceding year, while the duty paid was Rupees 2,02,66,601 to Rupees 1,49,00,122 in the previous year. The increase under this head is of course to a great extent balanced by a falling off in the Salt Revenue.

A Statement (E2) in the Appendix exhibits 2 comparison of the Revenue derived from Customs during the year under review with that of five other years.

The receipts from Imports, exclusive of Salt, in the port of Calcutta, during the year, Imports. exhibited a falling off to the extent of Rupees 27,79,115

being imported cut were on that account held to have lost their character as Piece Goods—continued to be levied at the rate of 10 per cent., a practice which was stated to have checked the clearance of this class of Goods. The inequality, however, has been remedied since the closing of the year, it having been determined that all Goods manufactured in the piece, whether imported in piece or cut, are hereafter to be admitted at the lower rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem; and the excess duty which was levied under a contrary ruling has been ordered to be refunded.

The falling off in Customs duty on Piece Goods alone amounted to Rupees 22,69,769, the total duty under this head during the year being Rupees 25,84,698, to Rupees 48,54,467 in the preceding year. There was also a falling off in the amount of import duty levied on Twist, to the extent of Rupees 1,55,990; in that on metals, to the extent of Rupees 16,944; and in that on Malt Liquors, to the extent of Rupees 1,15,132. On the other hand Wines showed an increase to the extent of Rupees 12,754, and Spirits an increase of Rupees 1,06,264.

Under the **lead** of Exports there was an increase in the receipts in the port of Calentta to the extent of Rupees 1,15,650*, and this was due Exports. in a great measure to the increase in the exports of Indigo and Saltpetre. The increase in the export of Indigo amounted to 30,185 manuds, which represented an increase of duty to the * In 1862-63 . Rupees 39,55,439 ., 1861-62 35,09,759 ,, extent of Rupees 90,555; and the increase in the Increase 1 15,650 export of Saltpetre was 52,120 maunds, which veilded an increased duty of Rupces 1,04,210. The increase in the export of Saltpetre was attributable to the influence of the American War, and all the declared shipments to America, were for the Federal Ports. The results of the year under review have, however established, in further confirmation of the results exhibited last year, that the specific duty of Rupees 2 levied on the article has not acted as a check on the trade, and that it is one of the fairest subjects on the Indian tariff for a heavy duty.

In the Appendix will be found a Comparative Statement (E 3) of the Shipping and Tonnage of the port of Calcutta, for the year under review. The number of Ships which cleared inwardly at Calcutta was 1,020, of which 575 were English, 95 American, and 98 French; the total tonnage represented by them amounting to 6,04,139 tons. The total number which cleared out was also, 1,020, of which 612 were English, 95 American, and 99

French. The total tonnage outwards was 6,30,205 tons. The number of Native Craft which entered the Port was 99; and the number which left it was 89.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

The value of the total imports and exports of

	Imported.	E
	Rupees.	1
In 1861-62	4,21,23,330	93
,. 1862-63	4,90,95,113	1.2.

Seported. Bullion are noted in the margin. Rupoes 5,58,496 3,06,603

It was noticed in last year's Report that the sanction of Government had been accorded to the Official publication at the Custom House of daily lists of imports and exports prepared under the supervision of the Customs Authorities. The publication of these lists has commenced from January last. The Trade Returns hitherto published by officials of the Custom House on their private account have consequently ceased.

The site of the late Export Ware House, on which temporary Custom House Sheds had hitherto stood, having been allotted for the erection of the new Post Office, it has become necessary to provide adequate Wharf accommodation elsewhere. The Municipal Commissioners have, therefore, been directed to give up for the purpose a plot of ground in the corner of Coilah Ghât Street, which is now in their possession, and is used by them as a depôt for bricks.

SALT.

He sults of the Year.

The total quantity of Salt cleared during the year was

82,16,417 maunds, in the proportion noted on the margin; the result showing an increase of 19,67,614 maunds as compared with the quantity cleared during the previous year.

		Government Salt.	Excise Salt,	Imported Salt.	Total
1811-12		Maunds. 47,86,303	Maunds.		Maunds, 53,98,994
1851-52	•••	31,17,318	18 600	29,26,865	60,62,813
1561-62		16 30 818	25,250	15,92,705	62,48,803
1862-63	•	19,13,978	41,650	62,60,789	82,16,117

fin 1862-63 .	 Rs.	2,19,61,181
1861-62	٠,	1,58,57,383
Excess	R	91,06,793

The Net Revenue derived from this source during the year was Rupees 2,19,64,181, or £2,196,418; which is £910,679 in excess* of the Revenue derived in 1861-62.

A Statement (F) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the Financial results of the year under review with those of three previous years.

The stock of imported Salt on board and in the river on the 30th April 1863 was 34,90,814 maunds.

[Benyal.] (32)

The most important—perhaps of the administrative changes that were carried out during

Abolition of Government Salt—Manufacture, and its final disconnection with the so called monopoly.

It was observed in last year's Report that the strong prejudice which the people of India had Intherto maintained against the Liverpool boiled Salt, had rapidly disappeared before the low prices at which, owing to the cheapness of freights, and to the want of other cargoes, English Salt had lately been available in the Calcutta markets. Simultaneously with this tendency to increased cheapness in English Salt, the manufacture of Government Salt showed a constant tendency to become more expensive; and at the commencement of 1862-63 Liverpool Salt had, in consequence, complete possession of the market. It was pointed out at the same time that, so long as Government Salt was sold at the cost price, in addition to a fixed duty which was the same for all descriptions of Salt, the Government (would) be (in) no degree pecuniarily interested in their manufactured Salt being consumed in preference to that exported from Liverpool, while, on the other hand, it was obviously for the benefit of the community that the cheapest Salt should be also the most widely consumed. These considerations all tended to the conclusion that Government might ultimately dissolve its connection with the Salt manufacture; but in regard to the possibly temporary nature of the causes which ded to the unprecedently low prices of Liverpool Salt, and on the other hand to the obligations which Government had by engaging in the manufacture incurred of providing a sufficient supply of Salt to meet, all contingency, it was considered expedient not to refire too saddealy from the manufacture, but greatly to contract it, and while ensuring a supply equal to the sales of the past year, to allow the foreign Salt trade every facility for establishing itself on a firm and permanent basis.

With this object in view, in deciding upon the course to be adopted in the manufacturing season of 1862-63, it was determined that the Chittagong Salt Agency should be closed; the Hidgellee and Tumlook Agencies were united under one. Officer; the manufacture of Kurkutch or solar evaporated. Salt was stopped; and of boiled Salt the manufacture was limited to 9,00,000 maunds. Rules were at the same time drawn up for enabling private persons to continue the manufacture, should they wish to do so, under the Excise system, and for transferring to them such portions of the Salt Agency lands no longer required by Government, as might be applied for.

In January the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year came under the consideration and the Government Stock bounded Salt of Government. From the information then supplied, it appeared Salt of Government. From the information then supplied, it appeared that, while the annual consumption was estimated at about 75 lacs of maunds, there were at that time no less than 1151 lacs of maunds of hand, equivalent to one and a half years' consumption. The importations during the year had been about 50 lacs of maunds up to that date. It was obvious that one great element of insecurity in the amount of shipments would be removed by the retirement of Government from the market, and that the trade might now be considered to be established on a secure basis. In this conviction the Lieutenant-Governor determined, in communication with Sir C. Trevelyan, to leave the supply of Salt in future to the ordinary course of trade. The manufac-

[33) [Bengul.]

ture of the season was ordered to be closed as speedily as possible, and it was announced that it would not be re-opened in the current year.

The Government has thus definitely abandoned a system which, from its first establishment by Lord Clive, in the shape of a pure monopoly, has lasted with various modifications almost a century; and the goal which the Parliamentary Committee of 1836 distinctly pointed out as the final object of the principle they laid down in determining the system under which Government Salt was to be priced, viz., the ultimate displacement of the Government manufacture by imported Salt, has after twenty-seven years been fully attained.

The cessation of manufacture was ordered in February last, and was carried out in the later than the several Agencies on the dates noted on the margin, after the advances made to the Mohinghees had been worked off. The cutack 2ad April and only Agency in which these advances had not been worked off at the close of the year was that of Poorce.

Besides the Chittagong Agency which was closed last year, the Tumlook and Hidgellee

Number of Agencies closed.

Agencies have been closed; and the Collector of Midnapore
has been directed to take charge of the abandoned Salt lands
and make arrangements for their settlement. Measures for closing the other Agencies
were nearly completed at the close of the year.

The quantity of Salt manufactured this season at the several Agencies, before the order for its cessation was acted upon, was 3,63,856 maunds; Stock of Salt in hand at the close of m the proportion noted on the margin, the stock of Salt the year. in store at the Sulkea Golahs and at the Agencies, was 76,87,783 maunds, while the stock of Sea imported Salt in hand was 33,62,260 maunds, Manuels. and that known to be affoat 1,28,554 maunds, mak-71,530 Umlook .. . Hidgellee 98,509 ing an aggregate of 1,15,12,153 maunds as the entire stock 92,150 Balasore 72,063 Chtok in hand. Poster 25,969

3,63,556

The results of the year show more forcibly than ever that Sea imported Salt is rapidly herease in the sale of Sea imported Salt.

taking the place of the Salt manufactured by Government, and is in fact driving it out of the market. Owing to the low rates of freight the imported Salt, after paying the fixed duty of Rupees 3-4 per maund, is sold at a lower price than the indigenous production of Government. This price of imported Salt has fluctuated since the closing of the year from Rupees 60 to 68 per 100 maunds, and was last quoted at Rupees 62. The price of Government boiled Salt was 98 Rupees per 100 maunds. In 1841-42 the sales of Government Salt were 17,86,303 maunds, from which they had fallen to 19,13,978 maunds in 1862-63; while the sales of Sea

Of Salt manufactured under Excise Licences 11,650 manuds paid duty during the year under review, against 18,600 manuds in 1851-52. The number of licensed manufacturers was five.

imported Salt had, within the same period, risen from 6,12,691 maunds to 62,60,789 maunds.

It has been already stated that the Rules for the granting of Excise Licences were

Amendment of the Excise Rules for the

revised during the year. In making this revision the main principle observed was to place the Excise manufacturer on an equality in all respects with the importer of foreign

Salt, giving to neither branch of the trade an advantage over the other. Accordingly, by the modifications made in the Rules, the Excise manufacturer is required to pay in full the cost of any extra or special Preventive Establishment which may be required to watch his works during the manufacturing season; to pay the same rent on Salt and fuel lands that would be realized if the lands were settled with cultivators for agricultural purposes; and to store his Salt in his own Golahs, or, if Government Golahs are available for the purpose, to pay rent for them for the full period they are made use of. In regard to the bonding of Salt also the same privilege has been extended to him as is allowed to the importer, the duty in the case of both being assessed on the full quantity bonded, less the wastage at the prescribed rate, or, if bonded in Government bonding Golahs, on the quantity actually cleared. It seems very doubtful, however, whether, under any circumstances, Excise manufacturers of Salt evaporated by boiling brine obtained from the Sea can compete with importers of Liverpool and other foreign Salt.

Equalization of the selling prices of salt

	At the Agency Depots.	
Hidgellee, Tundook, Chittagong, Cuttack Balasore, Pooree	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\} = \operatorname{Pungah} \operatorname{Salt} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Rs} \end{array} \right.$	399 per 100 Manuds
Pooree, Chilka Lake Kurkutch Arracan Pungah Salt at Chittage		356 ,,
Arracan Pungah Salt at Chittage Madras Kurkutch - duto	mg,	121 ,, 371
at the	Sulkea and Ghoosery Depots.	
Hudgellee, Tumlook, Cuttack, Balasere, Poorce	Pungah Salt Rs.	121 per 100 Maunds.
Pooree, Chilka Lake Kurkutch		386 ,,
Madras Kurkutch		3345
Semde ditto		118 "

The introduction of the system of selling Government Salt at a uniform price was noticed in last year's Report. The selling prices fixed according to the recent annual adjustment are noted on the margin.

The Government having withdrawn from the manufacture of Salt the necessity of retaining a special Preventive Establishment for the suppres-Proposed amalg mention of the Salt Presion of illicit manufacture has ceased. It is, therefore, inventive Department with the new Police. tended to amalgamate the Salt Preventive Department with

the Police in those Districts where the new Police has been introduced; and the Inspector-General of Police is already engaged in drawing up a scheme, in communication with the Controller of Salt Chowkeys, for carrying out the amalgamation.

OPIUM.

Results of the year.

3,01,43,559.

1847-48 2,69,404 1857-58 6,03,865 1861-62 13,72,386

ing and two other years.

A Statement (G) in the Appendix exhibits the Receipts, Charges, and net Revenue derived from Opium during the last seven years, the net Revenue for the year under review amounting to Rupces

> The net Revenue derived from the sale of Abkaree Opium during the year was Rupees 11,23,362; and the figures noted on the margin show the results of the preced

(35)[Bengal |

Chests.	Proceeds. Rs
Behat , 17,964	2.61 75,630
Benares 14,869	2 07, 17,805
32,844 Budget of 1862	1,69,23,435
r'stimated Receipts	1.20,00,000
Excess ditto	19,23,135

 Budget Ustimate of charges, 4,94,89,473 Total clauses meurical 1,80,70272 Less than the Budget Estimate, 14,19,221

Prospects of the Season

· Behar 27 DOM Benares 21,00015,000

Emther messase in cultivation.

	Behar. Bor, ales,	Benares Beegalis,
1362-63	1,58 170	2,507.4
1861-62	121,521	2 22,914
	36,616	57,540
	10,(1)(1)	.,,,,,,,,,

The actual results of the Opium sales held during the year are noted on the margin, the proceeds realized exceeding one estimated Budget Receipts for the year by Rupees 19,23, 135. The Estimate for Abkarce and miscellaneous Receipts was also exceeded to the extent of Rupees 12,90,376, the total increase thus amounting to Rupecs 62,13,811.

The total charges for the year are further shown to have been less by Rupees 14,19,221* than the amount estimated in the Budget.

The Opium season was expected to terminate very favorably, and though the actual out-turn had not been ascertained it was estimated at about 18,000 chests.

The increase in the cultivation of Opium, consequent on the price being raised from Rupees 4 to Rupees 5 per seer. was noticed in last year's Report. The result of the measure, however, by no means ceased with the increase exlabited last year. The Statement in the margin shows some 37,000 beegahs in the Behar and 58,000 beegahs in the Benares Agency brought for the first time under Opium

cultivation. This remarkably rapid extension following immediately on the increase of price, and competing also with the increased value of all other products, proves incontestibly the remunerative nature of the cultivation at its present rates.

The experiment reported last year of introducing the poppy cultivation into Budaon and Shahjehanpore, having proved entirely successful, a Sub-Deputy Opium Agency was established to superintend oper-

I stablishment of a Sub-Deputy Opeum Agarcy in Robbleund.

Inquiry into the administration of the Opum Department in Shahabad.

In the month of May 1862 an inquiry was directed to be held, through the Commissioner of Patna, into the administration of the Opium Department in the Shahabad District. The origin of this inquiry was a letter which appeared in a public Journal, from the

ations in these and the other Districts of Robilcund.

Special Correspondent of that Journal, alleging that the cultivation of Opium was rendered unremunerative to the ryots of Shahabad by the extortions of the subordinate Native Officials; that it was carried on unwillingly and under pressure; that the refund of advances was so harshly enforced as to cause the ruin of the ryots (staved off in some cases by the sale of their children); and that the Sub-Deputy Agent was entirely under the influence of a Native Official in another Department, who, it was asserted, after having been successively dismissed from five or six public posts, now enriched himself by the sale of appointments in the Opium Department, where his influence was unbounded, and his corruption an intolerable grievance. Mr. Cockburn's inquiry extended to the collection of information from all the Indigo Planters and European Zemindars in the District, and the opinions of Officials unconnected with the Opium Department. The Correspondent of the Journal in question declined to produce any evidence, alleging that it would be useless to do so, unless the Sub-Deputy Agent and the Native Official referred to were first suspended from office. This course, in the absence of any prima facie evidence against them, and in face of the fact that those allegations of the Correspondent which could be tested by public records and immediate inquiry had proved altogether unfounded, was palpably and clearly inadmissible.

The inquiry made by Mr. Cockburn was, however, conclusive as far as it went; and the evidence on which it was founded being in a great degree that of persons not only unconaccted with, but to a certain extent, from their position, hostile to the Opium cultivation, was of incontestable validity. The inquiry proved that the cultivation is remunerative, and that it is not forced, but on the contrary very much sought after. The accompanying Table will show that when the last advance in the price given for Opium was made, the area in Shahabad, under poppy cultivation, increased at once from 26,282 bergahs to 33,492 bergahs.

Year.	Number of Cu tivators.	ıl- M	leasured C tivation.	11}-
1860/61	22,147	Į	26,282	
1861-62	23,297		33,102	-

while the number of Cultivators mereased only from 22,147 to 23,297, proving meontestably that those who knew the cultivation by experience were the persons most anxious to increase their stake in it. The inquiry further proved that the charge of harshness in claiming and enforcing refund of advances was a singularly unfortunate one to make. Out of 25,622 ryots, who received advances during the last

season, only thirty-six (or 1% per mille) had to refund at all, and the total amount refunded was Rupees 197-15-4, being on an average Rupees 5-8 from each of the thirty-six defaulters, and little more than a pie per head on the whole body of ryots.

It was, moreover, clearly established by the inquiry that the allegations against the Native Official's character were false; and of his alleged improper influence over the Sub-Deputy Agent, and of the corrupt use thereof, proof was not forthcoming. On the other hand, the inquiry established, what the Officers of the Opium Department had unanimously deposed to before the Indigo Committee, ciz., that, of the sum paid by Government to the Cultivator, a small portion was kept by the subordinate Native Officials of the Department acquainted with native habits the difficulty of guarding against petty peculation of this description will be obvious. It is impossible to make the people look upon it any other light than that of a natural perquisite to the disbarsing Officer. The Cultivators knew that if they complained of the custom, they could at once obtain redress; they knew that the receipt of donceurs was strictly forbidden; yet not a single complaint was ever made on the subject. Stringent orders were issued by Government on the receipt of Mr. Cockburn's report, with a view of cheeking these abuses; the Officers of the Department were severely admonished for the laxity which had failed to eradicate the system; and increased watchfulness and energy were enjoined for the future. The Board of Revenue were also, directed to prepare a manual of Rules which should render such population impossible for the future; the Sub-Deputy

(37)

Opium Agent was removed from Shahabad, where he had been for twenty years, to another District; and more frequent changes among the Officers of the Department were urged on the Board as a measure of importance which ought not to be lost sight of.

EXCISE.

The Table in the margin exhibits the gross Collections, Charges, and net Revenue de-Results of the Year.

	Collections.			(1)	Net
		prum sale proceeds.	Total	Charges.	Revenue.
1847-48 1852-53 1857-58 1861-62 1862-63	22,31 9,21 × 24.7 ± 3.38 28.1 × 874 30,66,659 39,55,201 ±	1,50,057 6,14,361 9,30,356 19,10,727 21,02,936	26,81,981 30,89,702 37,55,230 55,77,386 60,58,140	6,12.962 $9,01.966$	21,61 875 25,01,604 31,12,208 46,72 120 50,17,273

rived from exciscable articles during the year under review, the preceding year, and three other antecedent years; and a comparison of results exhibits an increase of Revenue in ten years to the extent of Rupees; 25,45,669,* of which nearly 10 laes+ were derived from the proceeds of Abkarce Opium.

Net Reres	wc.	
* In 1862-63 . 1552-53	Rs. 50,47 25,04	
Excess in 1862-63	., 25,15	,609
Net I roce 's of	t Opium.	
† In 1862-63 1852-53	Rs. 13.11 . 357	
I xo ss in 1862-63	9,5,	,503

A Statement (II) in the Appendix exhibits the results for 1862-63 in detail; and a com-

$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{\kappa}$	", 4n
; In 1802-63 , 1861-62	Rs 50 17,273 , 1 ,72 120
Ex ess in 1802-03	, 3,71,853
Net Proceek	s of Opiua
N In 1862-03	Rs. 13,11 096 12 67 322

parison with the results of the preceding year shows an increase in net Revenue to the extent of Rupees 3,74,853,4 of which Rupees 76,174§ were derived from Opium.

The stoppage of the cultivation of Kanee Opium in Assam was noticed in last year's Report. Since then the sale of that Opium in the Province has been made penal; and to these causes was attributed the increase in the Revenue derived from Abkaree Opium durs

ing the year.

Faces on 1802-64

The price of Opium supplied by the manufacturing Agency to the Abkaree Department

76 174

Raising of the sale prace of Abkare Openium certain Districts having been raised from Rupees 5-8 to Rupees 7-1 a seer, on account of the increased cost of manufacture, a corresponding increase was made from the commencement of

Rap-habye Chitrazona Chota Nagport

1862-63, in the price of Opium supplied to vendors. Since the closing of the year the price of Abkarce Opium has also been raised to the highest rate of Rupces 22 per seer in the Districts of the Divisions named in the margin, and in Darjeeling, as there was no reason why the drug should be sold in them at a lesser price

than in the neighbouring Districts. In Gowalparah aud Kamroop also, the rate has been raised from Rupees 14 to Rupees 20 per seer, but it has not been considered politic at present to raise the price in the Districts of Upper Assam, till the discontent and restlessness caused by the stoppage of Kanee cultivation have abated. The Districts of Cachar and Sylhet also have been exempted for the present from the higher rates, owing to apprehensions being entertained that it would lead to the introduction of contraband Opium extracted from poppy grown in Independent Tipperah.

The Table in the margin shows the further progress Extension of the Sudder Distillery system. made in the introduction of the Sudder Distillery or fixed duty system; and it will be observed that in the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions the

Divisions			; or St 5; Hs 131 vi } In 4862-63,		Alpringer a supplied by Solid by the state of the supplied by Solid by the supplied by the sup	Note of People Services of Peopl	
Bhargulpore Bindwan Chittagong Cuttack Dacca Nuddea Patna Rajshahye	 Total		6 16 1 2 19 7 1 7	2 2 1 6 12 11	6 16 3 1 20 12 13 18	Square nules 1,753 1,304 7,037 1,607 21,931 10,774 804 31 5.32	

system has been much extended. In the Patna Division, of the thirteen Distilleries shown to exist, four have been set at work since the closing of the year.

A comparison of the Revenue collected during 1862-63 under the fixed duty system, with that derived from the same Districts in the last year during Result of the measure in certain which they were under the daily-tax system, exhibits in several cases* a falling off in Revenue to a considerable extent. The decrease in Calcutta

				I	n 1862-63	During the Tist year of the only lay sys-	
* Calcutta and 2	1-Perg	gunnah	٠		Rs	1,99,790	1 3 23.130
Moor-hedabad	'					35,057	, 50,010
My men-ing			• • •		٠,	14,420	, 22,055
Purneah					,,	22,565	., 11,572
Shahabad	•••			•••	,,	13,246	., 18,262
Tu hoot	• •	•••			,,	30,024	., 65,550

amounted to Rupees 1,23,640; but this, as was explained last year, was owing to the equalization of the duty on Rum with that on Country Spirits, which has naturally had the effect of

increasing the consumption of Rum and decreasing that of Country Spirits.

The success which has attended the measure of doubling Decrease in the consumption of Ganjah. the duty on Ganjah was noticed in last year's Report. The results during the year under review, as compared with the last entire year before the duty

(39) [Benyal.]

	Quantity consum	ic.l.	Reve	nue derivel.
In 1862-63	Maunds 8,636		Rs.	8,90,255
In the last year—before the duty was doubled.	, 15,570		.,	6,22,505
Decrease in quantity.	Maunds 6,934			
Increase in tevenue.	<u>}</u>			2,67,150

was doubled, exhibits an increase of Revenue to the extent of Rupees 2,67,450, but a decrease in the consumption of the drug by about 6,934 maunds. The question of still further raising the duty on Ganjah was under consideration at the close of the year.

STAMPS.

The gross Revenue derived from Stamps in Bengal Proper, during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year, and with the Gross Collections.

Gross Collections. The gross Revenue derived from Stamps in Bengal Proper, during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year, and with the results of the years 1847-18 and 1857-58, is exhibited in a Statement (1) in the Appendix.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rupees 53,91,338-2-6, which shows an increase of Rupees 32,82,596-15-3, and Rupees 31,31,030-10-6 as compared with the collections in 1817-18 and 1857-58 respectively, but a decrease of Rupees 10,98,958-7-6 compared with the results of 1861-62.

This decrease is ascribed to the extraordinary demand for Stamps in the months of May and December 1861, created by the operation of Act XIV, of 1859 for the limitation of suits, which had the effect of enhancing the Revenue of that year to an unusually large amount. The receipts of the year under review exceeded those of 1860-61 by Rupees 7.71,227-5-6.

	Rupees	 		19,14,010	3	1
Straits' Settlement				31 ~ 36	9	- ()
British Biannah				2,15,951	10	()
Nepal Residency				13	н	()
Hydraland assemed Districts				65,215	7	- 65
Contral Provinces				8,15,168	11	G
Onde				3.30,146	Я	G
Punganb .				9,19 692	7	()
North-Western Provinces			•••	20,14,926	-5	10

The total collections from the other Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William amounted to Rupees 40,14,010-3-4, in the proportion noted on the margin, and, with the Revenue of Rupees 53,94,338-2-6 derived from Bengal, makes the

aggregate collections throughout the Presidency amount to Rupees 91,05,348-5-10.

Unstamped Deeds stamped in the Stamp Office.

under the provisions of the Law, on

| Number of Deeds | Amount of duty and penalty. | Res. As. Ps. 1847-48 | 22.81 | 30,383 13 0 18577-58 | 1327 | 21,526 9 0 1861-62 | 3749 | 68,078 10 6 1862-63 | 1821 | 22,978 12 0

The number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents stamped at the Stamp Office, certificates from Collectors of Districts, in the Upper and Lower Provinces, and the Punjaub, is given in the margin.

The gross collections from the sale of Postage Stamps throughout the Presidency of Fort William

Collections on account of Postage Stamps.

		Rs. A	١٠.	P.
Bengal .		 4,61,815	11	9
North-Western Prov	inces .	2,29,134	15	- 8
Pumab		1,64,528	0	0
Onde		31,719	L	0
Central Provinces		18,605	3	0
British Burmah		31,960	6	15
Straits' Settlement		86,232	0	0
	Rupers	 10,30,325	В	11

amounted to Rupees 10,30,325-8-11, in the proportion noted on the margin; the result showing a net increase of Rupees 34,663-4-11 over the collections of the preceding year.

Value of Postage Stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay.

The value of Postage Stamps supplied to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay amounted to

Rupees 3,06,580, and Rupees 8,18,206-10-8 respectively.

The use of Stamps was abolished in the Sonthal Pergumnahs in 1856. The subsequent increase in the amount of litigation was, however, so great, Enforcement of the new Act in the Sonthat in 1862 it became necessary to take immediate measures thal Pergumahs. for cheeking it. It was at first proposed to do this by the

introduction of a scale of Court Fees in those Pergunuahs, and afterwards by the extention to them of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Clauses of Schedule B, of Act XXXVI, of 1860. But this was rendered unnecessary by the passing of Act X, of 1862, (the new Stamp Act,) which was made applicable to all British Territories without exception. Since then some concessions have been made in favor of the Sonthals, by a Notification of the Government of India, dated 22nd November last, by which the amount of duty chargeable on Petitions of Plaint in Civil Suits of the class cognizable by Small Cause Courts, has been reduced to the same rate as that prescribed for Petitions for Plaint in suits instituted in a Military Court of Requests, or in the Court of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate under Act 111, of 1859.

INCOME TAX.

The assessments for 1861-62 having been continued under Act XVI, of 1862, no fresh assessments were made during the year under review, Operations in Calcutta and its Suburbs, except in cases which fell under Section 7 of the Act. Under

Section 14 of the Act all the assessments on Incomes of 500 Rupees per annum were cancelled, and this has caused a loss of Rupces 1,69,965-4-7 from the gross yield of the preeeding year. The loss, however, has been partially compensated by the fresh assessments made for 1862-63, which yielded a gross Revenue of Rupees 1,51,506-7-6.

Original assessment Abatement by order of Cen	anasi	mers			$\begin{array}{ccccc} 51,32,776 & 6 & 9 \\ 7,85,350 & 11 & 6 \end{array}$
Balance Addition by revision .				. •	13,17,125 11 3 21,717 4 8
u			Total		13,72,172 15 11
Demand					36,97,375 6 21
Gross collections before abatement	 rece	ipt of	orders	oi	33,85,122 12 7 1,00,721 14 11
Net collections					32 - 1,700 13 8
Under realization					1.12,671 8 6]
Refund granted					1,69,314-11 1

A Statement (J. L.) in the Appendix exhibits the progress made in assessment and collection from the commencement of the Tax to the 30th of April last, and the totals are here noted on the margin for easier reference.

> The charges for collecting the Tax for the year under review amounted to Rupees 56,292-2-5 on account of Establishment, and Rupees 10,474-2-7 for Contingencies, making up a total cost of Rupees 66,766-5, or about 41 per cent. the net collections, amounted to Rupees 14,18,824-10-14.

(41) [Bengal.]

This satisfactory result has been owing mainly to the reductions made in the assessing Establishments by means of the changes introduced in the Department, as noticed in last year's Report. By the alterations and re-arrangements carried out there was altogether a saving of Rupees 5,660-11, from the Budget Estimate of the past year.

The total demand on account of Income Tax in the Province of Bengal, exclusive of Operations in the Mofussil.

Town of Calculta, for the official year ending on the 30th of April last, amounted to Rupees 35,34,087, and the total collections to Rupees 29,51,504, but a considerable portion of the latter belonged to the earlier years of the Tax.

The demands and collections of the two preceding years are noted on the margin, and

DEMANDS. COLLECTIONS. 43,49,718 as comparison of results shows a great decrease in the year under review, which was mainly caused by the exemption of all Incomes under Rupees 500 a year from the operation of the Tax.

The total cost of collecting the Tax was Rapees 2,79,169, giving a percentage of 10:14 on the amount collected, which leaves a net Revenue of Rupees 26,72,335; and, as the net Revenue realized in 1861-62 was shown in last year's Report to be Rupeess 40,22,000, the measures adopted for the relief of the poorer classes would appear to have already resulted in a surrender of Rupees 13,19,665.

The actual demand for the Income Tax year commencing on the 1st August 1862 was Rupees 33,39,712, of which Rupees 16,64,962 had been collected, and Rupees 16,74,780 remained to be collected at the close of the Financial year. A Statement (J 2.) exhibiting the demands, collections, surcharges, and other particulars in considerable detail for each District, will be found in the Appendix. The amount estimated as remaining to be assessed was Rupees 1,89,958.

The progress made in the assessments and collections on account of the first two Income Tax years are noted on the margin.

The Assessors and their Establishments were all abolished before the close of the year,

the duty of collecting the Tax having been entrusted to the Excise Officers.

SECTION IV.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure of the year. A Statement (K) in the Appendix exhibits in detail the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the year under review.

The total Revenue amounted to Rupees 15,37,74,300, or £15,377,430, and the total Disbursements Rupees 5,07,42,800, or £5,074,280, leaving a surplus of Rupees 10,30,31,500, or £10,363,150.

The surplus Revenue in the preceding year was Rupees 9,01,28,116. This year's Returns show, therefore, an increase to the extent of Rupees 1,29,03,384, or £1,290,338, which is made up of the following items, viz.:-

Abkaree Reve	enue		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		5,57,518
Exports		•••	•••	• • •	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	1,61,524
Land Custom	8	•••	•••	• • • •	•••						10,925
Sea "		•••			• • •	•••	•••		•••		53,66,778
Salt sales	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	13,91,144
Opium		•••					•••		•••		90,44,140
Police	•••				•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	1,41,999
Marine		•••									7,63,761
Local Funds	•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••		4,11,812
									Total		1,78,49,601

from the aggregate of which is to be deducted the net decrease of Revenue under other headings amounting together to Rupees 49,46,217.

The new Paper Currency. Proposed general extension of it to all the Districts

extended.

Extension of the Currency to Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar: and further measures taken for promoting the circulation of com in those places.

It is now two years since the new Paper Currency was introduced into Bengal. A few Districts only remained, to which the experiment had not been in the first instance During the year the Lieutenant-Governor recommended, after consultation with the various Local Officers, that steps should be taken at once for extending the Currency to all the Districts of Bengal without exception.

Pending decision, however, on the question of the general extension of the Currency, His Honor brought to the notice of the Government of India, the excessive inconvenience occasioned in the Tea-growing Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, by the absence of all facilities for remitting money and for exchange.

To remedy the inconvenience, measures were adopted for placing those Districts within the Calcutta Circle of the new Paper Currency. It was decided in the first instance to select Gowhatty as the only place of issue, and to authorise Notes being cashed at all the local Treasuries. These Treasuries were further authorised to draw Bills on Calcutta at par, and to draw upon each other at ½ per cent. premium, or in certain cases without premium; and Bills on those Treasuries will be drawn in Calcutta without lin it for the present at a premium of ½ per cent.

Arrangements were at the same time made with the Bank of Bengal for keeping these Treasuries supplied with a sufficiency of specie both in silver and copper coins.

From the 1st November 1862 a Introduction of the Money Order system in Bengal. Order system has been introduced throughout Bengal, for the purpose of affording to the public the means of safely and economically transmitting small sums of money from one Station to another. The system is founded upon, and in many respects exactly similar to, that known in Great Britain

as the Post Office order system; but it has been found preferable in this country to carry it out through the Agency of the District Treasuries instead of that of the Post Office. The details for working the scheme and the rules for the guidance of the Officers entrusted with it were prepared by the Civil Pay-Master, and modified by the Government of India in the Financial Department; and the general direction of the Agency employed has also been entrusted to the Civil Pay-Master in subordination to this Government.

SECTION V.-EDUCATION.

The number of Colleges and Schools under Government inspection is returned at 1,222, and the number of Students at 71,699. In the last Administration Report the Colleges and Schools were stated to number 879, and the Students 52,895. The Returns there given were, however, hastily prepared, and were not quite complete. The Statement in the Annual Education Report, subsequently published, showed that the number of Schools under inspection amounted to 965, and that they were attended by 57,200 Scholars.

The Returns for the year under review exhibit, therefore, an increase of 257 Schools, and 14,499 Scholars, as compared with the year ending 30th April 1862.

Schools and Colleges under Inspection.	Numbe Schoo		Number of Pupils.		
Government Institutions	 10 52 169 7 227 503 42	238 • 772 212	1,497 8,250 10,736 586 18,682 21,382 1,486	21,069 41,550 9,080 71,699	

The Table on the margin exhibits the number of Schools of different classes and the number of Scholars attending them.

These figures give one School to a population of 32,733, and one Scholar to a population of 558; each School containing on an average 58.6 Scholars.

Disbursements Receipts	 Rs.	12,30,000
Net expenditure	 ,,	8,90,000

The expenditure during the year was estimated at Rupees 9,90,000 or £ 99,000. The Revenue of the Lower Provinces for the same period being taken at Rupees 15,37,74,300, it appears that the expenditure on Education

amounted to no more than 0.643 per cent. of the public Income; the cost to the State for each Scholar being Rupees 13-12-11, or a little more than £1-7-7.

University Examinations.

general and professional.

The result of the University Examinations indicate continued progress in the higher branches of Education, both

For the Entrance Examination held in December 1862 the names of 1,114 Candidates were enrolled, a larger number than have appeared in any previous year. Of these 1,043 were from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the remaining seventy-one being from the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon.

University Entrance Examination.

Dogumbun 1969		NUMBER PASSLU.				
December 1862.	Number of Candidates.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.		
Hindoos	862 31 43 104	99 4 12 17	251 8 22 32	350 12 34 49		
	1,013	132	313	115		

Of the 1,013 Candidates from Bengal 445 were successful, 132 being placed in the 1st Division, and 313 in the 2nd Division, as shown in the accompanying Tables.

University Entrance Examination,

	 	Number passed.				
December 1862.	Number of Candidates.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.		
Government Schools	306	70 15 42 5	150 67 85 6 5	220 82 127 6 10		
	1,043	132.	313	4 15		

At the annual award of Government Junior Scholarships, which is determined by the results of the Entrance Examination, 160 Students were elected Junior Scholars.

Award of Junior Scholarship.

•	SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED.					
By what Institution gained.	1st Grade Rs. 18 per mensem.	2nd Grade Rs. 14 por mensem.	3rd Grade Rs 10 per mensem.	Total.		
Government Institutions Aided Institutions Independent Institutions	8 0 2	27 13 10	5 1 26 20	89 39 32		
	10	5()	100	160		

The distribution of these Scholarships is shown in the Table. First Arts Examination.

For the first Examination in Arts there were 217 Candidates, of whom 210 were from Bengal, five from the North-West

First Examination in Arts.

January 1863.		Number of	Number	L PARSED.	Total.	
		 	Candidates.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	10tal.
Hindoos Muhomedans Christians Other Creeds		 	 145 8 16 41 210	6 0 2 5	51 2 13 15	56 2 15 20

Provinces, and two from Ceylon. Of the former twelve passed in the 1st Division, and eighty-one in the 2nd Division.

First Examination in Arts.

 January 	1009	Number of	Number	Total.	
5 andau y	1000.	Candidates.	1st Division.	2nd Division,	Total.
Government Schools Anded Schools Independent Schools Private Students School Masters		 177 0 26 1 6	9 0 3 0 0	63 0 17 0 1	72 0 20 0 1
		210	12	81	93

The results of this examination determined the award of the twenty-four Government

Senior Scholarships which are annually available.

1st and 18 in the 2nd Division.

M. A. Evamination.

B. A. Examinations.

Thirty-five Candidates entered for the B. A. Examination, two Christians, one Mahomedan, twenty-nine Hindoos, and three of other creeds. Twentyfive passed successfully, of whom seven were placed in the The Degree of M. A. was this year conferred for the first time. Seven Candidates, Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College, presented themselves for examination, two

taking up Mental and Moral Science, two History, and three Mathematics. Candidates were Hindoos. Six were declared successful, and have been admitted Masters of Arts.

At the Law Examination thirty-four Candidates presented themselves. Of these nine obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Law, two being placed in Law Examination. the 1st, and seven in the 2nd Division; and nine obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Law, the whole being placed in the 2nd Division.

Medical Examinations.

Degree of L. M. S. Degree of M. D.

For the 1st or preliminary Examination for the Degree of L. M. and S. there were thirty-five Candidates, of whom four passed in the 1st and twelve in the 2nd Division. For the 2nd or final Examination nineteen Candidates presented themselves, and fourteen passed, of whom three were placed in the 1st and eleven in the 2nd Division. For the Degree of M. D. two Candidates appeared, and both were declared successful.

The new Regulation of the University which requires Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering to produce Certificates of having passed the first Arts Examination, having this year come into operation, the result has been that no eligible Candidates have come forward for Examination. It is to be feared that some years will elapse before Candidates will again present themselves for the Professional Degree, as none of the Students now in the College have qualified themselves by passing the prescribed test in Arts.

The number of under-graduate Students attending the Government Colleges for General Education.

Education has increased within the year by eighty-four, the number on the Rolls on the 30th April last being 579, against 495 on the 30th April 1862.

				•
	Monthly Fees,	Number on the Rolls on the Joth April 1861.	Number on the Rolls on the Both April 1362.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 18:3,
Presidency College Hooghly College Dacea College Kishnaghur College Berhampore Collego Patna College Sanscrit College	 Rs. As. P. 10 0 0 4 0 0 3 8 0 4 0 0 3 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	209 79 76 42 16 0 0	227 66 108 08 26 0 0	289 65 128 44 32 5 16

The distribution of the Students among the several Colleges is given on the margin.

The following Table gives the classification of the under-graduate Students in the several Colleges, according to the social position of their parents, on the 31st December 1862.

	Zennidars, Talook- dars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Bam-	Prof sional persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners	Others.	Total.
Government Colleges	170	48	107	150	76	551

The Staff of Professors in the Presidency College has been strengthened by the appoint-Instructive Staff: Increase of Instructive Staff: Instruct (47) [Bengal.]

special duty assigned to Mr. Blanford is to give instruction in those branches of the Natural and Physical Sciences which are included among the subjects of examination for the Degrees in Arts, in addition to which he is required to deliver an annual course of lectures on Geology.

Seven Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College have been elected to Foundation Graduate Scholarships. Scholarship tenable for one year, on condition that they prosecute

Names.			Value of Scho- larships.	Designation.			
				Rs.			
Troylokonath Mitter .				50	Rajah of Burdwan Scholar.		
Omur Nath Bose				50	Dwarka Nath Tagore Scholar.		
Omurto Lall Paul .				40	Bird Scholar.		
Obmash Chunder Ghose	٠			40	Ryan Scholar.		
Nobin Kishen Mookerjee			••	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.		
Gooroo Prosaud Sein	•••	• •	•••	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.		
Grish Chunder Chowdry	• •		•	30	Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.		

their studies for the M. A. Degree.

The growing success of the English Schools in East Bengal having led to a large accession of Students in the Dacca College, it became necessary to strengthen the College Establishment, in order to provide adequate instruction for under-graduates desiring to complete the University Course and to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two Professors were consequently added to the instructive staff at the commencement of the Academical year, in January last, and an Assistant Professor was at the same time appointed for Sanscrit and Bengalee. A Law Lectureship was also established with the view of providing systematic legal instruction for persons intending to devote themselves to the practice of the Law in the Mofussil Courts.

In the course of the year the English School at Patna has been reorganized and placed on the footing of a Mofussil College, comprising a College Department for under-graduates, and a Collegiate School. It was affiliated to the University in August 1862, and the College Department was opened at the commencement of the Academical year in January last, and placed in charge of a Professor. The rapid growth of the Collegiate School is a satisfactory proof that the inhabitants of Patna are not backward to avail themselves of improved means of education. At the commencement of the year the number of Students on the Rolls was 135. At the expiration of twelve months it had reached 307. A subscription list has been opened to provide funds for the erection of a suitable College building, and Rupees 21,000 was subscribed before the close of the year. It is expected that upwards of Rupees 50,000 will eventually be realized.

The uncles of the minor Rajah of Durbungah, Maharaj Coomar Baboos Gopessur Sing, Donation in aid of the Patna College.

Goonessur Sing, and Netressur Sing, having forwarded to Government Rupees 6,000, with a request that the Lieutenant-

[Benyal.] (48)

Governor would make it over to any public School, Dispensary, or such charitable purpose as he might think proper, giving preference to any Institution connected with the District, the money has, at the suggestion of the local Officers and with the consent of the donors, been ordered to be applied to the fund for building the new College of Patna.

On the 30th April 1862 the number of Schools receiving regular monthly assignments of public money under the grant-in-aid Rules was 319, and the amount distributed was Rupees 8,641 per mensem. At the same date in the present year the number of aided Schools had risen to 436, and the aggregate amount of the grants to Rupees 11,484 per mensem. This statement shows an increase within the year of 117 Schools, at an additional charge upon the public Revenues of Rupees 34,120 per annum. It is worthy of note that sixteen of these Schools are for Native females.

The grants given to additional Schools during the year amounted to Rupees 2,951-12, riz., to fifty-two English and Vernacular Schools Rupees 1,818-12; to sixty-two Vernacular Schools Rupees 762-8; and to sixteen Girls' Schools Rupees 370-8. The total amount of augmentation to previous grants was Rupees 241-9-7, riz., to six Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 85-8; to four Vernacular Schools Rupees 56-1-7; and to one Girls' School Rupees 100. The amount of the monthly grants sanctioned within the year was, therefore, Rupees 3193-5-7. The total of grants cancelled amounted to Rupees 343-8, riz., of two Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 205, and of eleven Vernacular Schools Rupees 138-8. The grants of two Vernacular Schools were also reduced to the extent of Rupees 6-8. The amount of reductions in the monthly grants during the year was, therefore, Rupees 350. Hence the net additional expenditure sanctioned during the year on account of grants-in-aid was Rupees 2,843-5-7 per mensem, or Rupees 34,120-3 per annum.

In addition to the sums assigned as monthly grants, twenty-two Schools have received casual grants, for special purposes, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 3,817-8, viz., sixteen Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 3,212-8, tive Vernacular Schools Rupees 525, and one Girls' School Rupees 50. Seven Schools have also received grants of books and maps from the Stock of the late Government Book Agency, now in charge of the School Book Society, to the extent of Rupees 355, viz., five Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 230, and two Vernacular Schools Rupees 125.

Normal Schools have been established during the year at Burdwan, Kishnaglur, and Jessore for the purpose of training Masters for elementary Village Schools, under the scheme of Vernacular education originally devised by Sir J. P. Grant. This scheme has received several important modifications, as fresh light has been gained from the working of the experimental measures adopted for bringing it into operation. Its general object was the improvement of the indigenous Schools of the country by the offer of money rewards to the Gooroos.

The plan now pursued may be briefly described as follows:-

The villages, where Patshalas are already in existence, are invited to send for a year's training in a Normal School, either their present Gooroo, or some other person whom they will undertake to receive as their future School Master. Their nominee, if accepted by the Inspector, is sent to a Normal School, with a stipend of Rupees five per mensem, and a written agreement is entered into on the one hand with the heads of the village that they will receive him back as their Gooroo, when he has completed his course of training and received a Cortificate of qualification; and on the other hand with the nominee himself, that he will return to the village which selected him, and there enter upon and discharge the duty of village School Master to the best of his ability, on condition of being secured a monthly income of not less than Rupees 5 in the shape of stipend or reward, so long as he continues to deserve it. Each of the three training Schools at present established, receives seventy-five stipendiary Students. They have been opened but a few months, but no difficulty has been experienced in filling them. Each had its full complement at the end of the year. The supervision of the entire scheme has been entrusted to Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, as an Additional Inspector, with three Deputy Inspectors as his subordinates.

At the end of the year sanction was obtained for the Establishment of a Normal School at Dacca, for training a small number of Native women as School Mistresses. It is expected that these women will readily find employment, not only as Mistresses in public Girls' Schools, but also as private teachers in the Zenanas of Native gentlemen.

The Wards' Institution in Calcutta was established in 1856, for the purpose of affording to all those minors under the control of the Court of Wards, The Wards' Institution in Calcutta. whose means were sufficient to pay for better instruction than can be procured at their own houses, a liberal education at the Presidency, removing them by this means from the pernicious influence of family dependants. The entire management of the Institution was placed under a Native Director, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue. The Rules of the Institution, and the expediency of retaining it at the Presidency, came under review during the year, in connection with the case of a Ward in Beerbhoom, whose relatives objected to his removal to Calcutta. It appeared to His Honor that the Rules contained no adequate provisions for the supervision and periodical inspection of the Institution. He therefore appointed a Committee of Honorary Visitors, consisting of a member of the Board of Revenue and its Secretary, the Director of Public Instruction, and six Native gentlemen, two of them residents of the interior, with instructions that the resident Members should be requested to visit the Institution regularly in rotation. It was also proposed, in consequence of the objection of the Native Zemindars to sending their children to Calcutta, to remove the Institution to a Station in the interior; but owing to the difficulty of finding sufficient accommodation at any of those Stations where a College education is procurable, no final decision on the point has as yet been arrived at, and the subject is still under consideration.

[Bengal.] (50)

SECTION VI-PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The total amount of Imperial Funds placed at disposal of this Government for public works during the year was 53½ lacs; the amount of Local Funds administered by this Department was 20 lacs, in addition to which the first and second instalments of the one per cent. Fund amounted to Rupees 22 lacs, making a grand total of 95½ lacs of Rupees.

The increasing amount of the Local Funds renders it expedient that the expenditure therefrom should be brought under proper supervision, and accordingly a proposal has been submitted to the Government of India by which the whole expenditure, both Imperial and Local, would be placed under one system and supervised by one Engineer Establishment. The chief feature of this scheme is the appointment of a Superintending Engineer to each Revenue Division, who, in concert with the Commissioner, would have the chief supervision of all public works in the Division. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been received on this proposal.

The necessity for a system of contracts for works and repairs, as the only means whereby the increasing demands for public works can be met, has been kept steadily in view. In Calcutta only, has the system of large Divisional Contracts been found to work; but orders have been given that as a general rule, petty contracts should be adopted in all cases, except where the Superintending Engineer may give a special exemption; endeavors have been made to reduce these petty contracts to a system, and in time, Contractors who can be depended on for larger works, will no doubt be forthcoming; a considerable reduction will, under this system, be effected in the number of disbursing Officers and in the number of lower Subordinates. The number of disbursing Agents has been reduced from 275 on the 1st May 1862 to 162 on the 30th April 1863.

The want of an Establishment of trained European Subordinates has been much felt. The number of admissions into the Upper Subordinate Establishment during the year has been twenty-seven, and the number of removals has been twenty-nine; out of a total of one hundred and forty.

A contract having been entered into by the Government of India with the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, having for its object the construction of works for the control of flood waters for irrigation, and for navigation, in the Province of Orissa and adjoining districts, preliminary arrangements have been made for commencing these works. This Government is not yet in possession of the scheme finally proposed; but a preliminary approval has been accorded to a high level line of navigation from the Hooghly to Midnapore, and from the Roopnarain River to Balasore. In connection with this scheme the Oolabaria Canal has been made over to the Company on re-payment of its cost, about Rupees sixty thousand. The Banka Canal and the Spur works at Naraj near Cuttack, have also been made over in

(51) [Bengal.]

connection with other works to be carried out by this Company. This Company has also applied for a similar contract in respect to the Behar irrigation works, but in regard to this the orders of the Government of India have not yet been received.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a contract with the Light Railway Company, the object of which is to hand over to them the recently formed Jeagunge and Nulhatty Road, $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, with a view to a light railway being laid down thereon by the 1st January 1864; the road is nearly complete, and the final settlement of the contract merely awaits the approval of the Government of India. The Railway Company have in the meanwhile commenced their permanent way.

The abolition of the Iron Bridge Yard has been finally carried out during the past year, the Stock and Machinery of the Establishment were made over to the Ordnance and other Government Departments, and the premises to the Electric Telegraph Department.

The arrangement made for the annual supply of 65,000 maunds of Lime by Messrs. Inglis and Company as part payment for the Cheylah Quarries ceased on the 30th April.* Negotiations have been opened with the Superintendent of Port Blair for the supply of 200 tons of coral lime per mensem at a rate of Rupces 70 per 100 maunds; this lime has been tested and found to be a rich lime of superior quality.

The Photographic Establishment employed for four years in connection with the Chief Engineer's Office, has been dispensed with, the results obtained not being considered to be commensurate with the expense. The results shewed that from the commencement in 1859, the total expenditure to date had been Rupees 14,615 and that the number of negatives taken had been 316, and the number of prints 1,157.

WORKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

It will suffice to mention here, only a few of the principal works which have been in progress during the year.

MILITARY.

ARMY.—The abolition of the Cantonment at Dehree having been decided upon, the Barracks and other buildings errected, have been dismantled, and the land has been made over to the Revenue Authorities. The Cantonment at Raneegunge has also been abolished and the buildings, with exception of a few required by the Civil Authorities, are being dismantled. At Dacca it was decided that the site known as Foley's Mills was the most eligible for a Cantonment, and accordingly that property has been purchased for one lac of Rupees, the measures to be taken to provide accommodation for Troops are still under consideration. The intention to build Barracks at Debrooghur for European Troops has been abandoned. A Committee having been appointed to report on the Station of Dum-Dum, it

^{*} On that date there still remained in the Government Store at Chuttuck, 81,585 maunds.

[Bengal.] (52)

was determined to remove most of the semi-permanent buildings erected in 1857-59, and to make certain other improvements which it is expected will have the effect of rendering this Station as healthy as in former years. Accordingly the semi-permanent buildings have been removed, the married men's Barrack has been dismantled and re-built on another site, the ventilation of the permanent Barracks has been improved, and a better system of conservancy provided for. The Cantonment has been enlarged by taking in a piece of swampy land which is to be raised and formed into Soldier's gardens, and a system of drainage for the whole Cantonment has been carried out. These works are nearly completed.

In other Stations such minor works and improvements have been carried out as were necessary to meet the requirements of the Troops. These embrace the lighting of Fort William by Gas, and the erection of Stables and Gun-sheds for an additional Battery at Barrackpore.

The small sanatarium on Parisnath providing accommodation for thirty-two men, and the Bungalow for Officers, with subordinate buildings, is nearly completed and will be fit for occupation after the rains.

Fort William.
Coley Buzar,
Ballygunge
Alipore.
Dum-Dum.
Chussarah.

Barrackpore.
Berhampore.
Hazareebaugh.
Dinapore.
Cuttack and Chowleagunge.

A Register of all Military accommodation with Plans, is under preparation, and a Register of the levels of all Military Stations has been completed for the Stations marginally noted.

NAVY.—The works noted in last Report, in connection with the extension of the Kidder-pore Dock Yard, have been completed.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

REVENUE.—The large Collector's Court house at Mozufferpore is nearly completed, and a similar building at Chuprah is about half finished, a new Record room on the standard plan at Gya is about ten feet above ground. The continued encroachments of the Ganges at Rampore Beauleah rendered the dismantlement of the Court houses necessary. After full consideration it was determined not to remove the Head-Quarters of the Rajshahye Division to any considerable distance, and a new site was selected for the new Public Offices in the highest marginal ground above the old Station 3000 feet from the present bank of the river, and opposite a part of the river bed where the Ganges has ceased encroaching.

A jetty with tramways to facilitate the loading and unloading of Salt at Sulkeah has been completed. Alterations and additions to the Opium Factory at Patna, including the erection of new chest-sheds are still in progress.

General.—Orders from the Government of India were received for the commencement of the new General Post Office at Calcutta in January last, but under subsequent orders a revision of the Plan was again necessary. The Plan has now been finally decided on, and orders have issued for the commencement of the work; the foundations cannot, however, be laid until after the rains of 1863.

(53) [Bengal.]

The new Copper Mint is nearly completed, some work in connection with the fixing of Machinery, to be carried out under the superintendence of the Mint Master, still remains to be clone.

A design and project for the Presidency College was submitted to the Government of India, but has been returned for further consideration. Additional land in the vicinity of the Medical College Hospital has been purchased, which, with the Medical College premises, will form the site of the new College.

The additional land required for the site of the new High Court has been purchased, it includes the site of three large houses in Esplanade Row and Post Office Street.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The large Church for St. James' District, Calcutta, has made good progress, the work is now up about twenty feet above the ground, and there is a large quantity of timber and other materials ready on the ground. The new Tower of Saint Lukes' Church at Dinapore has been completed. Improvements and thorough repairs to the Bhaugulpore Church, which was taken over by Government last year, have been carried out. The Cuttack Church is well advanced towards completion, and the Church at Caehar is in progress.

JUDICIAL COURT HOUSES.—The Judge's Court house at Chuprah is nearly completed, and that at Mozufferpore is half finished. A Court house at Silchar is in progress. Sub-Divisional buildings have been completed during the year at Jenidah, Satkhira, Bongong, Ranaghaut, and Chooadangah; and are in progress at Culna, Kotechandpore, Narail, Busseerhaut, Meherpore, Kooshteah, and Luckimpore. Court houses have been completed at Jenidah, Satkhira, Bongong, Ranaghaut, and Chooadangah; and are in progress at Culna, Kotechandpore, Busseerhaut, Narail, and Meherpore. Court houses have also been commenced at Kooshteah, Canning, and Diamond Harbour.

Jails.—The dwelling for the Governor of the Great Jail at Calcutta has been completed, and extensive additions have been in progress in this Jail during the year. Hajut Wards or Sub-Divisional Jails have been completed at Burhee, Diamond Harbour, Commercolly, and Lallbaugh; and are in progress at Barrackpore, Nusseeragunge, Kotechandpore, Ranaghaut, Bongong, Jenidah, Narail, Busseerhaut, Satkhira, Kooshteah, Meherpore, Serajgunge, Jajepore, Bhudruck, Kendraparrah, Barh, Sherghotty, Julpigoree, and Nowgong.

A Design and Estimate have been received, and sanction has been accorded to the erection of a Jail at Hazarechaugh, for Europeans sentenced to penal servitude.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL.—A large and handsome covered market place 500 × 90 feet is in progress at Scaldah and is about half completed. A tank 400 feet square and 30 feet deep adjoining the market is completed, and new roads, railings, footpath, &c., in connection with the above two works, are in progress. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the erection of a market in the Station of Howrah.

AGRICULTURAL—the Hidgelloe Sea Dyke has progressed well during the past year, the restriction in the manufacture of Salt on account of Government having set free a large supply of local labor. The total quantity of work done up to date is 690 lacs of cubic feet out of 1844 lacs of cubic feet, of which 432 lacs have been completed during the past year. In consequence of the abandonment of the manufacture of Salt, Estimates are being prepared for enclosing and re-claiming the large tracts of Julpye lands which can thus be brought into cultivation, when the lands shall have become sweetened by two or three seasons rains.

A final Report on the effects of the removal of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah has been received; the Lieutenent-Governor thus records his opinion on this subject.

"On a careful consideration of the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the removal of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah has been a judicious measure he work has been carried out with skill and judgment, and the results accord closely with the; expectations formed when it was first authorized in 1856. Whatever partial damage may have been sustained by the natural action of the river, now that it is no longer attempted to confine the flood waters within artificial limits, is not to be compared with the injury and devastation formerly produced by the sudden and violent irruptions of the river bursting its embankments, while the general fertility of the area subject to inundation has been greatly increased.

"But while arriving at this conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor is not unmindful of the fact that a certain extent of country in the immediate vicinity of the breaches that have occured has been injured, and that a sense of insecurity still prevails among the ryots from the uncertainty of the action of the river on its bank. His Honor is, therefore, of opinion that some practical measure should be devised to utilize the flood waters of the Damoodah, to give confidence to the ryots, and if possible to reclaim the land which is now uncultivated."

Measures will be taken for an exploration of the upper reaches of the Damoodah and its tributaries, with a view, if possible, to the storage of the flood waters to be made available for dry weather irrigation and navigation.

The rains of 1862 were very heavy, and the repairs required to the embankments generally were very extensive, especially in the Cuttack District where the total length of breaches was fourteen and half miles, requiring 302 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work at a cost of Rupees 52,000, to restore the embankments. Thirty-one sluices in the Mahanucaly Division and five in the Pooree Division commenced in 1861-62, were computed, and five others are in progress in the former Division.

A system of embankments for the protection of the Town and Station of Purneah has been carried out, by which it is expected that this Station will be saved from the repetition of such a disastrons inundation as that which occurred during the rains of 1862, when the floods of the Kosey River swept through the Town destroying many lives and much property.

(55) [Rengal.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The princi; al roads in progress during the year are the following:—

Ganges and Darjeeling Road—126 miles.—Metalling between Carragolah and Purneah,
thirty miles, of which thirteen miles are completed, and
1. Kosey River.
2. Panar ,
3. Dank ,
in progress and preparations made for bridging the Sowrah

Darjeeling Cart Road—41 miles from Silligoree to Darjeeling. The progress on this Road has been satisfactory. In the upper Section from Darjeeling to the Saddle, four miles the road is nearly completed, from the Saddle to Kurseong, fifteen miles the road is open for traffic and the mail is now conveyed over it by Horse Dâk though there is still much to do in removing obstacles and repairing slips, and from Kurseong to Silligoree, twenty-two miles, the road is in progress and about one-seventh of the total work in this Section is completed.

River.

The following shews the estimated cost of each Section of the read, the value and proportion of work done, and still remaining to be done:—

	Secti	ю х.	_	Tetal Number of units of work.	Units of work com- pleted up to 30th April.	Value of each unit of work,	Total estimated cost of each Section.	Expenditure up to 30th April last.	Amount still required to complete,
			! !			Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupces.	Rupees
lat	•••			2,891	10.5	130	3,75,570	52,724	3,22,516
2nd				1,175	1,002	200	2,61,129	2,35,071	29,053
3rd		•••		290	4.5	- 200	58,050	20,705	37,345
Genera	al expens	ses				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	91,856	26,541	68,315
	Т	otal	•••	4,359	1,152		7,92,605	3,35,041	1,57,564

JEAGUNGE AND NULHATTY ROAD—27½ miles.—The works as originally designed, have been completed; three additional masonry viaducts found necessary, are nearly completed; this road will be ready to be made over to the Light Railway Company by the end of August next.

Sooree and Bhagulfore Road—110 miles.—Northern Section 29 miles, completed with exception of spreading a small portion of metal; eleven platform bridges aggregating 902

[Benyal.] (56)

running feet at a cost of Rupees 67,046 to replace rough timber bridges first constructed, are in progress and half completed. Central Section, fourteen miles, in progress, earth-work nearly completed and masonry works well in progress.

Patha Branch Road—Northern Section, 36 miles.—The earth-work on the road between Meetapore and the Poonpoon will be completed by July next, seven viaducts of twenty-eight openings are completed, two others of eighteen openings will be completed by July next, the remaining two of fifteen openings, are not yet commenced, but will be completed by November next. In the portion of the road between Jehanabad and the Poonpoon, work has been restricted to the throwing up of the earth of about four iniles of road, sixteen feet wide, and to the burning of about fifteen lacs of bricks.

HAZAREBBAUGH ROAD—221 miles, completed as a metalled road. Four Bridges still equired for this road.

OOLABARIA AND MIDNAPORE Road 55 miles.—Metalling completed, with the exception of the portion (seven miles) between Oolabariah and Moisrakha.

CUTTACK TRUNK ROAD—Rajghat to Cuttack 123 miles.—Complete Estimates have been received for re-modelling this road, estimated to require 2,613 running feet of water-way, 1,500 feet metalled gaps, and 524 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work, at a total cost of Rupees 4,20,396. Of the above quantity of work about 220 Lacs of cubic feet of earth-work are out of hand, and bridges of nearly 1,300 running feet of water-way, are in progress. The progress by Contractors has not been so good as was anticipated, and as it was not in accordance with the rate agreed upon, the work will be carried out by the Officers of the Department.

" MIDNAPORE AND RANNEEGINGE ROAD—90 miles.—Much has been done towards the improvement of this road which is to be completed as a bridged and metalled road twenty-four feet wide.

JESSORE ROYD.—The work on this road is nearly completed including a bridge of boats across the Issamutty at Bongong, towards which a donation of Rupecs 18,000 was given by a wealthy native gentleman, Baboo Kally Prosonno Roy.

DACCA AND CHITTAGONG ROAD.—Metalling of the road from Dacca to Naraingunge, eight miles, is in progress, and half completed. Bridging of the road between Fenny and Chittagong is in progress. Of forty-one bridges to be constructed, two are completed, twelve others are ready for arching, materials are ready for the greater number, and the work will be pushed forward.

Assam Trunk Road.—From Doberce to Debrooghur—355 miles.—A complete Estimate for this road has been received, the quantity of work required in making the road twenty-four feet wide, is 3,610 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work, 2,048 running feet of small drains and culverts under twenty feet span, and 5,495 running feet of bridges from twenty to sixty feet span. Work on separate estimates for detatched portions of the road and bridges has been in pro-

(57) [Bengal.]

gress, but owing to want of labor, but little has been done. A commencement has been made to import Coolies into the province for carrying on public works, but the result has not as yet been satisfactory.

SYLHET AND CACHAR ROAD.—64 miles.—The re-modelling and forming of this road twenty-four feet wide has been taken up, and work is progressing fairly; about one-fifth of the earth-work is completed.

BURHEE AND BEHAR ROAD.—This road is intended to be made from near Burhee on the Grand Trunk Road, viâ Nowadah to Behar with a branch road from Giriack to Luckeeserai on the Railway. The Section of road from Rajowlee to Behar, forty miles, is in progress, and also the Section from Giriack to the Railway, thirty-eight miles, which is to be formed as a flush metalled road at a cost of about Rupees 3,000 per mile.

CHUTTRA AND CHOWPARUN ROAD—32 miles.—Has progressed well, the earth-work and small bridges are nearly completed; a stone bridge of three arches of thirty feet span over the Ameen River, is in progress, and about half the quantity of metal required has been collected.

The other roads on which work has been in progress are, Raneegunge to Doobrajpore a metalled road, twenty-four miles, long, which will complete the route from Raneegunge to Sorce. The earth-work on this road has been completed, and the bridges and metal are about half completed. A bridge over the Singarun River on this road, consisting of five bays of twenty-five feet, was completed within three months at a cost of Rupees 8,473, in a most satisfactory manner. A new road from the Burrakur Jerminus of the Railway to Ruggonath-pore, twenty miles, and a road from Nattore to Kooshteah, thirty-four miles, have just been commenced. The progress of the Cuttack and Taldunda Road, forty-three miles, and of the road from Cuttack towards Sonepore viâ the Burmool Pass have been good; the difficulties met with, on the latter road have been great, especially in the Sub-Division from Burnool to Harbangah, twenty-two miles, in which the rock cutting at the Sonakaria cliff has been a very heavy work. The rock is of gniess, the cutting nearly 1000 feet in length and about thirty feet in breadth, the perpendicular drop from the road to the Mahanuddy River below is about 150 feet.

The improvement of the Dunwah Pass on the Grand Trunk Road, is nearly completed. The improvement of the Tumlook Road sixteen miles is in progress, and material is being collected for metalling this road at a cost of Rupees 62,574.

BRIDGES—BURRAKUR BRIDGE.—The actual progress on the Burrakur Bridge during the season of 1862-63 includes only the completion of two additional foundations Nos. 4 and 5. Two arches on the eastern side, also the fixing of the eastern-most span of Girder, are in progress. There still remain four foundations in progress, but incomplete.

LEELAJAN BRIDGE.—The difficulties met with in this work have necessitated a reconsideration of the project which is now in abeyance, it appears probable that the idea of making use of any portion of the old bridge must be abandoned.

MORHUR AND BORRYAH BRIDGES.—The foundations and piers of these bridges (except one foundation in the Morhur) are now completed, little has been done to the Borryah during the year, but the arching of the centre bay of six spans of the Morhur Bridge is in progress.* It is expected that the arches of both these bridges will be completed by the rains of 1864.

The Iron Bridge over Tolly's Nullah at Alipore has been nearly completed by the Contractor Mr. Honfry of the Firm of Brassey Wythes and Company. A new bridge has been commenced at Kormabad on the Grand Trunk Road, to replace an old Mahomedan structure.

Soane Causeway.—This important work has been completed during the past year in a very satisfactory manner. This work designed and commenced in 1853-54 by the late Colonel Knyvett, has stood without any injury the successive flood seasons of the several years during which it was under construction. It is 11,450 running feet in length and 16 feet wide. The surface is of large blocks of dressed granite laid over a bed of concrete, boxed in with piles.

NAVIGABLE CANALS.—The stop-gate on the new Calcutta Canal mentioned in the last Report has been completed. Its effect in scouring out the bed is not yet known. The cut off of the Booskhally Khall on the Eastern Canals has been nearly completed, and an examination of the Channels between the Mutlah and Koolnah has been made with a view to the improvement, and shortening of the route between those places.

The Oolabariah Canal was, on completion, made over to the East India Irrigation Company as a portion of their high level Canal between the Hooghly and Midnapore, the Company paying to the Local Funds the amount expended on the work.

The usual works have been carried out on the Nudden Rivers, and the Bhagiruttee has been kept open with a depth of two feet throughout the year.

A proposal was received from Mr. Prestage for converting the Matabangah into a high level Canal, but on consideration it was not deemed advisable to hold out any prospect of assistance from Government to the project.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.—An experiment is being carried out under instructions of the Government of India with a view to test the practicability of removing shoals in the River Hooghly by a Steamer fitted with a revolving harrow.

It was found impossible to effect any permanent good in removing rocks in the Mahanuddy River between Cuttack and Sonepore with the limited amount of Funds contemplated, the work has, therefore, been set aside. The removal of obstructions in the River Barruck near Cachar, and the distribution of the waters of this River in the two Channels of the Soormah and Koosheearah is being examined into.

^{*} Note.—Completed in a most satisfactory manner since the 1st May.

LOCAL

"AMALGAMATED DISTRICT ROADS FUND."—The amount of this Fund available for expenditure during the year, including balances from the previous year, was:—

Of which the following distribution of Funds was made to the several Divisions:-

Divisions.	From "Local Fund" including former balances.	From "General Fund."	Total.
Assam	52,031 1,51,651	12,000	64,031 2,51,651
Shaugulpore	62,299	50,000	1,12,299
'alcutta'	11,364	,,	11,364
hittagong	78,876	,,	78,876
hota Nagpore	31,578	,,	31,578
uttack	36,816	,,	36,816
)acca	67,836	,,	67,836
arjeeling	1,082		1,082
u ldea	1,61,030	3,20,917	4,81,947
atna	2,24,950	25,098	2,50,048
ajshahye	98,014	6,543	1,04,55 7
Total	9,77,527	5,14,558	14,92,085

The expenditure during the year is estimated to have been thirteen Lacs, but the detailed accounts have not yet been received. The expenditure of the "Local Fund" has been, as usual, confined almost entirely to the maintenance and improvement of District and Station Roads; whilst the expenditure of the "General Fund" has been chiefly on the construction of new Railway Feeders, the progress of which, in the Nuddea Division especially, has been very satisfactory. The expenditure of the Local Funds may be estimated to have been:—

INCOME TAX FUND.—The amount of the first and second instalments apportioned to Bengal, was twenty-two Lacs of Rupees, which amount was finally distributed for the works noted below:—

GRANTS MADE AVAILABLE TO CIVIL OFFICERS.

1.	Calcutta Water Supply	•••	•••	•		Rs.	6,00,000	
2.	Improvement of Sealdah Roads	,	•••			٠,	18,000	
3.	Sylhet Local Roads					,,	10,000	
4.	Luksham Road	•••	•••			,,	31,800	
5.	Darjeeling Municipal Fund	•••		•••		,,	3,000	
6.	Gowhatty Improvements		•••	•	•••	,,	8,000	
	• •							7,00,800

GRANTS ADDED TO THE GENERAL FUND.

Nuddea Railway Feeders			•••		Rs.	90,000	
Bishenpore and Panceghur Roa	d		•••	•••	,,	60,000	
Ghorghat Bridge		•••	•••	•••	,,	8,000	
Muddeepoorah Railway Feeder			•••		,,	94,000	
Rajshahye Railway Feeders			•••		,,	56,000	
Nubbeegunge Road		•••	•••		,,	50,000	
Lohurduggah Road			**1	•••	,,	32,500	
							3,90,500
GRANTS FOR WORKS CAR	RIED (OUT LY	Public Work's	s Offi	CERS		
Sealdah Market			•••		Rs.	1,50,000	
Howrah Market	•••		•••	•••	٠,	1,02,000	
Tumlook Road Metalling		•	•••		٠,	25,000	
Tidal Canal, Mundulghat			•••		,,	35,000	
Rancegunge and Doobrajpore I	load	•	•••	•••	,,	40,000	
Bancoorah Road			•••		,,	30,000	
Purneah Drainage	• • •				,,	8,000	
Nattore and Koosteah Road			•••		,,	1,10,000	
Mozufferpore Roads		•••	•••		,,	1,00,000	
Burhee and Pehar Roads	•••				,,	2,18,000	
Cuttack Trunk Road					,,	54,000	
Ruggonathpore Road			•••	•	٠,	15,500	·
Sylhet and Cachar Roads			•••		,,	50,000	
Daoodcandy and Chittagong R	oad		•••		••	1,05,700	
Dacca and Daoodeandy Road			•••		٠,	37,500	
Assam Trunk Road			••	•••	,,	28,000	
							11,08,700
			_				99 00 000
	Bishenpore and Paneeghur Roa Ghorghat Bridge Muddeepoorah Railway Feeder Rajshahye Railway Feeders Nubbeegunge Road Lohurduggah Road Grants for Works Car Sealdah Market Howrah Market Tumlook Road Metalling Tidal Canal, Mundulghat Raneegunge and Doobrajpore I Bancoorah Road Purneah Drainage Nattore and Koosteah Road Mozufferpore Roads Burhee and Pehar Roads Cuttack Trunk Road Ruggonathpore Road Sylhet and Cachar Roads Daoodcandy and Chittagong Roads Daoodcandy Road	Bishenpore and Paneeghur Road Ghorghat Bridge	Bishenpore and Paneeghur Road	Bishenpore and Paneeghur Road	Bishenpore and Paneeghur Road	Bishenpore and Paneeghur Road	Bishenpore and Paneeghur Road , 60,000 Ghorghat Bridge , 8,000 Muddeepoorah Railway Feeder , 94,000 Rajshahye Railway Feeders , 56,000 Nubbeegunge Road , 50,000 Lohurduggah Road , 32,500 GRANTS FOR WORKS CARRIED OUT LY PUBLIC WORK'S OFFICERS. Sealdah Market Rs. 1,50,000 Howrah Market , 1,02,000 Tumlook Road Metalling , 25,000 Tidal Canal, Mundulghat , 35,000 Raneegunge and Doobrajpore Road , 40,000 Bancoorah Road , 30,000 Purneah Drainage 8,000 Nattore and Koosteah Road , 1,10,000 Mozufferpore Roads , 1,00,000 Burhee and Behar Roads , 2,18,000 Cuttack Trunk Road , 54,000 Ruggonathpore Road , 50,000 Sylhet and Cachar Roads , 50,000 Daoodcandy and Chittagong Road , 1,05,700 Dacca and Daoodcandy Road , 37,500

Grand Total Rs. ... 22,00,000

The actual expenditure on these latter works has been, during the year, about 5½ Lacs Rupees; the progress on the most important of them has already been noticed.

CARRAGOLAH STEAM FERRY .- A Steam Ferry has been maintained during the whole of

Expe	nditure		Receipts.	the past tween Sa	
Establishment Coal Other expenses	Rs.	6 029 10,011 1,309	toods 4,574 Railway contribution 600 Due for Government Stores , 1,776	and Carageonnection Railway a Ganges and jeeling Roo gross mon	

the past year between Sahibgunge and Caragolah in connection with the Railway and the Ganges and Darceling Road. The gross monthly re-

ceipts and expenditure show a loss of Rupees 5,253 as explained in the margin, which has to be defrayed from the "General Fund."

The number of trips made between Sahibgunge and Caragolah, was one hundred and forty, and one trial trip between Colgong and Kodalcutta. The Steamer Rajshahye was employed

from May to the 9th July, but she was replaced by the Jumna on the 7th of August, the former vessel not having sufficier; power to stem the current.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE.—During the past year the small remaining portion of the main Dhurrumtollah sewer, has been completed, and the entire length from the River Hooghly to the temporary pumping Station at Entally, is now complete. The extension of the main sewer to the permanent pumping Station has been proceeded with, and that portion between the temporary pumping Station and the Mutlah Railway Station, which has been laid in the old Entally canal, is complete with exception of arching. In accordance with the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner's, permission has been given to complete the Drainage of the portions of the Town noted below:—

First.—The area bounded by Chowringhee Road on the West, Free School Street on the East, Dhurrumtollah on the North, Kyd Street on the South.

Second.—The area on the South side of Dhurrumtollah lying between that street and Jann Bazar, and in length extended from Chowringhee Road to near the Circular Road.

Third.—The area on the North side of Dhurrumtollah extending from Chandney Choke Street to the Union Chapel, and bounded on the North by Emambang lane and Sakarrytollah Lane.

The estimated outlay for these works, in addition to the sum of about 7½ Lacs of Rupees already expended, is seventeen lacs, and authority has been given to the Commissioners to raise this amount by loan. Captain Hydo, R. E., has been requested to examine and report on the work already carried out, especially with reference to the quality of the work and the probable efficiency of the system, and the expediency of completing the scheme for the whole of Calcutta. Captain Hydo's Report had not been received at the close of the year, but it is understood that the Report will be favorable as regards the work executed.

WATER SUPPLY.—No progress has as yet been made in obtaining supply of water for Calcutta, but a sum of six lacs of Rupees has been set apart for this work from the 1 per cent. Income Tax.

Strand Bank.—Measures for the improvement of the Strand Bank have been under consideration. Several projects for Wharves, Jetties, and other works have been considered, but action in the matter of carrying out any of these projects is in abeyance pending the formation of a Trust to which will be committed the charge of the Strand Bank, and the works for its improvement on the passing of a bill, which will be introduced into the Council for the purpose at its next meeting.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of Imperial Funds, and of Local Funds by the Officers of this Department, during the past year, has been (approximately) as follows:—

Expenditure on Works.

HEADS.	Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Original Works	Rupees. 23,86,481 14,36,691 6,44,000	Rupees. 5,77,854 3,82,873 3,00,000	Rupees. 29,44,335 18,19,565 9,44,000
Total, on account of this Province	44,66,172	12,60,727	57,26,899
On account of other Provinces and Departments	1,13,291		1,13,291
Grand Total, Rupees	45,79,463	12,60,727	58,40,190

Expenditure on Establishments.

HEADS.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingen- cies.	Total.	Imperial.	Local.
Direction Construction Accounts Collection and Police	Rupees. 1,98,234 6,95,370 1,00,078 55,304	Rupees. 10,188 1,14,745 633	Rupces. 22,613 17,334 13,420	Rupees. 2,31,035 8,27,449 1,14,131 55,304	Rupees. 2,31,035 7,30,425 1,03,131	Rupees. 97,024 11,000 55,304
Total Rs	10,48,986	1,25,566	53,367	12,27,919	10,64,591	1,63,328

Every endeavor has been made to restrict the Expenditures on Establishment, and it will be observed that the entire charges under this head have been kept below one-fifth of the entire outlay.

The total outlay on Public Works from all sources during the year has been

	0		
From Imperial Funds		Rs.	56,44,054
From Local Funds by Public Works Offices .		,	14,24,055
From Local Funds by Civil Officers		,,	13,00,000
Grants made from the Income Tax Funds to Muni	-		
cipal bodies		,,	7,00,8 00
Tota	al]	Rs.	90,68,909

A more detailed account of the Expenditure of Imperial Funds compared with the Budget Sanctions is given below:—The Budget Grant for the province appears to have been exceeded by a little more than 3 per cent. but the exact amount cannot be stated until the Books are closed.

BUDGET Grants for the year 1862-63, compared with the actual Expenditure of the year.

		C.					
CHARGES.	THE YE	GBANTS MAI	GRANT OF DING ADDI- DE DURING		Remarks.		
	Original Repairs		Total.	Original Repairs.			Total.
Army Navy	2,28,123 4,585	2,63,350 4,500	4,91,473 9,085	3,10,099 43,279	3,68,450	6,78,549 43,279	•
Total Military	2,32,708	2,67,850	5,00,558	3,53,378	3,68,450	7,21,828	-
Revenue General Ecclesiastical Educational Judicial	77,250 1,31,703* 1,22,236 15,000 3,78,290	55,490 43,508 24,522 21,990 95,790	1,32,740 1,75,211 1,46,758 36,990 4,74,080	85,460 1,42,976 76,243 4,985 2,62,749	51,370 72,402 27,149 17,495 1,22,859	1,36,830 2,15,438 1,03,392 22,480 3,85,608	*Rupees 908 sanctioned in Orders No. 640, dated 10th February 1863,
Total Civil Adminis- tration	7,24,479	2,41,300	9,65,779	5,72,413	2,91,335	8,63,748	
Municipal Marine Agricultural Communications Electric Telegraph	 2,26,934 14,77,708†	800 1,700 1,90,000 5,30,000 1,650	800 1,700 4,16,934 19,27,708 1,650	1,153 1,059 2,44,709 12,10,493 3,276	22 5,414 2,14,360 5,54,994 2,116	1,175 6,473 4,59,069 17,65,487 5,392	† Rs. 80,000 sanctioned in Orders No. 983, dated 10th March 1862, and Rs. 20,000 sanctioned in Or-
Total Public Improvement	17,04,642	7,24,150	23,48,792	14,60,690	7,76,906	22,37,596	ders No. 1728, dated 16th April 1869.
Reserve	1,86,662	69,117	2,55,779				
Total Works	28,48,491	13,02,417	41,50,908	•23,86,481	14,36,691	38,23,172	
STOCK (Increase) ESTABLISHMENTS		•••	12,00,000	•••		6,44,000 10,64,591	
Total Public Works Bengal	•••		53,50, 908	•••		55,31,763	•
Advances for other Provinces Advances for other Departments	••• •••		10,415‡ 43,100	•	}	1,13,291	‡ Sanctioned in Orders No. 1011, dated 4th March 1869.
GRAND TOTAL			54,04,423			56,44,054	

SECTION VII.-RAILWAY.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

At the close of the previous year the Railway was open from Howrah to

Open Line.	Monghyr	 303	Miles.
	With Colliery and River Branches	 76	"
•			
	In all	 379	"

On the 17th of November the Section from Jumalpore to Dinapore, 110 miles in length, was made available to the public, and on the 22nd of December the Line thence to Rajghaut, opposite the city of Benares, having been reported in a sufficiently advanced condition, was handed over for running. In order to enable His Excellency the Viceroy to be present on the occasion, the official opening was deferred till the 5th February 1863, on which date it was celebrated at Benares.

At the close of the year 1862-63 the total length open, inclusive of the portion from the Kurumnassa to Rajghaut, the administration of the affairs of which also devolves on the Bengal Government, was 6071 miles, the only un-opened portion being the Burrakur extension 22 miles.

	The gross sum earned by the East India	Railwa	ay in Be	ngal		
Earnings	during the Calendar year 1862 was				Rs.	46,13,447
	The working charges amounted to		•••		"	24,42,217
	Profits		•••		"	21,71,230

The accidents which attended the working of the Railway during this period are enumerated in the Report appended. Forty-four persons in all were killed, and sixteen injured. Of these only two were passengers, forty-three were servants of the Company, and fifteen trespassers. The most serious case of all, though happily unattended with loss of life, took place on the 24th October, on which date a five-arch masonry bridge in the Beerbhoom District gave way, precipitating a Goods' Train, consisting of an Engine Tender and thirteen Waggons, into the stream below. It appeared that the foundations of the bridge had been completely undermined by the action of a violent flood. This accident brought to light the imperative necessity for adopting general protective measures throughout the Line, by securing the foundations of all bridges liable to scour; and measures have been taken for averting such a catastrophe in future, by maintaining a system of flood registry and watch.

(65) [Bengal.]

The principal fact to be recorded in the administration of the affairs of the East India

Railway is the limit fixed to the construction expenditure.

Limit fixed to construction expenditure.

In January a Special Finance Committee, presided over by the Consulting Engineer to Government, proceeded up the Line, personally investigated the indispensable requirements of the traffic for the two ensuing years, and decided what work should be prosecuted, the result being an immediate reduction of the current expenditure to a minimum. This was the first practical step towards closing the Capital Account of the Railway, and was at once followed by an order for compilation of the total expenditure in each Department, in view to a comprehensive scrutiny being instituted into the inefficient payments of the Company. This work is now being proceeded with.

Another important event was the abolition of the River Transport Department of the Railway. An extensive fleet of Steamers, Flats, and country Boats had been built and employed by the Company for the conveyance of their materials to the upper Sections of the Line under construction; but the advanced state of the works generally, and the completion of the greater part of the Bengal Division in particular, having rendered it no longer necessary to retain such a Department with its special and costly organization, it was resolved to put the entire fleet out of commission from the 1st January 1863, and to dispose of the block of the Company. The arrangements for carrying this resolution into effect were matured before the close of the official year.

The stoppage of operations at the Kur-hur-balie Colliery is also deserving of notice.

Stoppage of operations at the Kur-hur-balie Colliery.

These pits were originally opened and worked to provide fuel for brick-making during the construction of the numerous viaduets and bridges in the Keeul and Hullohar Division, and the Railway Officers subsequently advocated the permanent retention of the field on the ground of the superiority and cheapness of its yield over the Raneegunge product for Locomotive purposes; but, as on investigation, it appeared absolutely certain that the new field could not compete with the old, unless connected with the East Indian Railway by a branch Line, Government has declined to permit the continuance of these workings as a portion of the guaranteed undertaking, pending a determination by the Railway Board as to the disposal of the property, or the exact conditions of its tenure.

The investigation of this matter revived the consideration of the question of a direct Line from Raneegunge to Luckeeserai, for the purpose of opening up the rich mineral region lying between, and of shortening the distance for the through traffic from the North-West. The advisability of doubling the Line from Teenpahar to Colgong had been urged by the Traffic Manager of the Railway, and the Lieutenant-Governor recorded that, in his opinion, additional accommodation of the kind would, before long, be found an unavoidable necessity in parts where a large local traffic existed; but the superior advantages of a direct Line to Luckeeserai appeared so obvious, that it was suggested to the Government of India that, before incurring or entertaining any proposition for incurring expense on doubling, the cost of the short cut should be closely

investigated. The Supreme Government fully concurred in this, but did not encourage the idea of extending the guarantee to the work as a part of the East Indian Railway.

The introduction of the contract system for maintenance of way and works on a considerable length of Line was effected in the course of the year. Hitherto the repairs of the Railway had been performed directly by the Company's Engineers, and the cost was found to be steadily increasing in a far higher ratio than the train mileage. A proposition by the Chief Engineer for letting out the maintenance of the entire Line to contract has been carefully considered, and the saving under the new system, which has been adopted experimentally, will probably be very great.

The question of the re-arrangement of the Howrah Terminus continues to engage serious attention. It has been deemed advisable to consider the whole case de novo, the Chief Engineer and Traffic Manager being of opinion that the arrangement of the various buildings as placed before Government, and sanctioned in 1861, might be entirely altered with decided advantage. The subject is now in a fair way towards satisfactory settlement.

The system of audit to be adopted in future both by the Railway Company and by the System of Audit.

Government has been under anxious consideration. The Board of Directors proposed a radical change in the constitution of their Audit Office in this country. Their proposal was referred to the Government for report, and the case is now in the hands of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for disposal.

It has also been deemed necessary on the approaching completion of the Line, and in consequence of the large reduction of expenditure, to undertake a thorough re-organization of the Establishments in all Departments of the Railway, and in general to investigate the subject of the General Management and Control of the affairs of the Line; and a Special Commissioner, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Enam Commissioner, under the Madras Government, has been deputed to collate the various opinions of the Chief Railway Officers, with a view to report on the subject.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Eastern Bengal Railway was opened for Passenger Traffic as far as Ranaghaut, fortyfive miles from Calcutta, on the 29th September, and on the
15th of November the Line was opened through to Koosteah for general traffic.

The fares authorized for this Railway are-

•		1	ann	a pe	r mile	•••		•••	First Clas	s .
Fares and Rates.	•	$\frac{1}{2}$,,	"	,,	•••	•••	•••	Second "	
		ł		•••	,,				Third ,,	

The rates are-

1/3	pie per	maund	per mile	•••		First	Class.
1	,,	,,	,,		•••	Second	,,
3	,,	,,	"	• • •	•••	Third	"
1	"	,,	,,			Fourth	,,
2	••	••	11			Fifth	,,

Through cargoes of Coal, Salt, and Tea are, as a temporary and experimental measure, conveyed at a special rate of two annas per maund for the entire distance, which is a reduction on the lowest tariff rate.

Experimental Stations.

Eight experimental Stations have been added to the number previously allowed, viz. —

Dum-Dum,	Eshapore,
Belgorriah.	Muddunpore,
Sodepore,	Moteeharee, and
Aurunghatta.	Poradah.

making twenty-one in all.

Steam Communication between Seraj-gunge and Koosteah.

For the purpose of drawing to the Railway the Seraj-gunge Traffic which comes down by the Soonderbunds, an engagement was entered into for establishing steam communication between that Mart and Koosteah. Sufficient time has not yet clapsed to enable any definite opinion to be formed as to the result.

A contract has been entered into for construction of Locomotive shops and buildings at the Locomotive shops and buildings at Bagaree Khall.

Closing of the contract for the constructed the Brassy, Wythes, and Paxton, who have constructed the Railway.

Brassy, Wythes, and Paxton, who have constructed the Railway, will take place on completion of the year of maintenance, which ends on the 15th November ensuing.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

Open Line and results of the season's Traffic as far as the Chappahattee Station, a distance of lifteen miles from Calcutta. The general result of the season's working was a loss of Rupees 7,888. No Goods were carried.

The opening to Canning Town was unfortunately thrown back by an accident at the Pialee Bridge on the 28th June, which delayed the completion of work by several months.

One of the temporary piers which were erected to aid in fastening the iron-work of the superstructure, suddenly failed, killing several persons in its descent, and some months were lost in restoring the damage done.

The through opening took place on the 15th of May.

Proposition for a southern extension.

A proposition for a southern extension of the Mutlah Railway, with unguaranteed capital, was submitted in the course of the year, and is now under consideration.

SECTION VIII.-MARINE.

THE number of Pilots in active service at the close of the year was 132, as shown on the margin. The number of Pilots on the Free List was fifty-seven, the number of Licensed Pilots twenty-one, and the number of Licensed Leadsmen eighteen.

Branch Pilots		12
Masters		34
Mates		23
Senior 2nd Mates		12
Junior ditto		8
Volunteers	***	21
	-	
		110
On leave		22
	-	
		132
	-	

The abolition of gratuities, and the allowance of 60 per cent. of the Pilotage to those of the Pilots who had exchanged their salaries for earnings, were noticed in last year's Report. It is only necessary to mention in this place that the new system is reported to have had a very beneficial effect on the whole service.

The number of vessels that were grounded, under circumstances deserving enquiry, was fourteen, and the number of collisions thirteen, none of the latter being of a serious nature. Most of these casualties are attributable to the changeable and difficult nature of the river. Inconvenience has also arisen from the existing Steam Tugs being deficient in power for the class of ships now frequenting the Port.

Ten Pilots were tried during the year, of whom only one was dismissed from the service.

The constitution of the Marine Court has occupied the serious attention of Government. It certainly has not worked satisfactorily, and it is proposed to remodel the Court.

(69) [Bengal.]

The state of the river during the year was very unsatisfactory. The James and Mary's CE-nnels have been worse than usual; and the Rungafulla Channels have caused much difficulty. The changes in the Auckland and Lloyd's Channels have been very serious. Up to February 1862, all ships passed the Auckland into Cowcolly, and thence to sea, either through the Western, or through Lloyd's Channel. These Channels afterwards became so difficult as to be abandoned, and all ships went through Bedford's Channel; but the northern entrance to Bedford's also showed symptoms of closing, and it was feared at one time that a total stoppage of navigation of the river would ensue. But a new Auckland's Channel has been fortunately discovered, and the crisis it is hoped is over for the present. From Saugor to the sea the Channels continue in a satisfactory state; but the state of the river from Mud Point to Saugor has been a source of great anxiety. Attempts are being made to improve these Channels by artificial means. Mr. Leonard's roller has been partially successful, but it is capable of improvement.

The Pilot Brigs in commission were four in number, three of them being new ones. The Light Vessels were also four in number, and all in good order. The Steamer Celerity has been most usefully employed in taking Pilots to their stations, and towing up the relief Brigs, and taking stores to the Floating Lights. The Guide Brig has been employed on service at the Andamans.

The Light Houses at Saugor and Cowcolly were periodically visited during the year; the Light Houses.

Light Houses at False Point was not visited, but was reported to be well maintained.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Sunderbuns were examined, and replenished with provisions and water.

Houses of Refuge.

The total number of Fixed and Swinging Moorings is 187; and the number of ships hauled in and out of Moorings during the year were 1,235 and 1,231 respectively. The tariff of charges for the hire of Moorings has been revised during the year. The scale hitherto was an ascending one, from vessels of 199 tons to vessels of 1,000 tons; but there was no increase of charge for vessels above that tonnage. This has been obviated by the scale of tonnage now laid down, which prescribes a proportionally higher charge for ships up to 2000 tons.

The Wreek and Anchor Boats were three in number, and all in good condition. The earnings from the recovery of anchors and wreeked property during
the year were Rupees 31,244, while the disbursements on
account of the anchor establishment were estimated at Rupees 10,728; and these earnings are
in fact those of only one boat, two having been employed on the Mutlah and Hooghly on other
duties.

The number of Seamen of all classes shipped through the Shipping Office was 14,952, and the number of men discharged 15,455. The number of ships that resorted to the Office was 685. The actual

[Bengal.] (70)

income from fees was Rupees 25,462, and the total expenditure of the Office Rupees 19,686, leaving a surplus of Rupees 5,776, against Rupees 3,399 last year.

The Port dues of the year amounted to Rupees 5,28,539, to Rupees 5,15,430 of the preceding year; which shows an excess of Rupees 13,109, notwithstanding the almost entire stoppage of the American trade.

At Mutlah the work of relaying the Buoys has been completed, a Port Master appointed, the river re-surveyed, and the navigation much improved. The Saugor has also been stationed as a Light vessel, and the Charlotte as a Cruizer; but the Port was visited by one vessel only during the year. The Railway, however, is now open, and it is expected that the new Port will be visited by a greater number of vessels in the cusuing year.

Proposed abolition of the Government Dock Yardat Kidderpore, and re-organization of the Marine Establishments in Pengal, &c. The question of the reduction of Marine Establishments and the River Flotilla in Bengal, and the proposed abolition of the Dock Yard, being still under consideration, have been omitted from the Report of this year.

Towards the close of February 1863, Major Agnew, Officiating Commissioner of Assam, having occasion to visit Suddyah, the extreme castern Station Survey of the River Berhampooter near Suddyah. of Assam, determined on attempting to reach that place by Steamer, as well with a view to test the navigability of the higher portion of the Berhampooter, as for the sake of the impression which he thought the appearance of a Steamer in those waters would produce on the wild tribes of the region. No one had ever before steamed higher up the river than a few miles above Debrooghur; but Major Agnew, in the Adjai, succeeded in reaching a point above the mouth of the Dehong and Debong Rivers, and within twenty miles of Suddyah. Here, however, he found the Channel so narrow, and so choked with trees and snags that it was impossible to proceed further. In an interesting Report of this trip Major Agnew suggested the advisability of making an attempt to clear the obstructions, and so open up The salutary effect likely to be produced on the Abors steam communication with Suddyah. and other savage frontier tribes, and the advantage of a safe mode of transport for tea, lime, and other commodities, were considered strong arguments in favor of opening the river, if possible, even beyond the Station of Suddyah. Accordingly instructions have been issued for the survey of the Berhampooter above and below that place, and the preparation of an Estimate of the cost of clearing that portion of the river.

On one occasion, during the Cossyah disturbances, troops en route from Dacca to Sylhet survey of the Kossiara River.

Were conveyed in Steamers up the Kossiara, as far as Phenchoogunge, a village only one long day's march from Sylhet.

A professional survey of that river was, therefore, ordered, with a view to water communication with Sylhet being in future established up to Phenchoogunge, from which, should the river be favourably reported on, it is proposed to carry a metalled road to complete the route.

(71) [Benyal.]

SECTION IX.-MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Number of Emigrants despatched, Introduction of Indian laborers into the Danish Island of St. Croix.

* Mauritius	•••			2 284
Re-Umon				861
British Guiana		•••		2,967
Trinidad			•••	1,389
St. Croix		•••	•••	321
			-	7,825

Table of Results for five years.

	Departure.	Return.		
1858-59	26,672	5,626		
1859-60	23,312	2,226		
1860-61	14,533	1.778		
1861-62	22,600	1,710		
1862-63	7,825	2,212		
		-		

The operations of the Emigration Department exhibit a great decrease in the number of Emigrants, as compared with the results of the preceding year. The total number of Emigrants in 1861-62 was 22,600; in the year under review it was only 7,825,* including 321 Emigrants sent under the engagement recently entered into with the Danish Government, to the Island of St. Croix.

The departure and return of Emigrants for the last five years is noted on the margin.

There was no Emigration at all to Jamaica during the year, owing chiefly to the scarcity of tonnage; and the Emigration to Mauritius had greatly slackened during the latter half of the year, pending, it is understood, certain anticipated changes in the Emigration Laws of that Colony,

and partly perhaps, in consequence of the unusually large supply of the previous years.

From Re-Union frequent complaints had been made by Her Majesty's Consul to the effect

Complaints regarding the quality of laborers sent to Re-Umon, and temporary suspension of Emigration to that Colony.

that a great number of the men sent from Calcutta were quite unfitted for hard labor; and the reason of this was alleged to be want of care in the selection

of Recruits by the Agent, and neglect of the Protector in passing men unfit for agricultural labor. Upon inquiry, however, it was clearly shown that there had been no remissness on the part of any of the Emigration Officers here: but it appeared probable that the high rate of mortality during the voyage was owing to the Emigration Rules not being strictly enforced on ships bound to Re-Union, and the weakly state in which Emigrants were said to be frequently landed at Re-Union was clearly to be traced to the depressing effects of the dreary system of quarantine which they have to undergo after their long sea voyage to the Colony.

In the meantime, owing to the unsatisfactory feeling of the Colonists on this subject, and in reference to the system under which Rebutes, or Emigrants rejected by the Colonists on account of physical weakness, were to be maintained and returned to this country, the Governor of Mauritius declared Emigration to that Colony to be suspended till further orders. The points in discussion have recently been to a certain extent set at rest, and Emigration has been resumed.

The adoption by the Colonial Agents of the system of registering all proposing Emigrants before the District Magistrate has had the effect of

Registration of proposing Emigrants before district Magistrates, and its effects

checking, in a considerable degree, the mal-practices of the Recruiters, who were formerly in the habit of

inveigling away by dishonest means intending Emigrants who had been previously collected through the exertions of rival Agencies. Complaints on this head have now ceased almost entirely, and the present mode of recruitment to the Colonies is, in its operation, fair to all parties concerned. It only remains to legalize the system, as in the case of the Assam and Cacher coolies. This will probably be done at the next meeting of the Council.

Various proposals of the Emigration Committee, in conjunction with certain suggestions

of Doctors Dyer and Payne, were sanctioned by the Government of India, and have been incorporated with the existing Code of Revised Rules, and are now

Revised Code of Rules for the Emigration Department.
Use of a Normandy's Distilling Apparatus and Iron Tanks in every Emigrant vessel.

practically enforced in regard to all Emigration carried on from this Port. Each vessel sailing from Calcutta, since the operation of the new Rules, has been provided with a Normandy's Distilling Apparatus, and Iron Tanks for stowing water. Towards the close of the year, however, it was represented by Doctor Payne, the Officiating Emigration Agent for Mauritius, that it was not necessary to maist upon the use of a Distilling Apparatus on such comparatively short voyages as to Mauritius and Re-Union, and that a strict enforcement of the Rule would virtually exclude many of the most successful ships hitherto employed in the conveyance of Emigrants, as they are unable to accommodate the requisite machinery on board. The Protector of Emigrants has, upon this, been vested with the power of dispensing with the Apparatus, under certain circumstances, at his discretion.

The evils attending the Emigration of laborers to the Eastern Districts of Bengal, as then conducted, were noticed in last year's Report. In order to remedy those evils, an Act No. III. (B. C.) of 1863, entitled an Act to regulate the transport of Native laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, has been passed in the Bengal Legislative Council, with effect from 1st May 1863. This Law provides for the licensing and controlling of Contractors and Recruiters, the examination of Coolies by Medical and Protective Officers, the verification and registry of labor contracts, the licensing of Steamers and boats for the conveyance of Coolies, and the treatment of the laborers during their passage. It is believed that this measure will check the abuses which did exist, and ensure a proper attention to the requirements of laborers under transport from the Western to the Eastern Districts of Bengal. Under Section 2 of the Act, the Licutenant-Governor has appointed the Protector of Emigrants to be Superintendent of

In Assam.

Gowalparah.
In Cachar.
Gowalparah.
In Cachar.
Cachar
Tezpore.
Pikhoo Mookh.
Pebrooghur.
Dhunseri Mookh,
Kokila Mookh.
Sylhet.

labor Transport, and Doctor Machanara to be Medical Inspector of laborers in Calcutta; and the Deputy Magistrate of Koosteah to be Superintendent of labor Transport, and Doctor G. Grant to be Medical Inspector of laborers at Koosteah; and under Section 27, the Stations named on the margin, have been declared to be places of disembar-

kation, and such others will be added to their number as may be recommended for the purpose by the Local Officers.

MEDICAL.

The Returns of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital afford ample proof of the increasing confidence felt in the Institution by both the Calcutta Medical College Hospital. European and Native inhabitants of Calcutta. During the year 1862, as compared with 1861, there was (exclusive of the Eye Infirmary) an increase in the number of in-patients of 462, vis., 4,885 over 4,423; of women confined in the Midwifery Ward 38, from 181 to 169; Surgical operation 68, vis., from 130 to 198; women and children treated as out-patients 3,533, viz., from 6,604 to 19,187.

The deaths in the European Wards were 184, or 9.69 per cent. on admission. In the Native Wards the percentage was much larger, amounting to 28.83, showing, especially in cases of Surgical operations, a less favorable result than last year.

The number of applicants for relief at the male out-door Dispensary was 25,815 to 18,424 in 1861; and the number at the out-door Dispensary for women and children 10,137 to 6,604 in the previous year.

The number of Surgical operations performed in the Hospital was 198, to 130 in the preceding year: the minor operations performed in the Surgical out-door Dispensaries were 944 in number.

Much inconvenience was experienced at the Hospital during the year from a deficient supply of water. It has been attempted to meet this by temporary expedients, pending the completion of the water-works of the Town which are about to be constructed.

During the year the duty of checking the Hospital expenditure has been entrusted to the Examiner of Medical Accounts.

A radical reform has been directed to be introduced in the business of compounding or dispensing Medicines at the Hospital. This work had hitherto devolved on the Students of the College, which made it both unsafe as regards the patients, and extravagantly expensive in regard to waste, &c., of valuable drugs. It has, therefore, been determined to entrust the Compounding Shop to an Apothecary with a subordinate staff; and an additional expenditure of 213 Rupees per month has been sanctioned on this account.

The College Authorities further propose to establish two new Wards, one for accidents and one for Cholera cases. The necessity for these Wards in suitable parts of the Hospital is obvious, and an Estimate for their construction has been ordered to be submitted without delay.

. The number of in-door patients admitted into the Eye Infirmary during the year was

Calcutta Eye Infirmary.

499, and the number of out-door patients treated 3,039.

Of the former 301 were perfectly cured, while 141 were partially record; of the latter 2,179 were perfectly and 620 partially cured.

The relative number of admissions for five years is given in the margin.

	Patients.	Patients.	Total.
1858-59	519	2,251	2,770
1859-60	528	2,442	2,970
1860-61	482	2,745	3,227
1861-62	499	3,112	3,611
1862-63	499	3,039	8,538

The number of operations during the year was 159; and the results were ninety-eight cures, twenty-nine partial cures, and twenty-one failures. Of the remaining patients one died, and ten remained under treatment at the close of the year.

There were eighty-five operations for the extraction of Cataract, out of which fourteen only were unsuccessful, and these were chiefly performed during the cold season which is not favorable to this difficult and delicate operation, the marked success of which is a new feature in the history of Opthalmic Surgery in this country.

The relative number of operations for the last five years is exhibited on the margin.

	nber oper-	Cured. Relieved		
1858-59	180	129	22	
1859-60	189	125	24	
1860-61	153	104	20	
1861-62	170	122	24	
1662-63	159	98	29	

The aggregate number of out-door patients during the year was 27,936 against 28,404 in the preceding year, and against 11,508 in 1857-58. Of these 3,039 were admitted into the Hospital as shown above. The remaining 24,897

comprised 2,881 Christians, 17,239 Hindoos, 4,654 Mohomedans, and 123 persons of other denominations.

The Native Hospital has now been in existence sixty-seven years. During the year under Calcutta Native Hospital and its Dopendencies.

Of these 1,128 were house-patients, and 1,51,585 applicants for Dispensary relief. The daily average of the former was sixty, of the latter 415\frac{1}{3}. The total average of sick in the Hospital was, therefore, 475\frac{1}{3} a day. Of the house-patients 760 were discharged cured, seventy-five were relieved, 232 died, and sixty-one remained under cure at the close of the year. The total number of Surgical operations performed during the year was 791. Out of 110 of these, which were recorded in detail as being either more important or attended with greater risks than others, sixty-four were entirely successful, and nine partially so, while thirty-three terminated fatally. Besides the number of persons who obtained relief from the parent Institution, 78,654 persons were treated in the Branch Dispensary in Park Street, 72,435 in the Gurranhutta Dispensary, and 80,941 in the Chitpore Dispensary. The daily average of sick in these Branch Establishments were 215, 198, and 221 respectively.

t	Rs. I	۱s.	P.
Government donation in 1862 Government allowance to the Resident Surgeons of the Park Street and Gur-	23,708	6	0
ranhutta Dispensaries	2.304	0	0
Private subscriptions and donations	3,307	0	0
	5,639	12	11
Interest of Government Securities	13,406	3	4
Rupees	48,365	в	3
•			

The total expenditure incurred on account of the Native Hospital and its Branch Dispensaries during the year was Rupees 47,698-0-7, which was met from an income of Rupees 48,365-6-3 derived from public subscriptions, from contributions of Government, and from interest of the funded property of the Institution, in the proportion noted on the margin.

The number of patients treated in the Asylum for European Insanes at Bhowanipore was

li3, of whom thirty-three were females. The number cured

and discharged was thirteen, four were transferred to their
friends in an improved state of mental health, twenty-nine were sent to Europe, five died, and

Name of	f A sylu	m.	Number of patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to their friends.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining under treat- ment at the close of the year.
Dullunda			273	87	18		51	167
Moydapore		•••	55	8		1	8	38
Dacca	:	•••	296	47	18		14	217
Patna			131	26	7	·	11	87
	Total	•••	755	118	43	1	84	509

sixty-two remained under treatment at the close of the year. The Abstract in the margin exhibits the number of patients treated in the four Lunatic Asylums for Natives, together with the proportion of deaths and cures. The percentage of cures, inclusive of

the cases in which the patients were transferred to their friends, was 21:45, and that of mortality 11:2.

The causes of insanity were unknown in as many as 317 cases. In the remaining 438,

From Fever 3 cases or 0.6 per cent.
,, Epilepsy ... 16 ,, ,, 3.63 ,,
... Other diseases ... 3 ,, ,, 0.6 ,,
,, Hereditary taint 10 ,, ,, 2.05 ,,
Congenital 5 ,, ,, 1.02 ,,

insanity was attributed to intoxication by drugs and liquors in 330 cases, or 75.34 per cent; and to moral causes in 71 cases, or 16.23 per cent. The percentage from other causes was small, and is exhibited on the margin.

The comparative Statement given in the margin, shows that there was a large falling off

			ADMISSIONS		
			1861.	1862	
Dullunda			143	78	
Moydapore	•••		61	18	
Dacca			95	87	
Patna			53	40	
	Total	•••	351	223	

in the number of admissions in all the Asylums during the year. This decrease was attributed in the first place to the caution given to Magisterial Officers against sending to the Asylums persons of whose insanity they were not satisfied by a personal examination, and secondly to the introduction of the system of requiring payment for the maintenance in

the Asylum of those Insanes whose relatives are in a condition to afford it. Dr. Payne, Superintendent of the Dullunda Asylum, also mentioned as a third cause the introduction of labor among the Insanes.

As it was represented, in respect to the first cause, that the tendency of the orders of Government had been to leave to the treatment of their friends all Insanes in the incipient and easily-cured stages of the malady, and to forward to the Asylums the most confirmed Lunatics only, and as it appeared from the serious diminution in the number of admissions that the objects of the establishment of Asylums had been insufficiently understood, instructions were issued, after the close of the year, for the purpose of explaining to the local Officers that the object of the orders of Government was simply to enforce care and circumspection on their part in carrying out the provisions of the Law, and not at all to discourage the admission of Lunatics to the Asylums.

With reference to the second cause, it was not considered necessary to modify or alter the instructions previously issued; and in regard to the third, it appeared from the reports on all the Asylums that the introduction of labor among the Insanes had been attended with the most satisfactory results, both as to its influence on the health and mind of the sufferers, and to the numerous comforts which the profits of their labor allowed them to enjoy. In the Dacca Asylum Dr. Simpson had succeeded in introducing several interesting occupations such as those of carpenter, tin-smith, gardener, &c.

In the Appendix will be found a Statement (M 1) exhibiting the number of patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries through-Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries. out the Lower Provinces; and another (M 2) being a general Vaccination Return for 1862. Return of Vaccination for the year 1862.

Epidemic in certain villages in the Nuddea and Burdwan Divisions.

The prevalence of a very fatal epidemic in some of the villages of the Nuddea and Burdwan Divisions, and the steps which were taken to afford relief, viz., the appointment of Native Doctors and the gratuitous distribution of Medicine, were noticed in last year's

report. The measures adopted were, however, found to be insufficient to check the progress of the disease; and towards the close of the year 1862, it became necessary to depute a competent Medical Officer to visit the Districts affected by the epidemic, to inquire personally into the causes and the extent of its ravages, and to suggest, if possible, means for effectually checking its progress. The Officer selected for this duty was Dr. J. Elliot, Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, who, in a very full and able report, has traced the progress of the disease, beginning in the Nuddea District and extending thence to Burdwan, Hooghly, and Baraset, and has explained the various pre-disposing causes which enabled an ordinary epidemic Fever to pass into a scourge, less virulent, but in its effects not less desolating than Cholera itself.

The disease is described as differing only in its intensity from the ordinary form of malarious Fever, "being of a more congestive character than the ordinary intermittent, but presenting all the grades of soverity between the remittent and intermittent types," and its excessive virulence in these Districts is to be attributed solely to villages being undrained, houses unventilated, tanks uncleaned and overgrown with noxious weeds, and to the tangled growth of jungle and rank vegetation with which the Bengalee loves to surround and to obscure his dwelling.

The mortality from the epidemic Fever arising from this sanitary neglect had in some villages amounted to 60 per cent. of the population; and in the presence of this constantly recurring visitation, the remnant who had escaped immediate death, lingered on in a state of apathy and despair, unable to help themselves, and destined, unless vigorous external aid was afforded them, to fall certain victims to the Fever which had already nearly depopulated the neighbourhood. The Government at once proceeded to carry out the remedial measures proposed by Dr. Elliot, which may be briefly enumerated as follows: the removal of superabundant and useless trees, shrubs, bamboo clumps, and plantain groves, from the immediate vicinity of houses; the pruning and thinning of tree the removal of trees and bamboos from the sides of tanks; the uprooting and burning of low bushy jungle, vegetation, and rank grass; the deepening and clearing of the larger tanks, and the filling in of all useless tanks, water-courses, and other excavations in the neighbourhood of houses; the appropriation of

(77) [Bengal.]

particular tanks exclusively for the supply of drinking water; the construction of a few drains and paths in each village; and the p. per ordering of Burial Grounds and burning Ghâts.

It would have been obviously unfair that the general revenues of the state should be applied to remedy the neglect of particular villages. The necessity, however, of Government assistance in some shape was no less obvious; and the Government at once devoted a sum of Rupees 12,000 from the Road Funds of the affected Districts, and agreed to supplement any subscriptions that might be raised from private sources with an equal sum up to the limit of Rupees 10,000; and subscriptions are being rapidly raised for this purpose. The Magistrates of Hooghly, Nuddea, and 24-Pergunuahs were directed to carry out the necessary work in their respective Districts; a Special Assistant Magistrate, Mr. J. D. Maclean, was appointed to superintend operations in the villages on the east bank of the Hooghly; an Officer of the Public Works Department, with a staff of eight Subordinates, was appointed to aid in the operations requiring professional knowledge; Dr. Elliot's Report has been translated into Bengalee and very widely distributed; the Magistrates have been directed strictly to enforce the provisions of the Penal Code, as to the removal of nuisances, wherever the indolence or recusancy of the house-holders may render it necessary; and should further legislation be required, steps will be taken to supply the want.

There is every reason to believe that these measures, which are being actively and successfully carried on, will succeed in arresting the devastations of the epidemic where it has already obtained a hold, and will effectually check its progress to the southward, which seemed at one time imminent, and which threatened the Cantonments of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

*	Income and Expenditure of year.	Rs. As. P.
	House Rate Collections Carriage and Horse Tax Hackery Tax	$\begin{array}{cccc} 5,80,285 & 3 & 11 \\ 66,687 & 4 & 0 \\ 8,905 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$
	Derived from other sources	6,55 877 15 11 14,735 15 1
		6.70,613 15 0

Indian Government towards metalling

		Rs.	۸۶.	P.
+	Recepts for the year as shown above Balance of preceding year Proceeds of Government Securities sold Interest on Government Securities Income Tax deducted from salaries of Establishment, &c.	6,70,613 6,173 43,107 5,654 3,317	13	10 0 7
	Refund of advances adjusted Received from Her Majesty's Indian Government for metalling the	5, 150	0	0
	approachos to the E. B. Railway. Received for constructing a foot-	48,000	0	0
	path round Government House.	3,000	0	0
		7,81346	1 &	8

The Receipts of the year from every source of Municipal Revenue, with the exception of the Lighting rate, amounted to Rupees 6,70,613-15.* To this is to be added the balance of the preceding year, the proceeds of Government Securities sold, the interest derived from Government Securities, various petty receipts on account of advances adjusted, &c., and a sum of Rupees 48,000 received from Her Majesty's the approaches to the Eastern Bengal Railway, which altogether make up an aggregate of Rupees 7,84,346-14-8.+

> The total disbursements, on the other hand, amounted to Rupees 9,38,304-15-2, or Rupees 1,53,958-0-6 in excess of the income available for the purpose. To meet this the House-rate account was overdrawn to the extent of Rupees 1,56,284-1-8, which, after defraying all expenses, left a small balance in hand of Rupees 2,326-1-2.

[Benyal.] (78)

The above aggregate disbursement of Rupees 9,38,301-15-2, includes a sum of Rupees 2,04,000 set apart for the Drainage Account; Rupees 30,000 set apart for the Water Supply Account; and Rupees 1,65,300 advanced to the Drainage Account during the year; so that the actual expenditure on objects of conservancy was Rupees 5,39,004-15-2.

Owing to the insufficiency of the funds available for the purpose, the Municipal improvements ments effected during the year were few in number, and of an unimportant character.

It was noticed in last year's Report that the new Centrifugal Engine for pumping water from the River, which was originally intended for Nimtollah Ghât, had been put up at Chandpaul Ghât. This Engine has been working satisfactorily; but the old Engine, which was reported last year to have been thoroughly repaired, had gone out of order again, and it was found necessary to pull it to pieces and then to re-fit the whole, after making many extensive alterations and repairs. To superintend these repairs it has been thought advisable to procure the services of a practical Engineer, and the work was being carried out at the close of the year. The aqueducts for distributing through the Town the water pumped up by these Engines were repaired at a total cost of Rupees 8,580-14-2.

Two new reservoirs of water, in addition to those already existing on the South of Esplanade Row, were commenced during the year, and almost completed at its close. The total number of these reservoirs now is five, and their aggregate solid contents 299,292 cubic feet, a space capable of holding 1,866,186 gallons of water.

With a view to meet the requirements of the increasing traffic of the Town it was proposed to construct a double trainway of stone on the river side of the Strand Road, for the exclusive use of carts; and granite blocks have been procured from China for carrying out this plan.

To provide efficiently for the watering of the Streets it is in contemplation to construct raised tanks, or reservoirs for water, in various parts of the Town, which would enable water-carts being filled speedily, and allow the present Establishment of Bhisties being dispensed with. Such a reservoir is now in full work at the corner of Tank Square, where each water-cart is filled in the space of one minute only.

Collections of Lighting Rate, and Expenditure for Lighting the Town.

The amount of Lighting Rate collected during the year was Rupees 1,32,666-10-5, and the total sum expended Rupees, 1,14,131-14-9. The additional number of Gas Lamps fixed during the year was thirty-two.

Drumage to I water-works

The progress made in the Drainage of the Town, and the construction of water-works, have been noticed under the head of Public Works.

(79) [Bengal.]

During the year an Act was passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making

Laws and Regulations, by which the Municipal Government

of the Town is vested in the Justices of the Peace, resident
in the Town of Calcutta, as a corporation. The Law vests the corporation with large powers,
both in regard to taxation and administration; and seems to be in every way calculated to
provide an efficient Municipality for the Town. This measure is one which will be watched
with the greatest interest, as the first important step towards self-Government in local
administration on this side of India. The Justices, who represent all classes of the community,
have indicated a cordial desire to co-operate with Government in giving effect to the Act.

REVENUE SURVEY.

A Statement (N 1) in the Appendix shows the amount of work done in the Professional

Department. The outturn is an estimate only, as the Survey year does not expire till the month of September. The total outturn is set down at 9,612 square miles, of which 4,377 are Mouzahwar, 5,103 Topographical work, and 132 Waste Lands granted or sold to applicants in Darjeeling and Assum. The estimated expenditure for the entire work is Rupees 2,90,553-15-9, which gives an average of Rupees 30-3-7 per square mile.

Another Statement (N 2) will also be found in the Appendix, exhibiting the work done in the Non-Professional Department. In only three Divisions have Field operations been carried on on a large scale, riz., in the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th. In the 1st and 4th Divisions the work consists mainly of compilation of Registers, with occasional and desultary Field investigations. In the 5th Division the work is entirely professional.

The total estimated area demarcated is 5,568% square miles; and the estimated expenditure Rupees 1,91,056-11-1%, which gives an average rate of Rupees 34-5 per square mile.

STATIONERY.

The Table on the margin exhibits the value of Stock, Receipts, and issues of

Operations of the Year.

Value of Stock on the 1st of May
1862 ... 1,89,804 10 3
Value of excess or returned articles, Ac ... 2,599 7 1
Inverse value of Stores received from
England ... 47,734 11 4
Cost price of local purchases ... 4,04,572 ii 10
Tital value of Stock in band 6,14,711 8 6
Value of Stock in band 6,44,711 8 6
Value of Stock in band 6,44,711 8 6
Value of Stock in band 6,44,711 8 5

of the year

2,37,599

0 1

Stationery during the year. The total value of Stock in hand was Rupees 6,11,711 to Rupees 6,13,508 in the preceding year; while the value of stores issued during the year was Rupees 4,07,112 to Rupees 4,23,704 in the previous year, which exhibits a reduction to the extent of Rupees 16,592.

The net amount realized on account of Stationery sold was Rupees 4,177-3-2.

Is was noticed in last year's Report that an important change had been introduced in the Stationery Department, which provided that the Supplies from England, till then, received through the Home Authorities, were in future to be obtained by contract with English manufactures. This arrangement has since been set aside by the Secretary of State, who has directed a return to the former system of obtaining the Supplies, and ordered that the supply of such articles by local contracts should be discontinued.

The manner in which the contract system had worked during the period it was in force was reported to be very satisfactory; the Supplies having been regularly received and found to be generally equal in quality to the samples given, while the prices paid for them were for the most part below those incurred under the system of indents.

TEA CULTIVATION.

Cultivation in Assam

The progress of Tea Cultivation in Assam continues to be very encouraging.

In Luckimpore there are fifty-two plantations, containing an area of 21,810 acres, of which 4,974 are under cultivation, 2,163 having been cleared and planted during the year. On these plantations are employed a daily average of 3,838 laborers, of whom 1,524 are imported, and 2,314 are local. The out-turn of manufactured Tea for the year was estimated at 468,911 lbs., or 42,611 lbs. in excess of the yield in the preceding year. The estimates of manufacture cannot be regarded as accurate.

In Sibsaugur there are 107 different Estates, and thirty-one Holdings on rent-paying pottahs, devoted to Tea Cultivation; the whole embracing an area of 61,161 acres, of which 10,406½ acres are under actual cultivation. The number of laborers employed is 9,680, one-third of whom are imported. Besides these a large amount of hocing is performed by contract. The out-turn of manufactured Tea in this District during the year was stated to be 1,383,265 lbs., or 224,171 lbs. in excess of the quantity made in the preceding year.

The District of Nowgong contains twenty Estates devoted to Tea Planting, the whole of them covering about 15,000 acres, of which 2,000 acres are under cultivation. The activity in clearing and planting was great during the year under review, no less than 1,500 acres having

(81) [Bengal.]

been newly planted within that period. The number of imported laborers in the District is 2,915, which is within sixty-four of the number of local laborers employed. The season's crop amounted to 151,440 lbs., which is 58,100 lbs. over the results of the preceding year.

No accurate Returns have been obtained from the District of Durrung, but the Commissioner of Assam writes that there are fifteen Estates in it, of 5,328 acros in all, devoted to Tea Planting, and that out of this area 1,369 acres are actually under cultivation. The number of laborers employed is 1,100, of whom twenty-three only are imported, which is owing to local labor being readily obtainable. The out-turn of the year is calculated at 100,000 lbs. in round numbers, which is 18,400 lbs. in excess of the results of the previous year.

In the District of Kamroop there are thirty plantations containing 19,221 acres; but the proportion of cultivation is still excessively small. Planting is, however, now being carried on with considerable vigour; and during the year under review 568 acres were brought under cultivation. Sixteen imported, and 1,214 local laborers are employed in the plantations; and the yield for the year was 46,452 lbs., which is 15,697 lbs. in excess of the yield in the previous year.

In Gowalparah there is only one plantation, which had made no great progress during the year.

The results show that there are 246 Tea Estates in the entire Province, of which ninety-

* Messrs. Paul	and Co.							3
East India Te	a Co.				٠			8
Messrs, Fergu	sson and	l Co.						2
" Nuthal	and Co.							3
Jorchaut Tea	Co.							10
Assam ditto d	itto							24
Gopal Gobind							•••	1
Lower Assam						•••		3
Williamson ar		•••				•••		7
Central Assum			• • • •	•••		•••		7
Upper Assam		•••	. ::	•••		•••	•••	4
Captain White		on, a	nd Co.	•••		•••	•••	1
G. R. Barry a	nd Co.	•••	•••			٠.	•••	3
								76
† In Sibsaugor					٠.		224,1	171
" Luckimpore							42,6	311
" Nowgong					٠.		58,1	
., Durrung							18,4	
" Kamroop		••		•	•••		15,6	31)7

six were acquired during the year under review. Seventy-six of these Estates belong to public Companies*; and 170 to individuals. The aggregate area of the grants is 122,770 acres, of which 20,144 appear to be under cultivation, which shows an increase of cultivation over the preceding year to the extent of 4,144 acres. About 6,000 acres were cleared and planted during the year. The year's out-turn amounted to 2,150,068 lbs., which gives an increase over last year's crop of 358,979 lbs.,† and taking the value of the Tea at 1s. 9d. per lb. all round, the value of the total manufacture for the season may be taken at little less than nineteen lace of Rupees.

In Cachar the Cultivation of Tea continues to fake very great progress. 177 grants of land with an aggregate area of 558,078 acres had been settled or applied for in the District. Of

these cultivation had been commenced on seventy-eight grants, the aggregate area of which is 146,218 acres; and 17,594 acres, of which 9,426 acres were cleared during the year, have been cultivated, and contain Tea Plants varying from one to six years old.

Area of Grants Extent of cultiv Ditto ditto in Tea produced in Estimated crop Tea seeds produc Estimated quan	May 186 1869 in 1863 ced in 18 tity in 18	3 02 863	 		lbs.	146,218 8,098 17,594 330,442 658,112 1,457 2,102
Local Imported	Number 	of labore	ers emp	1	1 5,982 9,335	15,317
330,142 lbs. of 'I 1,457 mds. of				i.	::: -::	3,30,442 1,45,700 4,70,142
658,112 lbs. of 'i 2,192 mds. o			per lb. per me	i.		6,58,112 2,19,200 8,77,312
1856-57 1857-58 1858-59 1859-60 1860-61 1861-62 1862-63				Rs.	87 61 1,01 2,12 3,84 9,08	,360 ,751 ,953 ,533 ,868 ,222 ,893
				Rs.	17,30	,580

The Table on the margin shows, in the land brought under cultivation, an increase of 9,496 acres over last year's Statement. The increased out-turn of Tea is estimated at 327,670 lbs. (or nearly 100 per cent.) beyond the produce of last year. The total value of the Tea manufactured, and of seed together, is estimated at Rupees 4,76,142. The estimated value of the cost for 1863 is Rupecs 8,77,312, and the Superintendent calculates that this is the Return on a sum of about twenty lacs of Rupees spent altogether on Tea Planting in Cachar during the last six years, though nine-tenths of the gardens are but just commenced, and have not been in full bearing. The sums actually drawn by Planters from the local Treasury are specified in the margin. The Superintendent points out with regret that many of those who are now engaged in preparing Tea gardens are doing so with the object of at once disposing of them at a profit, and he points out that as much as 700 or 800 per cent. on the costs of the land and the

production of the garden will be obtained by these means.

There are upwards of 150 English Planters now engaged at Cachar. The complaints of want of labor are somewhat less urgent than formerly. Out of 15,317 coolies employed in the cultivation in Cachar during the year, upwards of 9,000 have been brought into the District from Bengal at a considerable expense. The abuses noticed last year in connection with this subject have already been greatly diminished, and the importation of coolies from Bengal is reported to be conducted on a much improved system. The Act for regulating this importation was passed during the year, but came into force only on 1st May 1863. It is hoped that the abuses complained of which were not less ruinous to the interests of the trade than to the coolies themselves, will, under this Act, finally cease.

The Plantations in Darjeeling.

those in 1861.

The results of the operations in Darjeeling in 1862 are exhibited in the margin, and compared with

YEAR,	Amount of land	Amount of Land actu-	RD AM	ACTUR-	Anticipated amount Land in fol-		OWING Y	YKAR.	Number of coolies employ-
	cleared	tivated.	Теа.	Coffee.	lamina	Tea.	Coffee.	Tea Sords,	ed.
1961	8,7671	5,152	lbs. 27,983	lbs.	6,457	lbs. 78,244	lbs. 2,460	lbs.	4,819
1862	12,366	9,102	40,446	3,280	10,882	128,940		62,648	7,447

It will be observed that of land cleared there was an increase of acres ... 3,598½

Of that actually planted 3,949½

			·	J	0,0102
In the manufactured amount of Tea				lbs.	12,463
Ditto of Coffee			•••	•••	3,280
In the anticipated amount of Land to be	cleared i	n 1863	•••	Acres	4,425
In the probable yield of Tea in 1863				lbs.	50.696

(83) [Bengal.]

No Estimate of next year's out-turn of Coffee is made, and it is believed the manufacture will not be continued.

The number of coolies employed had increased by 2,628. The mass of laborers are Nepalese and Bhooteas, who come and go between Darjeeling and the neighbouring Territories. The proportion of men from the Plains is very small, probably owing to a large number brought to Darjeeling some years ago, having suffered frightfully from sickness.

The coolies being almost entirely hill-men, and working in a climate either their own or similar to their own, suffer from none of the diseases incidental to imported laborers. Small-pox, which was reported last year to have made fearful ravages amongst them, was much less prevalent among them during the year under review. This may have been partly accidental, but was attributable in a great degree also to the circumstance of the practice of inocculation having been discouraged by the Superintendent, in which he received the cordial co-operation of the Officers and gentlemen in charge of the Public Works and Plantations of the District. The Public Works Department has a Native Doctor who vaccinates all the coolies who will submit to the operation. The Station Vaccinator also operates on the Plantation coolies whenever called upon by the Managers.

The labor market was at one time considerably unsettled in consequence of the rise in wages caused by the demand for labor for the Department of Public Works, but it is now settling down.

CALCUTTA BOTANIC GARDENS.

The planting out of the living plants of different orders according to their Botanical affinities, which was referred to in last year's Report, was commenced during the rainy season of 1862. The specimens of all the species of a considerable number of orders of which good specimens could be obtained were placed in their proper sites. In the case of many species there were no young plants procurable, but the sites were nevertheless prepared in hopes of specimens being obtained. In all thirty-two species were planted out during the year; and the Botanical name and native country of each plant, painted on a large zinc label was placed near the best developed specimen of each species.

A large number of seeds, cuttings, and layers were raised for the extensive planting intended to be undertake during the rains of 1863. 2,500 Seedlings of Mahogony were also reared for planting along the portion of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road between Titalyah and the foot of the Himalayas; 300 Seedlings of Polyalthia Longifolia were prepared for forming an avenue along the Circular Road in Calcutta; and 680 plants of Diospyros Embryopteris were supplied for planting the banks of the Circular Canal. 15 Wardian cases, each containing about an average of 150 Cinchona plants, obtained from the Government Cinchona Nursery at Ootacamund, remained, with great benefit to their condition, in the garden Nursery for different periods of time, on their route to Darjeeling, Cachar, and the North-Western and Punjab Himalayas.

(84)

The experiment of keeping plants of Cinchona Succirubra and Cinchona Pahudiana, which was tried in the Botanic Gardens last year, has partially succeeded. There were two plants of Cinchona Pahudiana, of which only one remains barely alive, but the Cinchona Succirubra has succeeded admirably. These plants suffered somewhat from the dry heats of March, and like all large foliaged plants their leaves were much torn by the violent gales of wind of the hot season; but their condition in the end of March was such that there was every prospect of the plants preserving a healthy condition to the commencement of the rains, after which they would be quite safe, and would grow rapidly.

A new road, fifteen feet wide, leading towards the Western boundary of the garden, has been commenced, and it is expected will be finished in three months; another line of road also has been marked out; a handsome foot-bridge was also about to be placed across the Canal in the garden; and a cast-iron ghaut was to be put up at the termination of the new road from Howrah to the gardens, on the river-bank at the Eastern boundary.

During the year 124 packets of seeds were distributed, the more valuable kinds of seed

being sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew, the Jardin des

Plantes in Paris, and to several of the principal Botanical

Gardens in Europe, India, and other places. In return for these and former contributions thirty-four valuable packets of seeds were received during the year, the most valuable being a collection of above 3,000 species of seeds from the Jardin des Plantes at Paris.

The usual supply of English and Native Vegetable seeds were sent to European Regiments, indenting for them within the fixed time.

The number of Wardian cases and boxes, which were given away during the year, was thirty-two; besides which 1,577 plants were distributed to applicants near Calcutta. The number of cases of plants received was fifteen.

The work of arranging the Herbarium had made great progress, but was still a long way from completion; and it is difficult to form an estimate of the quantity of work remaining to be done. Probably about half of the specimens have now been properly mounted and placed in their places in the cabinets. Large additions, however, are being made yearly to the collections, and it is estimated that it will probably require not less than four years to complete the arrangements of all the specimens in store. The work will, however, now advance more rapidly than hitherto, as two European Botanists have been added to the garden Establishment, and one of them will, from the commencement of the year 1863-64, take up his appointment as Assistant Curator of the Museum.

Among the additions of dried plants made to the Herbarium during the year, were further instalments of Doctors Hooker and Thomson's Indian Herbarium; plants from British Guiana, collected by Richard Schomburgh; a collection from Columbia; a large number of plants from Mexico, collected by Botteir; plants from Hong-Kong collected by Colonel Urquhart; a small

(85) [Bengal.]

number collected in Lysia by Bomgean; a very valuable set of Doctor Seeman's Feejee plants, collected in 1861; some packets of Speirce's Emador plants; a set of Jameson's collections from the neighbourhood of Quito; some valuable parcels of plants from Western Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand, sent by Dr. Mueller; some contributions from the Herbarium of Mr. Thwaites, Director of the Peradenia Botanic Gardens at Ceylon; a valuable set of plants from the Shantung Province of North China, from Shanghai, and from the neighbourhood of Nagasaki and Kanagawa in Japan, presented by Doctor A. C. Maingy, Assistant Surgeon of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry; and an extensive collection of Sikhim plants secured by the Superintendent during his visit to Darjeeling last year, to superintend the cultivation of Cinchona in that place.

A sum of Rupees 3,000 has been sanctioned in the Budget for 1863-64 for the purchase of Doctor Thomson's Botanical Library, which was left in the Library.

Library of the Botanic Gardens on his departure for England, in March 1861. This grant, together with a monthly allowance of Rupees 60, has enabled the Superintendent to make many valuable additions to the books in the Library, which now also receives regularly all Scientific Periodicals and proceedings of Scientific Societies. The Principal Artist of the Botanic Gardens accompanied the Superintendent during his late tour in Sikhim, and under his superintendence made a large collection of interesting drawings, especially of Acanthaceæ, Cyrtandraceæ, and Orchidiaceæ. These comprise 115 drawings of distinct species. The Artist remained with the plant collectors in the nearest inhabited spot in the neighbourhood of Kinchinjunga, and made a number of valuable drawings of the Alpine Flora of Sikhim, and in addition to these, drawings of more than 100 species of plants that flowered in the Botanic Gardens were taken.

CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA IN DARJEELING.

The experimental Cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling was not actually commenced till the 1st of June 1862, having been unavoidably delayed on account of difficulties experienced in procuring carriage of all kinds in the District, and owing to skilled labor being scarce and expensive, and even the ordinary processes of gardening unknown.

The total number of plants with which the experiment was commenced was, as stated Success of the experiment up to 12th in last year's Report, 211. On the 1st August 1862 this number last.

November to 2286, of which 1921 belonged to the doubtfully quiniferous species, so largely cultivated by the Dutch in Java, Cinchona Pahudiana, leaving only 365 plants as the stock of the undoubtedly valuable species of Cinchona.

In January last the cultivation was inspected by the Superintendent of the Botanical

Removal of the Nursery from Sinchal to Lebong.

Gardens, and he found that, though few of the plants had died,—not more than fifty of all species—the situation of the Nursery on the Sinchal Hill had operated so unfavorably that scarcely any cuttings had been

made since November. This and other reasons led to the removal of the Nursery from Sinchal to Lebong, a warm well-sheltered spur below Darjeeling, at an elevation of 6000 feet above the level of the sea, to which the plants were removed in the first week of April, so carefully that only one plant of Cinchona Succirubra was slightly damaged.

The number of plants brought from Sinchal to Lebong was 2484. To this were added

State of the stock in April, and after the close of the year.

Cinchona.	Succirubra	•••	420
••	Calisaya		51
••	Nitida		114
**	Micrantha		128
••	Peruviana		41
	Condamina		125
**	Pahudiana	• • •	1892
**	Sp. Ignota		10
"	r-b. 1knorg	•••	117
	Total		2811
* Cinchona	Succirubra	•••	1024
,,	Calisaya		53
,,	Officinalis		573
	Micrantha	•••	695
"	Pahudana	•••	2275
••	T WITHWINE	•••	10
	Total	•••	4620

in April 327 plants received from Madras, the return of plants after this addition exhibiting a total of 2811, in the proportion noted in the margin. After the close of the year the number was reported to have increased to 4620* plants of all species. All the plants were said to be in excellent condition, so much so that one plant of Cinchona Succirubra had grown nine inches in thirty days; and they were all so covered with vigorous shoots that the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens calculated that, by the 15th of August, 6000 plants would be added to the number of all species, exclusive of Cinchona Pahudiana. The most marked increase has been in the number of plants of Cinchona Officinalis, of which there were only ninety-three plants received from Ceylon and Ootacamund on the 1st of May

1863, which had increased to 573 on the 15th June. 700 of the large plants of Cinchona Pahadiana have been planted in the open air, at an elevation of 6000 feet; and though they have been fully exposed to all weathers, from bright sun-shine to heavy rain, they are growing much more luxuriantly than when they were under shelter.

The medicinal property of the leaves of Cinchona were tested by Dr. Simpson, the Civil

Medicinal properties of the plants tested Surgeon of the Station, who was furnished for the purpose with 2 lbs. of fresh leaves of each of the following species, ciz., C. Succirubra, C. Officinalis, and C. Micrantha. Decoctions prepared of these leaves with water, slightly acidulated with Sulphuric Acid, were found very bitter to the taste, and three patients suffering from well-marked intermittent fever, were cured by the administration of the preparation.

By a rough Chemical Examination of 1 lb. of the leaves of Cinchona Succirubra the Detection of Crystals by Chemical Examination.

presence of long and needle-shaped Crystals was detected under the Microscope; and these were so abundant that they were visible to the naked eye as a whitish spot on the glass. This discovery with the means available for the examination was quite unexpected, and the result is worthy of record. Intelligence has since been received from England of the discovery of Quinine in small quantities in the leaves of Cinchona sent from this country, and the Quinine thus obtained was exhibited by Mr. Howard at the meeting of the Linnean Society in London on the 18th June last. This result confirms the opinion previously entertained that the Crystals detected in Darjeeling were those of the Sulphate of Quinine, a discovery which necessarily increases the value of the Cinchona grown in this country.

(87) [Bengal.]

Anticipated commencement of Cultivation of Cinchona would in a short time, be commenced by private individuals. 500 plants were procured for this purpose from Ootacamund; but all of these died on the route, with the exception of one plant which reached Darjeeling alive. Applications have been made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens for more than fifteen lacs of plants from the Darjeeling Nursery, and he expects to be able to supply a few in a short time.

It was stated in last year's Report that an expenditure of Rupees 14,753-3-2, had been sanctioned on account of the experimental Nursery at Darjeeling for the year 1862-63. The actual expenditure up to the 30th April last amounted to Rupees 11,639-2-6.

INTENDED AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS OF 1864.

With a view to promote an improved system of Agriculture throughout the country, and more especially in order to draw the attention of the Zemindars to the subject and to enlist their interests in it, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed and matured during the year a scheme for holding, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, a public Agricultural Exhibition. It is to be conducted under the general direction of Government, with the assistance and co-operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. The immediate object of the intended Exhibition is to bring together, from all parts of the country, for the purposes of show, competition, and eventual sale, Cattle and other Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, and all kinds of produce. It is anticipated that the show will be self-supporting, and that the expenses of it will be covered by the sale of Admission Tickets to the public. The funds which may be required at the outset will be advanced by Government.

For carrying out the details of the Exhibition, arranging preliminaries, and communicating with intending Exhibitors, a Provisional Committee has been appointed, composed partly of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and partly of Government Officers and others interested in the undertaking. In correspondence with this Committee the Commissioners of Divisions have been directed to appoint Local Committees in each District, who will explain the objects of and the benefits which may be expected to result from such an Exhibition to the landholders, and endeavour to obtain their co-operation and assistance.

Time and site fixed for the Exhibition.

Time and site fixed for the Exhibition.

The site selected for it is the ground adjoining the Lieutenant-Governor's house at Belvedere. Should the Exhibition realize the expectations of the

[Bengal.] (88)

Lieutenant-Governor, it is intended to repeat it annually, either at Calcutta, or elsewhere within the Provinces subject to this Government.

SANATARIUM, &c., AT SHILLONG.

The possibility of locating a Station in the Cossyah Hills at some higher elevation than that of Cherra, was first considered in connection with the scheme brought forward by the Military Department of encouraging the settlement of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of good character in India. The site of Shillong speedily drew attention, not only as suited for such a settlement, but also as a Sanatarium, as a Cantonment for Troops quartered in the Hills, and as the proper spot for the Head Quarters of the Civil Officer of the District.

In October 1861, the superiority of Shillong over Cherra Poonjee as the Chief Civil Station of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills was recognized by Government, and the transfer directed to be made. The unhappy disturbances which shortly afterwards broke out among the Jyntecahs, interrupted the completion of the change at the time; but in May 1862, Brigadier-General Showers again brought forward the subject, and wrote so favorably of the locality, both in a Military and Sanitary point of view, that a Committee was appointed to examine its capabilities. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Surgeon Major Jerdon, Major Raban, Major Briggs, and Captain Morton. Treating the slopes of Shillong and the less clevated Plateau of Yeodo as one locality, the Committee wrote a most culogistic report of the fitness of the place in point, climate, position, and resources for all the objects contemplated. Accordingly the immediate transfer of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jyntecah Hills from Cherra to Shillong has been authorized. The question, however, of the adoption of Shillong as a Sanatarium and Military Station, awaits the final decision of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES.

The great destruction of human life by Wolves in some of the Districts of the Patna Division, had engaged the attention of Government for several years, and, with a view to check the evil, a reward of Rupees two for every wolf killed was at first sanctioned. In 1859 the reward was raised to Rupees five for each grown animal, and one Rupee for each whelp; but even these increased rates did not answer their object, owing principally, it was said to a popular superstition among the Natives of Behar that the death of a Wolf would bring sickness upon the Village in which it was killed. The consequence was that, in 1861, the number of deaths from Wolves was found to have very much increased, while the number of Wolves destroyed was trifling. As this state of things could not be permitted to continue, a scheme was devised during the year under review for securing the wholesale destruction of Wolves by the employment of trained hunters and trappers; and an expenditure of Rupees 4,750 per annum has been sanctioned for the purpose. The Police Authorities have been directed to co-operate as far as possible in the scheme, which, it is now hoped, will diminish the lamentable mortality which before prevailed.

SECTION X.-POLITICAL.

THE COSSYAH REBELLION.

During the greater part of May 1862, active operations against the Cossyah Rebels continued to be carried on. Columns traversed every Pacific measures adopted for the settleportion of the District, and the result of this Military ment of the country. demonstration was believed to be that the mass of the people were desirous of coming to terms. The inhabitants of several villages did come in, and Brigadier-General Showers believed that the necessity for offensive operations had ceased. The non-submission of those who still held aloof was attributed to two causes, a doubt in the minds of many as to the manner in which they would be received, and the threats held out by the Rebel Leaders against the persons and property of those who should make terms with Government. To remove these obstacles to the settlement of the country the plan pursued was to post Military Guards at proper Stations for the protection of the peaceably disposed, but to refrain from offensive movements of Troops, leaving the Civil Authorities to make every endeavour, both to capture the ringleaders of revolt by the instrumentality of the Police, and by direct means, or, through the agency of friendly Chiefs and other mediators, to convince the misguided people of the merciful intentions of Government, and induce them to give up their resistance to authority. Still more clearly to demonstrate the meaning of Government, a free pardon was offered to all Rebels who should make submission, with the exception of such of the prominent ringleaders as had been guilty of deliberate murder; and the Commission issued for the trial of offences under Act XI. of 1857

But the Rebels apparently did not comprehend the policy adopted towards them; and though some few scattered individuals continued to come in and make submission, the general attitude, especially in the South and South-Eastern Districts, was one of dogged resis-

was withdrawn.

tance. This did not show itself indeed in any bold acts of aggression, but every opportunity was taken of harrassing small bodies of our Troops when they could be taken at a disadvantage. Government, however, persisted for a time longer in the attempt to persuade the Cossyahs into submission, suggestions of some of the Local Authorities to starve the people into surrender were decisively negatived, and all measures which would indiscriminately harass the whole people and confound the innocent with the guilty were absolutely forbidden. The hope entertained that the mass of the Rebels would accept the offer of pardon and return to their allegiance was not, however, destined to be at once fulfilled. They failed to understand the intentions of Government towards them, and encouraged by our forbearance they proceeded to adopt an aggressive attitude. The Magistrate of Sylhet reported an attack on the Guard at Jaflong, and the deliberate murder of two Police Officers at a place named Rustampore, while, on the Northern side, the Commissioner of Assam reported two natives to have been killed by the Rebels at the foot of the Hills.

It became, therefore, necessary again to assume the offensive, and by one decisive and well-organized exhibition of overwhelming Military Force to Offensive operations resumed. crush the Rebellion. With this view the 28th Native Infantry, then at Gowhatty, was directed to return to Jynteah; the Detachments of the 44th Native Infantry, were recalled from Cachar; the Eurasian Artillery from Dacca were sent up with Mortars to Cherra, and the line Regiments were further re-inforced by two Battalions of Military Police, #iz., the 1st Battalion known as Rattray's Seikhs, and the Kamroop Regiment. The entire Force in the Hills, consisting of the Troops above enumerated, in addition to the 21st Native Infantry, was placed under the Command of Colonel Dunsford of the 28th Native Infantry. The Corps of Dhangur Coles in process of being raised for employment in the Public Works Department was to be placed, if necessary, for a time at the disposal of the Military Authorities, and steps were taken to organize a pony Corps for baggage and Commissariat purposes. Major Haughton, the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, who was at the time in the disturbed District, was ordered to assume the direct Civil management of the Jynteah and Cossyah Country, and of all affairs connected with the rebellion, or the relations of Government with the Cossyah Chiefs, the ordinary duties of the Commissionership being made over to Major Agnew, the Judicial Commissioner. Rewards were offered for the apprehension of Ookiang Nongba, the Rebel Dolloye of Jowai, and other leaders of revolt, and a new Commission under Act XI. of 1857 was issued in the names of Major Haughton and Captain Morton. At the same time the Local Authorities were distinctly reminded that the object of Government was simply to chastise those actually in rebellion, and that the destruction of villages and other property should therefore be avoided as far as might be consistent with the offensive Military operations about to be undertaken.

In December active measures commenced. The general plan adopted may thus be briefly described. Two Companies of the Kamroop Regiment occupied Sylhet, and a party of the same strength was posted at Cachar to secure the van of operations. Another Regiment was stationed at Cherra, which was to be available also for furnishing patrols and moveable Columns, and for occupying such important posts to the west of the theatre of the rebellion, as Nungklow, Yeodo, Shillong, &c. The rest of the Forces it was proposed to employ in following up the Rebels in every direction, and in occupying all the important posts in the Jynteah Hills. Instructions were also issued directing that all who came and surrendered unconditionally should be pardoned, unless the crime of murder should be proved against them, but that all who should be caught in arms and in opposition to Government should be dealt with by the Commissioners appointed under Act XI. of 1859.

The Rebels were altogether unable to make head against the Force now brought to bear on them, and on the 25th December, Lieutenant Sadlier, of the 25th Native Infantry, cleverly captured Ookiang Nongba, the chief leader and instigator of the rebellion. In January operations were commenced against the stockaded villages of the Insurgents. One after another they either fell before the gallantry of our Troops, or were deserted by the Rebels without an attempt at defence. In these operations the Mountain Train of Artillery was

found of the greatest use. Little loss resulted on our side, though unfortunately, in the attack on Nongbari, Colonel Richardson, Commanding 44th Native Infantry, was severely wounded, and Government thus for a time deprived of the services of that able Officer. Our operations in the South met with undeviating success, culminating in the capture of the strong stockade of Surtiang. From the moment of the fall of that place the villages about began rapidly to submit; and Major The Wall, who was sent northward by Colonel Dunsford, soon by his activity crushed the rebellion in that quarter likewise. Before the end of March Colonel Haughton reported the rebellion at an end. The 28th Native Infantry were withdrawn, and the Kamroop Regiment is in course of absorption into the new Police of Assam. At the close of the year under review all active opposition had ceased; the settlement of the disturbed villages was rapidly progressing; the people were re-building their houses and returning to the cultivation of their fields; the arrears of Income Tax and House Tax were being gradually collected in money or in kind, or were being commuted to labor on the roads now in course of construction; the new Civil Police was being organized in the District; and Captain Morton was making every effort to capture the two or three leaders, who with a few followers, still lurk in the jungles and refuse to submit.

No causes for the rebellion, beside those noticed in last year's Report, have as yet been traced. But the statements of captured or submitted Rebels, and especially of Ookiang Nongba, who was seized by Lieutenant Sadlier, condemned, and executed for rebellion, lead to the conclusion that the interference of the Police with the Pooja at Jallong was what struck the spark of revolt, though other causes, such as discontent at taxation, a natural longing for independence, the machinations of evil disposed persons, superstitious fears of interference with the national religion, or the misconduct of our Native Officials, may have previously acted with varying intensity over the different classes of the community, to produce a restless and inflammable state of feeling.

Colonel Haughton has been called on for a report after thorough investigation of the Measures taken for the introduction of civilization and order among the Cossyah lecting materials for that report. The Commissioner has also been requested to submit a scheme of local administration of which the main scope shall be, while adopting a simple plan of Government, suitable to the present condition and circumstances of the people, and interfering as little as possible with the existing institutions, to extend our intercourse with them, and endeavour to introduce among them civilization and order. As means to this end the Lieutenant-Governor has intimated that he considers education and roads of the highest importance, and the Deputy Commissioner has been, therefore, directed to submit an educational scheme for the Jynteah Hills, while application has been made to the Government of India for the allotment of a special sum for the purpose of opening up roads in and through the District.

It is hoped that the severe though self-entailed suffering, which the Jynteans have undergone in the warfare which they forced upon us, will teach them the folly of revolt.

while the measures now about to be introduced for the civil administration of the country will lead them to take a more enlightened and salutary view of the true object of our dealings with them.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BHOOTAN:

In the last Administration Report the very unsettled and irritating nature of our relations with Bhootan was explained at length, and it was State of things on the Bhootan Frontier. stated that a Mission to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs of that country was in contemplation. The necessity for some such measure as a means of opening direct communication with the rulers of Bhootan, and coming to some clear understanding with them, has received still further proof during the past year. Fortunately the officers of Government have been able to prevent any serious outrages by the Bhootanese within our Territories, but the state of anarchy which prevails on the other side of the Frontier is such as to give rise to continual uneasiness in the villages in the neighbourhood. In the outlying soubahships which march with our North-Eastern Provinces, the authority of the central governing power seems to be little more than nominal. It is true that power delegates the Soobahs, but might is right in those districts, and the newly appointed representative of the Deb Rajah has generally to contest his post with some rival. The defeated competitor, as a general rule, takes refuge within our Territory, and endeavours to embroil our subjects in his quarrel. Two instances of this occurred within the year under review. In one the refugee was a Soobah, by name Garrow Katma, who had to be removed from the Frontier to Gowalparah, to prevent him from enlisting British subjects in his cause. In the other case the Soobah of Mynagoorie, Sara Wong, compelled to yield to a successor appointed to supersede him, retired, after a struggle, to Gowhatty, where he was allowed to remain. After a time, however, he left that place, and managed to muster a small body of followers, at whose head he encountered and defeated the forces of his rival, in an engagement fought at Choorabunder, just beyond our Frontier, and within view of the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah and the Officer Commanding the Troops at Julpigoree, who had proceeded thither to prevent any aggression upon our confines.

But though the reasons for despatching a Mission to Tassisudan remain, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, as cogent as ever, it has been found impossible to carry out the measure during the past year. Before sending an envoy it was necessary to ascertain the intentions of the

Difficulties experienced in despatching a Mission to Tassisudan.

Deb Rajah as to his reception, and the messenger despatched with this object by the Agent, to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, did not return till November. Even

then the reply he brought from the Deb Rajah was unsatisfactory and evasive. He complains of the stoppage of the payment of the Revenues of Ambarri Falacotta, and of the vagueness of the accusations of Bhootiah outrages in British Territory; but treats the question of the Mission in a hurried and indefinite way, and endeavours to put the matter off by a promise to send Zinkaffs (Messengers) himself to Gowhatty.

The Lieutenant-Governor, upon receipt of this intelligence, pressed for the despatch of a Mission at once from Darjeeling as a starting point; but the Government of India deemed it better to wait for the arrival of the promised Zinkaff. No messengers, however, have yet arrived, and there is strong reason to believe that, the promise to send them was a mere excuse

(93)Bengal.

for delay. The Government of Italia have, therefore, been again addressed on the subject, and the despatch of a Mission is still under consideration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS. WITH THE ABORS.

THE Abors, a wild people inhabiting the Hills to the North of the Asan Valley had, from time to time, committed various raids on the British Outrages committed by the Abors on villages situated in their neighbourhood. In December 1861, our people and villages. however, they began to extend the sphere of their operations; and a party of men supposed to belong to the Meyong section of the tribe, actually crossed the Berhampooter, and plundered a Beheeah village within fifteen miles of Dibrooghur, killing twelve of our subjects. It was evident that some decisive measures were necessary to prevent a recurrence of such outrages. The previous flying expeditions into the Hills seemed rather to have incited these wild people to further attacks upon our subjects. It was, therefore, proposed to take advantage of the cold weather of 1862-63, in order to occupy, for one season at least, a portion of the Abor territory, and, at the same time, to strengthen our defences by additional out-posts and lines of communication.

Overtures of reconciliation made by the Meyong Abors, and terms of the engagement entered into with them.

Before this plan, however, could be carried out, the Meyong Abors expressed, of their own accord, a desire to be allowed to renew friendly relations with our Government, and sent a message to the effect that, if their past offences were overlooked, they would make their

submission, and behave peaceably for the future. Without, therefore, abandoning the measures of defence already decided upon, Government thought it right to take advantage of the better disposition of the Abors to avoid, if possible, the necessity for offensive operations. Accordingly, a friendly meeting having been arranged between the Chiefs and the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, an agreement was entered into, by which the Abors engaged to recognise the sovereignty of the British Government as extending up to the foot of their Hills; to take no umbrage at the establishment of Military posts and the construction of roads, &c., on the Frontier; to abstain from molesting our subjects, or making any hostile attacks on our villages; and, in the event of a disagreement with our people, to refrain from taking the law into their own hands, and to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner for redress. We, on our part, agreed to permit the Meyong Abors to have free intercourse with the plains for trade or other friendly purposes, and also to pay to the Chiefs small allowances in kind, in order to enable them to keep up among their own people a small Police upon the Frontier, so as to prevent the passage of any one into our territory, with an unlawful object.

The above agreement was concluded with the Meyong Abor Chiefs of the Monkoo, Romkang, Bokoong, Padamatt, Kemi, Lekang, Galong, and Similar engagements entered into with the Dihang Debang Abors, and the Meyong Abors of Kebong. Ledoom communities on the 5th November last. On the 8th idem, a similar engagement was entered into with the

Dihang Debang Abors of the Meybo, Padoo, Boomjeon, Silook, Bor, Bor Silook, and Toomkoo Padoo tribes; and again, on the 20th January last, the same terms were subscribed to by the Kebong community of the Meyong Abors.

Friendly treaties having thus been expressly entered into with the several Abor tribes above named, there are good grounds for hoping that, the tranquillity of the British Frontier in that direction will, for the future, be less liable to disturbance.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE ANGAMI NAGAS.

Our relations with the Angami Nagas have been, for about ten years past, of a Outrages committed by the Angamies on alone, no less than 126 residents have been killed, thirty-one wounded, and sixty-two taken captive by these savages. The atrocities last perpetrated consisted of three distinct attacks made on our subjects in March 1862, within the short space of twenty-four days; and marked, in two instances at least, with features of unusual and ominous boldness. The first outrage was committed on a Sepoy, who was deliberately attacked and slain in broad day light, within 500 feet of a Guard House filled with his comrades; his assailants getting off unharmed. In the next instance, the sufferers consisted of a party of seven elephant hunters, six of whom were slaughtered, and the seventh badly wounded. In the third case a village, within three quarters of a mile of the Guard House before alluded to, was attacked and plundered in open day, eight persons being killed and two children carried off.

The annual recurrence of such atrocities, with almost unvarying certainty, rendered it imperative on the part of Government to adopt immediate Measures taken, or intended to be taken, for preventing their recurrence.

Measures taken, or intended to be taken, measures for remedying the evil. The expedient of interdicting the Angamies from trading with the people of the plains had been tried, but had not succeeded, at least in the Nowgong District, to any

plains had been tried, but had not succeeded, at least in the Nowgong District, to any extent. In fact, it had not even been found practicable to carry it out effectually; and it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that the practice of punishing uncivilized tribes, by prohibiting them from intercourse with the plains, was one which was altogether unsound in policy, and that the contrary course of encouraging these wild people in every way to trade with our subjects, was likely to render them more amenable to reason and order, by convincing them of the advantage of such intercourse. The orders previously given for shutting up the Doars have therefore been withdrawn. It is further intended to locate an Officer on the border to be in immediate communication with the Nagas, and for this purpose the Commissioner of Assam has been requested to select a suitable place for the establishment of an out-post. When a convenient position is fixed upon, and an Officer is appointed for the duty alluded to, the Chiefs of the Angamies will be invited to a friendly conference with him, with a view to induce them to agree to some scheme of administration, whereby it may become their direct interest to prevent their people from making raids into our territorics, and to refer their disputes and grievances to him for decision and redress.

THE PACIFICATION OF BOAD.

THE outbreak in Boad and the progress made in suppressing it were noticed in last year's Report; and it was then stated that the country was rapidly settling down. Since the events therein narrated no subsequent disturbances have taken place. The only rebel ringleaders of note, then remaining at large, viz., Bulram Mullick, Sirdar of Arimul, shortly after surrendered,

and our Troops were withdrawn from the District. The outbreak which was due partly to the oppression exercised on the Kundhs by the Rajah of Boad, and partly to the turbulent ambition of some of the crebel leaders, having been completely suppressed, it remained only to determine the sentences that should be inflicted on the ringleaders, to settle the points in dispute between the Rajah and the Kundhs, and to distribute rewards to those whose aid or good service had merited distinction. All this has been done. The ringleaders have

* One man sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

Three men ,, 7 ,, simple imprisonment.

One man ,, 5 ,, litto ditto.

Three men ,, 1 ,, Ditto ditto.

All this has been done. The ringleaders have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms* varying from fourteen years' transportation to one years' simple imprisonment; rewards to the extent of about Rupees 1,200, have been distri-

buted; and the Boad Rajah has been mulcted in a fine of Rupees 1,000 towards the expense of suppressing the disturbance, and has, moreover, been distinctly warned that, in the event of fresh disturbances arising from similar causes, he would not receive the support of Government, but that other arrangements would then have to be made for the efficient administration of the country.

The probability, however, of any fresh disturbances breaking out in the same country may now be looked upon as extremely remote. The entire cost to Government of suppressing the outbreak amounted to Rupees 2,771.

DISTURBANCES IN MUNIPORE.

In June last an attempt was made by six Munipoorie Princes, who had hitherto resided in Attempt to depose the present Rajah, and set up one of themselves, named Meipak, in his stead. For this purpose they left Cachar with from 120 to 150 armed followers, and two small howitzers; but the Superintendent of the District, having received information of their proceedings, despatched fifty men of the 44th Native Infantry after them, who overtook and attacked them. The rebels, however, made a detour at night, and without the knowledge of their pursuers, proceeded on to Munipore, and actually forced themselves inside the Rajah's fortification, notwithstanding that it was manned by 3,000 men. But the Rajah's family being more bold than his army, the attacking party were repulsed, and three of their number killed, one of whom turned out to be a mutineer of the 34th Native Infantry. Subsequently three of the Governor General in Council, have been made over to the Rajah of Munipore, to be tried according to the law and custom of the country.

THE HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

The establishment of a separate Superintendency in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong was noticed in the Administration Report for 1859-60, and the Disposition evinced by the Kookies main objects to be gained by the arrangement were stated to be the repression of the border raids so frequently committed by the Kookies on our subjects in their neighbourhood, and the adoption of measures

for civilizing both the Kookies and our Hill-men. The results of the endeavours made by the Superintendent during the year under review, were extremely favorable. No outrages of any kind were perpetrated by the Kookies, and a considerable trafficewas carried on by Rutton Pooea, the Chief of one of the Kookie Tribes, and his people, with the Bengalee traders at Kassalong. Rutton Pooea had further assisted in carrying on negociations with the Howlong and Sylhoo tribes of Kookies, but the chiefs of those tribes still held aloof from all overtures towards establishing friendly relations with them, and looked on the presents offered by the Superintendent as magic gifts intended to bewitch them, and requiring to be aired in the wind before they could be safely accepted.

Attempts, however, are being made to come to some such understanding with these tribes as has been arrived at by the Assam Authorities with the Abors upon the North-East Frontier, by means of written agreements. At present there is every prospect of success, and it is confidently hoped that the stability of the present tranquil condition of the Chittagong Hill Tracts will be insured by the measures now in progress.

The precautionary measures taken against incursion have consisted in the establishment of Precautionary measures taken against strong posts at Kassalong, Rangamattee, Comillah, and Manickchurree; and the quietness of the Kookies has combined with a good harvest to improve the condition of the Hill-men, who, but a short time ago, were suffering severely from dearth of provisions.

SUCCESSION TO THE RAJ OF TIPPERAH.

Eshan Chunder Manick, Maharajah of Tipperah, died on the 1st of August 1862. Two claimants to the succession appeared, one Beer Chunder Thakoor, the uterine brother of the deceased, who also alleged that he had been nominated Joobraj, or heir apparent, by the Rajah, on the day before his death, and who was actually in possession of the Raj; the other Neel Kissen Thakoor, half-brother of the late Rajah, who claimed to succeed on the ground of seniority, and of a decision of the Sudder Court, dated 14th March 1809, which, however, related, and could only relate, to the succession to the Tipperah Zemindaree. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances represented by the claimants, the Lieutenant-Governor recognised Beer Chunder Thakoor as the defacto Rajah of Tipperah, leaving all other claimants to establish their right, by a suit in the Civil Court of Tipperah, for the Zemindaree of Roshunabad, which belongs to the Raj of Tipperah.

TITLE OF RAJAH BEHADUR CONFERRED ON THE CHIEF OF NUSTENG.

The Rajahs of Nungklow, Moleem, and Khyrim, in the Cossyah Hills, having been acknowledged as dependent to the British Government, and each received the title of Rajah Behadur, as was noticed in previous Reports, Moot Sing, Rajah of Nusteng, whose Territory is situated in the South-West portion of the Cossyah Hills, and who is believed to be the most powerful of the semi-independent Chiefs in them, applied to Government for a similar re-cognition of his authority, on condition of executing an agreement to the same

effect as that entered into by the other Chiefs. The Lieutenant-Governor at once agreed to comply with his request, it being considered desirable for several reasons to bind him more closely to the interests of the British Government, especially with a view to secure a passage through his country to that of the Garrows, which is contiguous to it, in the event of its becoming at any time necessary to take offensive measures against that Tribe. The conditions proposed to be subscribed to, had however, to be modified to some extent, to adapt them to the position and circumstances of the Chief of Nusteng; and by the time that this was done Moot Sing had died, and was succeeded by Deen Sing, who had been duly elected by the Sirdars and elders of Nusteng in his stead. The title which it had been intended to confer on Moot Sing, was accordingly bestowed on his successor, on his subscribing to the terms agreed to by the former.

SECTION XI.-TOUR IN 1862.

THE Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta on tour on the 29th June. After spending some days at Bhaugulpore, during which he inspected the unopened portion of the East India Railway, as far as the Soane Bridge, he embarked on board the State Yacht Rotas, on the 9th July, and proceeded towards Assam by the Ganges and Jamoona Rivers, visiting by the way the Stations of Bauleah, (Rajshahye), Koosteah, Pubna, and Scrajgunge. In Assam the Stations of Gowalpara, Gowhatty, Nowgong, Tezpore, Dibrogurh, and Sibsaugur were successively visited: the Assam Tea Company's Plantations and Establishments at Nazirah also, and some other plantations within reach of the River at that season, were inspected. The practicability of the River Kullung throughout its length, and of the Dikho from its mouth to Nazirah, for Steam Navigation during the rains was established. Returning down the Berhampooter the Lieutenant-Governor stopped at the Stations of Jumalpore and Mymensingh, and proceeded thence, by the River Luckia, to Dacca. After coaling at Dacca, the Koladyne, with the Rotas in tow, steamed up the Megna, Kossiara, and Barah Rivers, with the Lieutenant-Governor on board, to Cachar, and thence by the Soorma to Sylhet and Chuttack. At Chuttack the Lieutenant-Governor left the Rotas, and ascending the Cossyah Hills remained a short time at Cherra Poonjee, and then, after visiting Dacca, returned to Bhaugulpore about the middle of September. In October the Lieutenant-Governor travelled along the new Imperial Road from Caragola Ghat to the foot of the Sub-Himalayan and thence up the old Hill Road to Darjeeling, returning after a few days by the new Cart Road and the Settlement of Hope Town, to Kursiong, and thence to the Plains. Later in the season, in the month of February, the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Stations of Patna, Mozufferpore, (Tirhoot,) Mooteharee, (Chumparun,) Chupra, (Sarun,) and Arrah, (Shahabad,): and then, after attending the Governor General at the opening of the East India Railway from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces, returned to the Presidency.

At all the Stations visited during the year the Lieutenant-Governor met and conversed with the Officers of the District, and many of the principal residents both English and Native.

The information obtained by personal enquiries and observation leads to a more correct acquaintance with local circumstances, and a greater appreciation of local wants than is otherwise possible, and thus tends materially to facilitate public business; while the occasional presence of the head of the Local Government gives confidence to the people, and encourages. District Officers in the discharge of their duty.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1862-63.

A

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Charges incurred in 18		wj pr	_,				٠,

A 2.

STATEMENT showing the cost of the Small Cause Courts for the year 1862.

•				•					
Name	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. Ashteah 17,421 1 4 4,580 erpore 7,527 1 6 3,872 adangah 8,400 0 0 4,021 ipore 10,200 0 0 0 3,600 gong 9,000 0 0 0 2,696 ere 18,000 0 0 3,600 ere 12,000 0 0 3,600 ere 12,000 0 0 3,812 dah 12,000 0 0 3,812 dah 11,000 0 0 3,600 ere 8,400 0 0 5,198 eredpore 8,400 0 0 4,319 eredpore 8,400 0 0 6,400 eredpore 8,400 0 0 6,400 eredpore 8,400 0 0 6,400 eredpore 8,400 0 0 6,400 eredpo	Cost of Estab ments.	lish-	Total.					
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs. As.	Р.	Rs. As. P.
Kishnaghur .	•	•••	•••	17,421	1	4	4,580 0	0	22,001 1 4
Kooshteah .	•	••••		12,000	0	U	4,936 11	0	16,936 11 0
Meherpore .		•••	•••	7,527	1	6	3,872 13	5	11,399 14 11
Chooadangah .	• ,	•••	•••	8,400	0	0	4,021 1	8	12,421 1 8
Santipore .	•	•••		10,200	0	0	3,600 0	0	13,800 0 0
Bongong .	•	•••		9,000	0	0	2,696 4	7	11,696 4 7
Jessore .	•	•••	•••	18,000	0	0	3,600 0	0	21,600 0 0
Magoorah .	•	•••	•••	12,000	0	0	3,812 10	0	15,812 10 0
Jenidah .	•	•••	•••	11,000	0	0	3,682 9	9	14,682 9 9
Kotechandpore .	•	•••	•••	8,400	0	0	3,600 0	0	12,000 0 0
Narail .	•	•••	•••	12.200	0	0	3,600 0	0	15,800 0 0
Scaldah and How	rah		•••	12,000	0	0	3,681 0	0	15,684 0 0
Daeca .			•••	8,400	0	0	5,198 1	4	13,598 1 4
Furreedpore .		•••	•••	3.229	0	0	1,383 14	0	4,612 14 0
Moorshedabad .		•••	•••	9,032	4	1	4,067 5	10	13,099 9 11
Patna .		•••	•••	8,400	0	0	4,319 2	0	12,719 2 0
Monghyr .	•	•••	•••	5,666	10	0	1,310 (0	6,976 10 0
Bhaugulpore .	•	•••	•••	3,725	12	11	1,596 11	9	5,322 8 8
Serajgungo .		•••	•••	3,409	10	10	830 10	8	4,210 5 6
Commercolly .		•••	•••	2,867	11	Ð	1,331 5	3	4,199 1 0
Rajshahyo (Beau	leah)			3,97 t	3	1	1,538 11	6	5,513 1 7
Nattore .		•••		3,793	8	9	2,113 0	3	6,206 9 0
Pubna .	•	•••		3,703	3	8	701 7	3	4,107 10 11
Hooghly .	•	•••	•••	2,193	8	9	710 4	11	2,903 13 8
Cuttack .	•	•••	•••	3,996	12	4	34 13	1	4,031 9 5
Chittagong .	•	•••		3,522	9	3	1,354 13	9	4,877 7 0
Midnapore .	•	•••	•••	3,816	2	0	1,569 10	4	5,885 12 4
		Total	••	2.07,879	3	3	74,049 5	4	2,81,928 9 7

A. 3.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of Stamp Fees realized in the Small Cause Courts during 1862.

Nam	ies of C	8,396 0 0 186 0 0 8,210 0 0 9,240 8 0 2 0 0 9,238 8 0 9,222 14.0 0 0 0 0 9,222 14 0 8,241 8 0 112 0 0 8,129 8 0 558 0 0 0 0 0 0 558 0 0 11,915 11 0 78 0 0 11,837 11 0 6,256 0 0 0 0 0 0 6,256 0 0 9,654 0 0 0 0 0 0 9,654 0 0 2,856 0 0 40 0 0 2,816 0 0 3,338 0 0 56 0 0 3,282 0 0										
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	. P.	R	s. A	s. P.
Kishnaghur				3,653	4	0	192	0	0	3,461	4	0
Kooshteah				8,396	0	0	186	0	0	8,210	0	0
Meherpore	•••	• • •	•••	9,240	8	0	2	0	0	9,238	8	0
Choondangal	ı			9,222	14.	0	0	0	0	9,222	14	0
Santipore				8,241	8	0	112	0	0	8,129	8	0
Bongong				558	0	0	0	0	0	558	0	0
Jessore	•••			11,915	11	0	78	0	0	11,837	11	0
Magoorah				6,256	0	0	0	0	0	6,256	0	()
Jenidah	• • •			9,654	0	0	0	0	0	9,654	0	0
Kotechandpo	re			2,856	0	0	40	0	0	2,816	0	0
Narail				3,33 8	0	0	56	0	0	3,282	0	0
Scaldah and	Howrah		.	18,091	1	0	16	0	0	18,075	1	0
Dacca				5,963	0	0	226	0	0	5,737	0	0
Furreedporee		•••	,	302	0	0	0	0	0	302	0	0
Moorshedaba				5,163	8	0	50	0	0	5,113	8	0
Patna			٠ ا	5,655	0	0	0	0	0	5,655	0	0
Bhaugulpore				1,763	8	0	24	0	0	1,739	8	0
Monghyr	••		1	•	8	0	20	0	0	1,024	8	0
Beaulcah				-		0	0	0	0	•		0
Serajgunge	•••		,	•	10	0	0	0	0	•	10	0
Commercolly			1			0	. 0	0	0	452	4	0
Nattore			l		8	0	0	0	0	1,290	8	0
Pubnah			1		_	_	0		0	•	8	0
Hooghly		•••				- 1			1	-		
Chittagong	•••		1	=		1			i			
Cuttack			1	•		}			į			
Midnapore		•••	ļ			Į			i	•		
•	Total			1,2],214	4	0	1,006	0	0	1,20,208	4	0

STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the Regulation Provinces in 1862, and the result of the trials. **В** 1.

Aequitted.	528	9 :	*	5		\$ 5	8,371	61	: "	\$.	5 -	_	367	60	27 8	• ;	45	-	3	60	229	510	2	53	23	
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Total	200	- -	8	525	ន្ទីន	3 =	8.8	:	. -	316	63 -	4 _	33	-	3 00	•	. 0	;*	-	·	2	98	18	£ :	-	000
Denth.	77 -	•	:	:	• ;	: :		:		:	:	:	:	:	-		: :	:	:	:	:	:	٠	: :	:	8
Transportation,	6.1	٠.	۵_	20	· 41	: :	:		: -	::			:	:	: ;		: :			:	;	:	-	: :	•	٩
For life.	135	: 8	3	_: ફ	:	٠	:	; ·		: .	:	•	-		: :		٠.	•	:	٠.	:	;	:	: :	:	18
Above 16 years and not ex-	:::	: :	:	:	: :	:		• :		: •		:	:	:	: -		: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	; : —-	:	:
Above 15 years and not ex-		1 : 2	M ——	۽ ـــ	.			: '				:			:			:					:	: :	:	9
Above 14 years and not ex-	-	:	:	_:	: •		•	: ;	: :	. : :	: :	-		•	1		٠.	÷	:	٠	:	፥		:	:	-
Above 13 years and not ex-	45	₹ :	·	10 3	• : —	70 	Ξ.		. •	_::	· .	_	67 			:	:	:	•	:	:		:	· :	:	13
Above 12 years and not ex-	- :	: : —	:	<u>:</u>	: ·	:	: :	٠.	-		•	•	:	: -	٠.			:		:	:	:	: 1	• :		10
Above II years and not ox-	- 3	١:	፥	: -	:	:	-	:	:	:		٠.	÷	:			:		:	:	_	-		٠:	:	=
Above to years and not ex-	!	<u>: :</u>	:	_:_	: :	:	: : 	:				:	- :					.:	· 	<u>.</u>	:	<u>:</u>		::	:	Ļ
Above 9 years and not ex-	15	٠. ·	→ .	25		-		:			٠.	: 			•	: •	- ·	: 	•	.	-	83 -		::	_ :	18
Above 8 years and not ex-		: :	:	٥	• :	: :	:N	•	:		:	:	24	-	- ;			:	÷	:		_		• •	:	=
Above 7 years and not ex-		<u>.</u> :			<u> </u>	•	-		:		-	: 	-		•		٠:			.*	-		:	: :	_	3
Above 6 years and not ex-	12.2			<u>£</u> 8	- 1	ده 	2	- :	: ·			<u>:</u>	x _	-	₹ :	. ·	-	:	٠.	; 2	4	e	_ -	• :	:	7
Above 5 years and not ex-	- 2	:	:	:•	•	*	4		· ·		•	: .	-		:	_	• •			::	-	6 0	:-	- :		=
Above 4 years and not ex-	==		<u>.</u>	æ (1	; :		. 21	:	:	51	:"			: :	-	•	:•	N 	≌ .	, e 	• : 	·	616
Above 3 years and not ex-	-	٠.	:	?	71. -	4 es	: •	:	:				2	٠	٠ .		. :		4	:	:	_	60	: :	:	12
Above 2 years and not ex- ceeding 3 years.	6.5	?	Ė	:	100	° £	25	: :	:	. 8	:	:	ន	:	۵.		∶∾	~	•		:	3	~ 3	• :	-	325
Above I year and not exceed-	្នន	:			1	3 .	8	: :		~ ≈1		:	2	:	1		.∽	-	٠	ē	5	=		٠.	:	1159
Above 6 months and not ex-	e 4	1	:		• ;		3			25 es	;	-	_		:1		:	:-	٠	:	3	98	t~ (<u>.</u>	:	0.0
е тюпсия.	47	7	:	<u>-</u>	 	≘ :	1,619	: :	-	 	<u>-</u> -	•	61				 -		:	- 2	R	230	91	 -	- :	926
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Florged, flued, or discharged on Security.	87-	' <u>:</u>	:	. a	•	•	\$: :		<u> </u>	_	:	:	:	:		: :	:	:	:	3	#	:	: : :	:	97.9
Total number of Offenders.	1,935	3 - 3	901	560	E	<u> </u>	36	3	27	æ 56	10 3	2	478	27	424 1.5		88	~ 8	3	4	2	1,195	115	<u> </u>	**	1
		: <u>-</u>					-	. ~			_		 • :	 :	: .		- -		٠.	_				,		3
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	: :	:	inse	•	: :	cum		YARY	Sill I	: ;		for	38	FEFTS	•	with.		•	dispo		stole	ratin			- : -	Carried over
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STATEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the Extra Regulation Provinces in 1862, and the result of the trials.

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STATEMENT showing the allotment of Police Officers and men in the Districts of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burluan Divisions.

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. STATEMENT of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta during the Year 1862-63.

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Total of other Miscellaneous crimes	:	7033	13504	i	:	:	:	:	1828	4217	:	:			
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Memorandum of cases disposed of by the Magistrates.

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•					Felonies.	Misdenicanours.	Total.
Commissioner of Police	:	:	;	:	11	1810	1821
Southern Division Magistrate	:	:	:	:	1530	2229	3739
Northern Division Magistrate	:	:	:	:	1315	2059	#26 e
Coroner	:	÷	:		Ħ	:	-
Conservancy cases	÷	:	÷	-	Ē	934	₹£6
		•	Total	:	2857	7032	6886

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STATEMENT of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been committed in the Suburbs of Culcutta during the Year 1862-63.

		Вемьпкч.				
		fomputed value of Computed value of property stolen. property recovered	Rs. As. P. 1,252 10 5 17,553 3 5	19,794 13 10		18,794 13 10
		computed value of	Rs. As. P. 12,172 5 5 47,197 9 3	69,309 14 8		59,369 14 8
Under Examen.	TION ATTHE END OF THE YBAR,	Jinfi nO .	,		:	
UNDER E	TION AT THE E OF THE YBAR,	Ji st al	= ;	-		1
	MAGISTRATES.	.hottiupoA	н : : :	619	631	1250
D OF.	BY MAG	Convicted,	. iu iu & X 4 급원되다坊 : iuuu i : . iuu	177	5201	6038
HOW DISPOSED OF.	OURT.	Pending.		:	:	
HOW	SESSIONS COURT.	Acquitted.	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	øo		œ
	By S	Convicted.	. : .면 : . 19출 : : ' . ' . ! ! [1년] : 19	19	:	19
	enoisso	Committed to the 8	·	13	:	1,1
Tonoi	esimuo	Released by the C.		374	뭐	450
-puər	apprel	Number of persons	·4-01-1-275 555 514 4-1-64-655 655 65	150	2962	99:
03 31	lgnord	Number of cases trial.	STENDER SEEDS TOTAL	1116	3313	6514
-qinse -oʻl o	ph the	Уитрет от свяся от fions высетсиные lice от otherwise:		1658	3341	8668
•	•	DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	Mireder Attempts at murder Cutting and wunding Attempts at aron Mischief by fine Ditto by poison House-breaking and theft Thefts Attempts at house-breaking Litto at theft Theking Criminal trespass Criminal trespass Criminal trespass Criminal trespass Criminal trespass Foregry or uttering stolen grods Having in possession Obtaining under false preferees Cheating Attering appearance of coin Carnal connection Admissibility poison Admissibility Attering programore of coin Carnal connection Admissibility Attering programore Admissibility Attering programore Admissibility Attering programore Admissibility Attering programore Admissibility Attering gris for prostitution Abduction Causing hurt	Total .	Total of other Miscellancous Crime .	Grand Total

D. 1.
STATEMENT of Revenue Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances for 1862-63.

Divisions.		Current Demand.	Arrear Demand.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Remis- sions.	Net Balances.
Bhaugulpore		27,65,793	3,76,075	31,41,868	28,41,361	1,171	2,99,336
Burdwan	 .	75,37,011	2,96,038	78,33,049	75,36,807	10,110	2,86,132
Chittagong		23,82,504	3,75,768	27,58,272	24,43,430	7,218	3,07,624
Cuttack	 .	16,87,258	5,10,439	21,97,697	16,30,501	8,881	5,58,315
Dacca		32,16,503	2,39,506	34,56,009	32,22,648	15,771	2,17,590
Nuddea		42,26,379	. 3,91,674	46,18,053	41,42,365	81,573	3,94,115
Patna		79,58,808	8,71,779	88,30,587	79,19,421	12,758	8,98,408
Rajshahye		61,84,345	2,45,333	64,29,678 .	61,74,353	2,351	2,52,974
Assam		10,26,062	44,962	10,71,024	9,96,575	505	73,944
Chota Nagpore		2,48,388	19,901	2,68,289	2,41,773	1,871	24,645
Darjeeling		52,600	12,985	65,585	50,304	7,281	7,997
Total		3,72,85,651	33,84,460	4,06,70,111	3,71,99,538	1,49,493	33,21,080

D. 2.

STATEMENT of Grants of Waste, Lands under the old Rules.

			In	1862-	63.				To :	END OF 1862-63	·
Districts.		Number of Grants made.	Area in Acres.		esent mma.	Even Maxir Jun	mm	Number of Grants made.	Area in Acres.	Present Jumma.	Eventual MaximumJumma.
				Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.			Rs. As. P.	. Rs. As. P.
Cachar `		17	34,878	0	0 0	9,808	4 4	43	86,935	000	21,125 3 10
Soonderbuns		5	38,612	475	7 10	11,578	8 0	223	11,34,996	41,268 5 6	3,51,885 2 1
Kamroop		7	2,261	0	0 0	635	14 6	18	4,955	000	1,393 12 6
Durrung	•	7	2,288	0	0 0	643	8 0	11	4,576	0 0 0	965 4 0
Luckimpore		1	96	0	0 0	40	0 0	11	8,959	000	3,777 0 0
Nowgong		5	2,957	0	0 0	277	3 10	34	22,115	000	7,161 7 10
Seebsaugor		23	1,137	0	0 0	3,104	1 9	. 62	24,705	1,864 6 6	10,230 11 3

D. 3.

STATEMENT of Sales of Waste Lands under the new Rules.

44]	и 1862-63.			To en	D OF 1862-63.	
Districts	.	Number of Lots sold.	Area in Acres.	Price realized,	Price remaining to be realized.	Number of Lots sold.	Area in Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
Kamroop		3	10,566	2,792 12 4	21,232 8 3	3	10,566	2,792 12 4	21,232 8 3
Durrung		4	150	37 8 0	337 8 0	4	150	37 8 O	337 8 0
Luckimpore	•••	2	1,916	794 14 8	7,154 0 1	2	1,916	794 14 3	7,154 0 1
Darjeeling	•••	36	31,915	65,607 11 9	5,00,290 0 5	58	39,196	84,919 11 9	5,64,715 14 5

D. 4.

REGISTER of Waste Lands, the property of Government, not available for Grants under the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 17th October 1861.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of re- servation.

IN THE SOONDERBUNS.

In Lot No. 50	In the Sub-Division of Ba- roepore, Thannah Amjha- rah, Pergunnah Medun Mullo, Zillah 24-Pergun- nahs, Soonderbuns	 	 North.—By Mullec Khall East.—By Mutlah River South.—By an imaginary line West.—By ditto	A. 611			The lands being adjacent to the new Town of Mutlah.
Lot No. 54	Ditto ditto	 •••	 North —By Biddeadhuree N-iddee East.—By Mutlah River South—By Mallee Khall and a por- tion of Taldee Khall West.—By Taldee Khall	5,950	1	26	For the proposed Town of Mutlah.

IN DARJEELING.

1	Darjeelin	ig, Sudder	Thannah	Jullapahar		North, General Garstin's land; South, the Saddle; East and West, the Public Road		For Military purposes.
2	Ditto	ditto	·,·	Sinchal		The whole range	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	ditto		Lebong		The whole spur from Mr. Grant's location to Ging	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	ditto		Dhobijhora		The ridge of the Dhobijhora Hill	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	ditto		Kursiong	·"	The land attached to the Kursiong Staging Barracks	Ditto	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnalis, Thannalis, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of re- servation.
		. DARJE	ELING .— (Continued.)		
6	Ditto ditto .	A belt of 200 yard Kursiong to the	s wide above the new Cart Road from Saddle	Not measured	For building sites.
7	Darjeeling, Sudder Thannah	Dittto	Below the road at Kursiong	Ditto	Pazar, Police Chowkey, and
8	Putterghatta,Thannah Mat- tigurha.	Besserbatty		Ditto	Post Office. For Encamping Ground and Bazar.
9	Darjeeling, Sudder Thannal	Darjeeling Station	Surveyed as per Map	20a. 2r. 10p.	Sapper Lines.
10	Ditto ditto	Below ditto		Not surveyed	
11	Ditto ditto	Runjeet		Ditto	Ground. Police Chowkey.
12	Ditto ditto .	Tuckdan	The Mineral Spring Location .	Ditto	Military purposes,
• 1.3	Ditto ditto .	Selimpore .	The ridge at Selimpore on the new Cart Road between Kursiong and the Plains.		For building sees,
14	Ditto ditto	posed Road alor	ls wide on the upper side of the pro- ig the Nagri side of the Balasun from 8,000 feet to the Saddle.	Ditto	Ditto
15	Ditto ditto	The Goong range	above the line of cultivation	Ditto .	Building sites, building mate- rials, and fire- wood.
16	Ditto ditto	The ridge of the l	Nagri Spur near the Police Chowkey.	Not measured	
17			s for the present reserved from the fee simple rules.		
18	Dutto dutto	junction of the l along the Rungs on the North. the summit of S Rishap through	of the Teesta, on the East from the Rungnoo River with the Teesta, and too River to the summit of Sinchal On the West by a line drawn from inchal to a mile to the Westward of the top of Mount Sitong to Gora- tins. On the South by the commence- tic.	i	For Government Cinchona Plan- tation.
19	Ditto ditto .	West of the Dar- jeeling Station	North, the Hospital Ravine; South, the Waterfall Ravine; East, the Victoria Road, the Jail compound and Mr. Stockie's land; West, the junction of the Hospital and Waterfall Ravines.	150 Acres, more or less, not surveyed yet.	The extension of the Jail com- pound.
			•		
	. IN	THE BURI	OWAN DIVISION.		
1	Pergunnah Selampore, Thannah Aooshgram, in Bur wan.	Goop ecuathpore	North, by public Road in Foolzooree and Mamrah; East, by Khal- pookhorea Village; South, by Grand Trunk Road; West, by public Road near Jhowpahara.	A. E. P. 1,011 2 20	This land form the subject of litigation be- tween the Go- vernment and the Bengal Coal Company.
			IN ASSAM.	1	
1	•		Nowgong.		
On the River Dhansm	Mehal Morungee .	Mouzah Neez Morunjee.	Bounded in the East, by Rengna Naga Hills; on the West, by the Kuliani River; on the North, by Morunjec; on the South, by Meeker Hills.	3,000	For posts, planks, &c., for Govern- ment use.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnalis, Thannalis, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzalis.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of re- servation.
-		ASS	AM.—(Continued.)		
On the Kul- ham River.	Mehal Morunjeo	Mouzah Neez Morunjee.	Bounded on the East, by the Kulliani River; on the West, by Booka Khat; on the North, by Nomoli Ghur Tea Plantation; on the South, by Harbecha Mouzah.	3,000	For posts, planks &c., for Govern ment use.
3 On the River Dipholoo.	Ditto	Ditto	Bounded on the East, by Bagaree Purbut; on the West, by Chikali; on the North, by the River Bur- rumpooter; on the South, by Hills.	4,000	Ditto.
On the River Dijoo.	Mehal Meckirpar	Mouzah Salanah	Rounded on the East, by Kookara- kata; on the West, by the Chup- mlah Tea. Plantation; on the North, by the River Nonai; on the South, by Dooar Bamane.	2,000	Ditto.
5 On the River Nonai.	Ditto	Mouzah Chup- purnullah.	Bounded on the East, by Meekir Hills; on the West, by Baleejoree; on the North, Chapenullah; on the South, by Hills.	2,000	Ditto.
On the River H on n a h, Soorogattee, and Dhee- karroo.	Mehal Jummoonamookh .	Mouzah Sill Dhurumpore.	Bounded on the East, by Dooar Dheekarroo; on the West, Honnah Nuddee; on the North, Purbut; on the South, Bigalphani.	5,000	Ditto.
7 On the River Jummoona- mookh.	Ditto	Najirhaga	Bounded on the East, by Horinah; on the West, Dooar Katiatallee; on the North, Meckir Purbut; on the South, Jummoonamookh.	2,000	Ditto.
8 On the River Jummoona mookh.	Ditto	Mouzah, Neez Dubkah.	Bounded on the East, by Nazirha- gah; on the West, by Beloogoree; on the North, by Meckir Purbut; on the South, by Kissoree.	2,000	Ditto.
9 On the River Kupolec.	Litto	Mouzah Neez Jummoonamookh.	Bounded on the East, by Jummoo- nah; on the West, by Chang Cho- kee: on the North, by Neckarce; on the South, by Kapoolec,	1,000	Ditto.
On the River ditto.	Ditto	Mouzah Sat Gow	Bounded on the East, by Rung Khang; on the West, by Burthall; on the North, by the Habdhee Khook; on the South, by Rung Khang.	3,000	Ditto.
11	Mehal Catipan .	Monzahs Singa- narce, Lowponee, Amori, Lootoo- mai, and Burthul.	Bounded on the East, by Burpance; on West, by Amola Purbut; on the North, by Amooree and I unporce; on the South, by Amoree.	7,000	Ditto.
12 On the River Eurpance. •	Mehal Jummoonamookh	Mouzahs Rung Khang and Chuppola.	Bounded on the East, by Rung Khang; on the West, by Burpa- nee; on the North, by Burthal and Rung Khang; on the South, by Garrow Purbut.	5,000	Ditto.
13 On the River Dunal.	Mehal Datipar	Mouzahs Dhukin Shohoree, and Amolah Pur- but.	Bounded on the East, by Burpance; on the West, the boundary of Barogag; on the North, by Burpance, on the South, by Amola Purbut.	3,000	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of re- servation.
14		ASS	AM.—(Continued.)		
On the River Amolee.	Mehal Datipar	Mouzahs Dhukin, Neeli, and Dhu- kin Gooahoi	Bounded on the East, by Harlock; on the West, the boundary of Mouzah Gooha; on the North, by Amolee Nuddee; on the South, by Khairam.	3,000	For posts, planks, &c., for Govern- ment use.
		Sı	EBSAUGOR.	•	
1	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tan- gomee, Serckpore, and Koonwarpur,	Seebsaugur, Nugur Mehal.	The boundaries of the Seebsauger Nugur Mehal	The exact number of acres is not known; it will be de- termined when the District is regularly surveyed.	A portion of the Station will be reserved for that purpose.
2	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tan- gonies, Madarpotah, and Maw Khan.	Golaghaut Mehal	The boundaries of Golaghaut Mehal	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Thannahs Jorchaut, Tangonnes, Kurrunga, and Desoi.	Jorehaut	Ditto of Jorehaut Mouzah	Ditto .	Ditto.
1	Thannahs Joypore, Tangonnee, and Dhophabar.	Јеурого	The boundaries of Jeypore Station	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tangonnee and Rowarpore.	Kowarpore	The boundaries of the Mouzah of Kowarpore.	Ditto	In the neighbour- hood of the Sta- tion of Seebsau- gor
G	Thannahs Tangonnee and Khalagong.	Meteka	The boundaries of Mouzah Meteka, including the old place of Rung- pore.	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Thannalis Seebsaugor, Tangonnee, and Kowarpore.	Bongong	Mouzah Bongong, including the Bhoteepan Tank, its bank, and ditch.	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto ditto	Saloogoree	The Bageedoli and Tank, together with its bank and ditch.	Ditto	May hereafter be required for Go- vernment pur- poses.
9	Tangonnee Charing	Kataleegaon	Ditto of Gourcesaugur tank	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Thannahs Seebsauger, Tan- gennee, and Khalageng.	Borpatra Dale	The Jaysagur and Non Pookree, with their banks and ditches.	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Thannahs Tangonnee, and Dhophabar.	Leelakotee	The place of Ghee Gong, also its moat, &c., also Borkola Bahar.	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tan- gonnee, and Joktallee.	Mecj Joktulla	The boundaries of Mouza Joktulla, including Raymoo and Messagurh, tanks, temple, and ditch.	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Thannalis Seebsaugor, Tangonnee, and Singradoe.	Namtee Dale	The Namtce Dale (temple) and tank with its banks.	Ditto	Ditto.
• 14	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tan- gonnee, and Madarpoots.	Ahan Goan Ser- matallee.	The boundaries of Ahongong Scr- matallee Mouzah.	Ditto	In the neighbour- hood of the Sta- tion of Golaghaut.
15	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tan- gonnee, and Mokhawa.	Mokhawa	The boundaries of Mouzah Mokhawa	Ditto	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzalis.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Aren in Acres	Reason of re- servation
		ASS	AM.—(Continued.)		
16	Thannah Seebsaugor	Tangonnee, Bet-	The boundaries of Mouzah Bet- harree.	The exact number of acres is not known; that will be deter- numed when the District is regularly surveyed.	In the neighbour- hood of the Sta- tion of Seeb- saugur.
17	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tan- gonnee, and Kaloegaon		The boundaries of Mouzah Borpatra Dulc.	Ditto	The land being situated in the neighbourhood of the Station of Seebsaugur.
18	Thannahs Scobsaugor, Tan- gonnec, and Kuhmara.	Koowara	Kooamara	Ditto	Ditto.
19	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tan- gonnee, and Hanserah.	Hauserah	The boundaries of Mouzah Kooa- mara.	Ditto	Ditto.
δ 0	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tan- gonnee, and Cherakpur-	Cherakpur	The boundaries of Mouzah Cherakpur	Ditto	Ditto.
21	Thannahs Jorchaut, Tan- gonnee, and Korunga.	Jorchaut .	The boundaries of Mouzah Jorehaut	Ditto .	Ditto.
		Lı	CKIMPORE.		
1	Dinjoy	Tectadenaroo	East, boundary of Meerce Pathar Mouzah; West, by Messrs, Barry and Ryots' lands; North, Maijan; South, boundary of Lahawal Mouzah.	556	This piece of for- est land on which valuable—finiter is growing is re- served for Go- vernment—pur- poses.
ש ! ! !	Chaprie .	Chaprie	East, Mekhelahoorooah Sootee; West, Bamoonisootee River; North, Burhampootur River; South, Dibroo River.	2,000	This piece is re- served for thatch- ing grass for Go- vernment pur- poses, and for grazing cattle
3	Ditto	Lalooapottah Chaprie	East, Nobhauga Sootee of Mekhe- lahoorooah; West, Mekhelahoo- rooah; North, confluence of No- bhauga Sootee and Mekhelahoo- rooah; South, Dibroo River.	1,000	This piece of land is reserved for timber for Go- vernment pur- poses.
. 4	Jameera	Dibroomookh	East, by Ryots' land; West, Bur- bampootur; North, Singhed Beel; South, Mohpowaleemara Mouzah.	375	This piece is re- served for grazing cattle.
5	Ditto .	Molipowalee	East, Road; West, Burhampootur River; North, South, boundary of Dibroomookh Mouzah: South, Di- ghala Village.	1	This piece is reserved for timber and for grazing cuttle.
6	Ditto	Dighalagao	East, Ryots' land; West, Burham- pootur; North, South boundary of Mohpowalee Monzah; South, boundary of Kamargoo Mouzah,	750	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Komargao	East, Ryots' land; West, Burham- pootur; North, Dighoolagoo Mou- zah; South, Rowmary.	750	Ditto.

							
Number Plots.	of Pergunnalis, That other Sub-Divi		Mouzahs	•	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres	Reason of Reservation.
		-	AS	- SS.	M.—(Continued.)		
8	Suddea		Upper Sudde	ea	East, Choonpoora Sootee; West, Ba- lecjan; North, Koondeel; South, Berhampootur River.	10,000	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
9	Ditto		Lower Sudde	a	East, Koondeelmookh and Diffo; West, Ryots' land; North Digram Nuddee; South, Koondeel	15,000	Ditto.
10	Saikwah		Upper Saikw	ah	East, Noa Dihing; West, Saikwah River; South, Dangaree River; North, Berhampootur River.	15,000	Ditto.
11	Upper Muttock		Hoolungagao	ree	East, West, and North, Dangoree River; South, Dibroo River.	15,000	This piece is reserved for timber for Government purposes.
12	Namroop		Namroop		East, Naracelta; West, Jaipore Allee; North Dibroo; South, Dibing.	14,000	Vitto.
13	Tengrie		Tengrie	·	East, Nambobea Pathar; West, Jai- pore Allee; North, Balcemora Pathar; South, Tippling.	10,000	Ditto.
11	Tenga Khat		Tenga Khat		East, Laipcolee; West, Jacree-gooree; North, Sessa; South, Tengraye.	9,000	Ditto.
15	Madar Khat		Madar Khat		East, Dighoolee Hoala; West, Kato- neepar Shustro; North, Ghogora; South, Dihung.	10,000	Ditto.
16	Ditto		Ditto		East, Katoneepar Shustro; West, boundary of Jokaye; North, Tipo- miah; South, Romaye.	5,000	Ditto.
17	Dinjoy		Dinjoy		East. Dinjan Mchal; West, Mecree- pathur; North, Dibroo River; South, Digholee Dinjay Pathur.	5,000	Ditto.
18	Dinjan		Dinjan		East, boundary of Rungagorah Mouzah; West, Dinjoy Mouzah; North, Dibro; South, Rungagorah Allee.	5,000	Ditto.
19	Bhodhara		Bhodhara	.	East, Layepoolee; West, Chubwa Garden; North, Poolanga; South, Ghurbundee.	4,000	Litto.
20	Rungagurah		Rungagurah		East, Gaijan ; West, Hola ; South, Bujaltallee ; North, Dibroo.	400	Oitto.
23	Janurah		Jamursh		East, Ryots' land; West, Berham- pootur; North, Patrogoo; South, Poothawao Khaoirkoor.	i i	This piece of for- st land on which imber is growing a reserved for dovernment pur- loses.
21	Jokye	1	Kotolia		East, Jokye Mouzah; West, Janaf Balaye Beel: North, Sessa River; South, Dihing.		Pitto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnals, Thannals, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Reservation.
		ASSA	AM.—(Continued.)		·
27	Suddia	Suddia	East, Dikrong; West, Dikrong and Dibangmookh; North, Dibang; South, Barbil.	15,000	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is re- served for Go- vernment pur- poses.
39	Ckeydwar .	 Narainpoor . 	Loohit River on all four sides.	3,000	This plot is re- served for the growth of fire- wood and valu- able timber.
40	Ditto .	Bangphang and Katabaree	East, Poesolah; West, Sessah; North, Chur; South, Hisingo- bhah village.	7,000	Ditto.
41	Ditto .	Guhpore	East, Rice Field of Ghupore; West, Rice Field of Kolungpore; North, Ghur; South, Lookeet.	8,000	Ditto.
42	Ckeydwar	Gameeree	East, Karcegang: West, Ryots; North, Ghur; South, Allee.	6,000	This plot is re- served for the growth of tirewood and valuable tun-
13	Ditto	Ditto	 East, Kharay Mookh; West, Booray Mookh; North, Bottle Ghur; South, Looheet.	5,000	her. Ditto.
44	Ditto	Kalabaree .	East, Mornadee ; West, Hoobenghy ; North, Allee ; South, Kharay.	2,000	Ditto.
45	Ditto	Ditto	East, Borkoos Village; West, Koo- koorah, Soonh, North, Forest; South, Valage.	2,000	Ditto.
			Kamboop.		•
			.)	Supposed area	2
1	Desh Beltullah	Timber Mehal		,, 4,629	
2	Dooar Bar Dooar	Ditto		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
3	Ditto Bhoolagong with Kharija Bhoolagong	Ditto		,, 3,306	1
4	Ditto Pautan	Ditto		,, 1,717	
5	Ditto Chaygong with Kharija Chaygong	Ditto		,, 2,612	For the pur-
в	Ditto Bogri	Ditto	Boundaries not ascertainable till the plots are properly	,, 6,611	pose of supply- ing Govern-
7,	Ditto Bungong .	Ditto	surveyed.	,, 5,287	ment with
8	Ditto Bako	Ditto		,, 1,585	
9	Ditto Lookee	Ditto		,, 3,571	
10	Ditto Moirapore	Ditto		,, 3,306	
11	Desh Doomarooh	Ditto		,, 4,629	
12	Ditto Ranee	Ditto		, 1,451	
13	Ditto Panbaree	Ditto		,, 3,966	

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Reservation.
		ASS	AM.—(Continued.)		
1	Nowdoar, Thannah Tez- pore.	Bishnath	Bounded on the East, by temple of Bishnath and Village; on the West, by shops of Kyahs; on the North, by Motuk Village; on the South, by River Berham- pooter.	72	For the purpose of Government Station.
1	Chardoar, Thannah Tez- pore.	Mohabhoyrub	Bounded on the East, by Goroca Gan; on the South, by Bhyrubee River; on the West, by Shookdub Beel; on the North, by Maha- bhoyrub Dewal.	157	Ditto Tezpore.
	Durrung, Thannah Durrung.	Chapai	Bounded on the East and South, by Marasootee of Berhampooter River; on the North, by Kya Gola of Rutton Chand Owsal; on the West, by Mungledye River.	42	Ditto Sub-Division of Mun- gledye.

D. 5.
STATEMENT of the Resumption and Settlement of Fisheries.

				In	1802-0	33.					То ем	D OF 1	862-63.		
DIVISIONS.		Number of blocks settled	Amount.	Number of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.	Number of blocks settled.	Amount,	Number of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	recided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.
Lhaugulpore			Ī			ļ				Ī	2		2		
Burdwan					•••						1	l		!	1
Chittagong									17	1,069	29	3	21	1	1
Dacca		39	1,116	8	1	4	3		46	6,012	235	41	111	36	1.
Nudden		5	275	1	1				159	31,064	143	46	26	. 15	56
Patna	i	9	3,320	3	2		1		51	3,952	66	41		22	
Rajshahyo	!	8	208						78	6,800	159	37	58	7	57
Gowalparah									11	119					
						 	! 					·			
Total		61	7,919	12	4	4	1		368	52,025	635	171	251	81	122

313

2,99,73,793

Net Revenue...

i Ei

1,756 62,743 2,840 3,00,19,314 45,521 2,99,51,662 Rupees. Net Collections. 5,06,012 1,538 5,12,129 3,2141,365 Deduct Charges. STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for 1862-63. 3,04,57,674 4,205 3,05,31,443 65,957 1,756 1,851 Rupecs. Actual Collections. Board of Bevenue Customs, Charges, and Service Pensions 4,32,844 ç; ö 4,32,866 Rupees. Drawbacka. Deduct, Refunds, and 3,08,90,518 4,205 1,778 3,09,61,309 65,957 1,551 Rupecs. Total Collections. 75,332 879 76,227 Rupces. as Wharf Rent, &cc. Other accounts, such 2,02,66,601 2,02,66,601 Rupees. : Salt. 1,05,48,585 4,205 65,078 1,835 1,778 1,06,21,481 Rupces. Collections. Merchandise, Gross Total Chittagong Poorce .. Calcutta Balasore Cuttack

E. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue, on account of Customs for six Years.

Yo	ear.		Receipts on Merchandise.	Receipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41		***	Rupees. 33,09,780	Rupees.	Rupees. 50,23,164	Rupees. 6,49,074	Rupees. 43,74,090
1847-48	•••	•••	32,82,625	42,07,269	74,89,894	5,22,823	69,67,071
1850-51		•••	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	5,27,561	96,59,750
1857-58	4	•••	47,83,465	81,68,469	. 1,29,51,934	5,34,211	1,24,17,723
1861-62	•••	•••	1,29,31,513	• 1,45,98,049	2,75,29,562	5,48,834	2,69,80,728
1862-63			1,06,12,689	1,99,18,754	*3,05,31,443	5,57,650	2,99,73,793
						-	

(A)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

			1840	0-41.	184′	1847-48.	1850-51.	.51.	185;	1857-58.	186]	1861-62.	186	1862-63.
Cor	Corobs, &c.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels,	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Fessels.	Tons.
17:77:02		j		0.0		70000								
Drittign	:	:	537	2,01,019	458	2,22,034		2,58,224	505	3,67,362		3,98,691	575	4,70,425
American Amb	÷	:	77.	8,419	94. e	10,127	42. e	23,210	146	1,16,579	145	1,27,293	6	86,429
Anstralian	:	:	#	0,±00	3	0/0/11	27	11,430	3.	5,277	2	9,795	17	8,574
Belgian	: ;	:	:	:	:		:	:	-1 -	308	:	326	⊣	763
Bremen	: :	: :	: :	:- :	: :		: :	:	⊣ જ	1 649		000	:	1 079
Burmese	:	:	: :		67	266)	2,010	:		•	1,610
Cutch	:	:	:		:	:	:	: :		:	:	:	:	:
Danish	:	:	:	:	-	300	က	1.158	: :	: :	:	272	es	878
Dutch	:	:	œ	1,906	_	365	ဢ	1,313	က	903		265	, 1	267
French	:	:	38 38	11,789	67	23,393	29	20,230	110	47,933	125	58,569	88	47,285
German	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	. ;
Hamburgian	:	:	:	:	:	:	က ်	1,170	6	3,486	6 3	611	7	2,941
Manoverian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		-	146	_	371
Oldenhungh	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	က	1,071	:	:	_	472
Outenburga Prassion	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	ര	1,975
Presion	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		894	-	992
Sardinian	:	:	:	::0	:	:	:	:	:	::	67	1,680	_	443
Spanish	: :	: :		280	:	:	:	305		2,329	:	:	:	:
Swedish	:	:	· :	}			1.6	2001	:	:	: :	1.059	:	700
Tellinga	;	:	:	,	4	1.235)	2)(1	:	:	•	20064	3	1,000
Turkish	:	:	:	: :		380	: :	: :	: :	: :	:	377	:	377
Steamer	:	:	:	:	:	:	33	23,118	137	1,55.780	68	76.357	$11\overline{2}$	93.883
native Craft	:	:	65	5,464	466	35,780	566	15,210	93	10,899	93	12,089	66	11,959
•	Total	:	989	2,35,618	1,095	3,11,456	1,033	3,56,502	1,028	7,14,529	979	6,88,448	1.020	7.30.393
		-		_										22626

DEPARTURES.

		1840-41)-41.	1847	1847-48.	1850-51	.51.	1857-58.	58.	1861-62.	-62.	1862-63.	-63.
Colobs, &c.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	· Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	:	532	1,97,122	•	2,34,892		2,55,129		3,23,227	522	4,04,412	612	4,99,507
Arab	: :	11	4,791	13	5,241	33	10,600	6	4,821	01	4,920	4	2,347
Australian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	900	:	:
Bremen	: :	::	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	-1 80	4,222		621	: 67	1,068
Burmese	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	Ç
Chinese	: :	:	400	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :
Danish	:	:		 -	300		1,001	: :	::	67	457	67	632
French	: :	. 4	15.253	67	20,950	4 E	1,498	20 82	903 48.195	126	60.648	.ee	46.385
Hamburgian	:	:	:	:	. :	_	388	-	2,727	4	1,188	rO.	2,143
Hanoverian Norwegian	:	:	:	:	: :	:	:		1.440	H	145		371 472
Oldenburgh	:	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :	F :	.,	: :		4	2,535
Frussian Description	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	67 (1,885	:	: 1
Russian	: :	:	276	: :	: :	-	356	:	9.545	21	1,4%4		1,704
Spanish	:	:	:	:	:	-	800		:	:	:	:	: . :
Swedigh Turkish	:	:	:	:	:	ro	1,682	-	808	C) 6	921	:	1
Steamer	: :	: :	:	:	: :	8	702.66		1 25 959	7 88	65.839	103	87.007
Native Craft	:	65	5,464	466	35,780	266	15,210	88	10,761	97	12,225	68	11,023
Total	:	689	2,33,300	1,090	1,090 3,14,313	1,030	1,030 3,58,155	196	6,58,149	866	6,72,049	1,020	7,39,878
The second name of the second na	-												

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sales of Government and Private Salt, and of Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue,

Years.	
four	
ğ	
Sali	
from Sall	
derived	

		Net Balance,	1,56,02,336	1,27,91,906	1,58,67,383	240.64,181
to the	e debitable n Sâlt,	Deduct Customs charge Customs duty levied or	12,291	54,543	64.687	90,136
,		Balance.	1,56,14,626	1,28,46,450	1,59,23,070	2,50,44,310
ţuə	elt Departm	Deduct obsrges in the Se	55,73,668	33,46,332	46,39,998	24,18,336
to shallon stranger	GEOSS AGGREGATE RESULIS.	Total Beceipts.	482,88,11,2	. 1,61,91,782	2,07,62,068	2,74,63,651
1	Gross Ad	Total quantity sold.	58,88,89	60,62,813	62,48,803	82,16,417
.tmomtr	sgoU 31sg ni	stqicooff anconaffeceiff	1,68,071	33,861	1,90,747	71,528
	SALT.	Duty.		46,500	82,062	1,35,362
	Excise Salt.	Quan-		18,600	25,250	41,650
	Sea-Imported.	Gross Customs Duty.	18,45,119	70,37,539	1,49,00,123	2,02,66,601
•	SEA-IX	Quantity.	6,12,661	29,28,865	45,92,705	62,60,789
	l	Total proceeds of Go	1,91,85,094	80,73,882	65,89,137	69,89,162
	RETAIL AND LO- CAL SALES AT FULL AND RE- DUCED PRICES.	Proceeds.	23,12,134	8,77,398 18,25,724	161: 24,92,236	8,13,294 25,08,796
KLT.	RETAIL CAL 8 PULL DUCEI	Onan- tity.	8,26,967	8,77,398	8,67,151	8,13,294
GOVERNMENT SALT,		Total pro-	1,68,72,960	72,46,159		44,79,376
GOVE	Pull taxed.	Duty.	1,28,67,942	088,890,830	24,78,388	35,76,845
	Fore	Cost.	40,05,018	16,49,278	6,18,514	9,02,533
		Quantity	88,50,336	22 ,39,963	7,68,607	11,00,684
		My April.	. 39-17-88	1661-52	1861-62	1862-63

Rupecs.
5,15,84,063
4,50,125
3,82,31,910
-
73,28,424
1,12,67,266
970 97 61.

Ħ

STATEMENT of Demands, Collections, Balances, and Charges of Abkaree Revenue for the Year 1862-63.

Porc ""	Spirits and Drugs.							d.	
an	Rs. As.	Opium Sale proceeds.	Total.	Варанее, реінк Бесмеец Colunn	General.	Net Cost of Opium.	Total.	Percentage of char Collections,	Zek Resonue.
an		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
an k	0 6,32,475 0 0	39,723 0 0	5,72,316 0 0	8,733 0 0	2,3139 6 0	16,570 0 0	0 0 6(0'07	4 2 9	5,32,197 0 0
	0 9,44,555 0 0	199,380 0 6	5,40,265 0 0	0 0 696	37,334 0 0	52,520 0 0	89,854 0 0	10 15 2	4,50,411 0 0
: :	0 65,99\$ 0 0	42,963 0 0	1,08,957 0 0	5,168 0 0	10,642 0 0	15,121 0 0	25,763 0 0	16 2 0	83,194 0 0
:	0 68,613 0 0	1,28,572 0 0	1,97,185 0 0	0.458 0.0	11,500 0 0	34,535 0 0	46,323 0 0	17 \$ 2	1,50,830 0 0
	0 3,19,662 0 0	1,29,318 0 0	4,48,980 0 0	. 0 0 0	30.621 0 0	35,016 0 0	68,637 0 0	8 8	3,80,343 0 0
Nutures 10,36,560 0 .9	.9 10,25,172 0 0	3,19,569 0 0	13,45,010 0 0	11.3% 0 0	53,528 0 0	0 0 676,09	1,44,501 0 0	5 S G	12,00,539 0 0
Patna 11,22,654 0	0 10,9: 771 0 0	2,196 0 0	11,01,970 0 0	22,910 0 0	33,965 0 0	0 0 169	34,959 0 0	3 1 2	10,67,111 0 0
Rajshahye 3,19.522 0 0	0 2,96,600 0 0	2,44,097 0 0	5,40,697 0 0	22,422 0 0	36,586 0 0	80,357 0 0	1,16,943 0 0	12 4 9	4,23,754 0 0
Assam 14,108 0 0	0 0 14,027 0 0	9,53,130 0 0	9,97,157 0 0	81 0 0	1,761 0 0	4,24,456 0 0	4,26,217 0 0	12 8 10	5,70,940 0 0
Chota Nagpore 1,85,712 0 9	0 0 615'83'51	13,984 0 0	1,97,803 0 0	1,923 0 0	12,648 0 0	5,081 0 0	17,729 0 0	6 14 1	1,80,074 0 0
Darjeeling 7,880 0 0	0 0 2,550 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0652	0	0 0	<i></i>	0 0	•	7,380 0 0
Grand Total 40,35,816 0 0	0 39,55,204 0 0	21,02,336 0 0	60,54,140 0 0	50,602 0 0	2,52,027 0 0	7,5%,840 0 0	10,10,567 0 0	6 5 11	50,57,275 0 0

STATEMENT of Gross Collections from Stamps throughout the Province of Bengul, for the Years 1847-48, 1857-58,

1861-62, and 1862-63.

					0	-	-	- 10	-	<u>ت</u> ~		_	C	<u> </u>	<u>-</u> -		€	3		5	5 -	~	<u>-</u>			0:	ı
Decrease in 1869. 284. Compart Tagnos, Ed. 1861-62.					35,138		0	82.667		26,737 2	:		1,153	45 684 11	TT Ecolor		30,219	2,599 7	6,370 8	451,24	11 /06,±0	3.071	7 1/060	: :	:	71,912	- 1
nganoo, 68-2881 ni seeroni ing with the yest 1861-63.		: :	:	:	:		9 OI 240.4	: :	2,034 15 0		1,925 0 0	က	:	: :		9 14 0	:	:	:	:	1.600 10 0			14,193 10 0		:	
nequios, E0-2081 ni sereresel 85-7581 nevy oilt thw gai		:	:	 : :	:	:	:		 : :	 :	: :	:	:		 ! :	:	:	:	:	 :	:		 : :	 : :	:	:	İ
naquios, (39-892-ti) senstral 86-7581 may anh dhiw mi			æ	11		20 9		o oc	œ		0	C 1	~ 0		1	<u></u>		9	٤ ،	9 64		G.	. 10	1-9 4	679 14	62,278 14 6	
niquios ,83-9581 ni sensoso(1 84-7481 mo e olt diin gar			:		:	:	:		: :	: :	:	:	:	:	. :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			:	:	
naquios (63-63) ni saccond 34-7481 arey oil) thiw gan	5	ء إ	c.	15	-, (7	12.654 4 6	. 6	Œ	21	٠.	٠:	<u>.</u>	20.20	=	-1	œ ;	Ξ٠	* *	· -	4 57	-	9	0	_	72,655 1 6 59.143 9 0	· <u>:</u>
t squids to olds tunour. 30-2081 moyoth	c		2	Ξ:		c <u>c</u>		9	x 0	0		= =	234 .1	<u> </u>	510 2	·~ :	٠ د	. د		15	က	13	9	2		1,00,046 15 0	21 13 501 8 0
t squark to olis innome. the year they are	α	x 12)	21:	S (95	187		ص (C.	640 11	5 . 7	o <u>:</u>	2		91	σ.	15	<u>+</u>	0	= 0	1,06,361 5 0	28.01.235 1 0
equias to observations.	CI	0	ខ្មា	= 4	-	= =	93.791 0 0	11	٠	90,730 0 0	:	36.970 4 0	1.02.053 9 0	6,311 14 0	0 8 110,2	:	Q 3		S1.512 8 0	3	- : :	10,163 4 0	÷	e ;	2 °	47.075 2 0	10.99.806 0 0
Amount sale of Stamps .ed-7181 1897 off	35.009 4 0	0	<u> </u>	21 2		œ		78,107 4 0		76,176 14 0	:	39.195.13.0		e.	631 2 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0		71,881 14 0		x, 55 15 0		21	- 2	4,903 6 0	10,72,172 8 54 1
	:	-·- :	:	:	: :	:	: :	- :	:				. :	:	:	:		- · :	- :	:	:	:	:	:	: :	 : :	'. :
DISTRICTS.	Bancoorah	Вајакоте	Backergunge	Roorhhoom	Bhaugulpore	Bhullouh		Burdwan	achar Chitte	Churagong	(Therra Pooning	Cuttack	Daves	Dungepore	1 M. Jeeling	Furrogland	Gowalparah	Hazarcebangh	Ho ghly	Jessore	ARINTOP	Luckingga		Maldah	Midnapore	Monghyr	Carried forward

		65	- 6 5	500	550	- =			36	,	, 		7 0	1 615
-mquiro ,28-2881 ni osseroo(I .28-1061 may suft dhrø yani	7,15,605 6	ឡ		2000	→ ∞	. 0	41.337 12	. !	63,073 0		12,85,921 5	:	12,8€,921 6	1,86,962 13
Therease in 1862-63, compar- 59-1681 ray 5 oils diw gur	9 21, 418,72	6	מ	: :	: : :	۲.	365 15 0	16× 9 6 2.596 10 6		1,454 9 0	36,223 10 0	1,50,789 3 6	1,46,962 13 6	e in 1862-63 Districts as
-mqures, is 1862-63, compar- is 6-7581 1893 odt din 1867-	:	: :		· . : :		. :	:	: :	:			:		Deduct increase in certain shown above Net decrease
-inqunos ,88-229-f ni saretent .86-7891 rusy off iffin zni	10,20,698 8 0	51 ca c	63.613 4 0 61.736 14 0	> or 0	1 œ S	r-0	44		∞ -	4	20,73,984 3 0	10,57,066 7 6	31,31,030 10 6	
-mqmos ,69-2981 ni serensed 54-7481 mez, odt diiw gni		:	. : :	: :			:						:	
Increase in 1862-63, compur- ing with the year 1847-18.	10,41,331 15 69		63,734 4 0 63,139 12 0	<u>ං වා</u> අ		r- 5		oc s		2,71.150 11 6	21,51,736 9 91	11,30,460 5 6	32,52,598 15 31	
Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1862-63.	91,13,504 8 0		1,44,349 6 0	→ •	. w O	~ >	- +	æ en	95,770 8	-	12,52,333 11 0	11,36,504 7 6	53,91,335 2 6	
ni equat8 to slas tunounA 180-1881 resy, odd	25,01,295 1 0	œ គួ ទ	1.91,501 4 6 1,97,586 13 0	0 22 0		- -	ر د	15	ထ ၁	3 0	55,02,531 6 O	9,57,765 1 0	61,90,296 10 0	
ni equind Stangar in Annount sale of Stangard and the Coll and Col	10,92,506 0 0	65,354 0 0 1,15,932 0 0	60,729 2 0 85,301 8 0	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	157 046 6	74,118 0 0	. •	465 14 0 61,530 0 0	0 -	656 10	21,78,869 s o	81,438 n 0	21. 22,40,317 8 0	
in squars. Stanner Amount 184-7481.	10,72,172 8 52	54.1% 6 0 .90,030 4 0	58,518 2 0 83,918 10 0	1 × C		85,271 I 0	83,103 5 0	46,754 0 0	57,825 0 0 1,12,141 1 0	56, kd 3 6	21,01,007 1 21	7,8H 2 0	21,08,711 3 24	
Districts.	Brought forward	Moorshedahad Mynomeing	Nuddea Patna Poorer	Turneah Pulma	Rajshahye Rungpore	Sarun	Shahabad	Sylhet	Tirhoot	z I-l'ergunnalıs	Total	Calcutta	Grand Total	

J. 1.

STATEMENT showing the total Assessments, Additional Assessments, Collections, Amounts under Realization, and Refunds of Income Tax in Calcutta and its Suburbs, for the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63, up to 30th April 1863.

Refund granted.	1,37,430 9 6 25,243 13 · 7 1,979 14 8	1,64,654 5 4		3,017 13 6	841 13 11	800 10 4	1,69,314 11 1
Under realization.	34,602 4 6 1,48,117 6 7 2,29,854 13 54	4,12,674 8 64			:		·
Net Collection.	15,57,663 6 10 12,51,070 14 0 4,73,976 8 10	32,84,700 13 8		1	:	:	Grand Total
Deduct Excess (Oldirction re- authority of Abatement was received.	93,463 12 10 4,702 9 3 2,555 8 10	1,00,721 14 11 32,84,700 13		:	:	: :	
Gross Collection.	16,51,117 3 8 12,55,773 7 3 4,78,592 1 8	21 33,65,422 12 7		Refund made on account of Premium of Policy and Interest of Government Drafts, &c, for 1860-61	1-61-65	1462-63	
Demand.	15,92,255 11 4 13,99,188 4 7 7,05,91 6 9§	36,97,375 6 21		n ernment Draft	ditto	ditto	
Total.	15,92,255 11 4 13,90,135 4 7 13,50,729 0 0	18,72,172 15 11		d Interest of G	ಭ	2	
Addition by Revision.	3,079 12 2 19,384 10 6 2,682 14 0	21,737 4 8		um of Policy an	ditto	ditto	
Balance,	15,99,175 15 2 13,79,603 10 1 13,73,646 2 0	8 ॥ ६४,७३ ॥ ३		count of Premi	ditto	duto	
Abatement by order of Commissioners.	4,17,436 6 11 3,21,369 10 4 46,544 10 3	7,85,350 11 6	1861. 1862. 1863.	und made on ac	ţ	2.	
Original Assessment,	20,06,612 6 1	51,32,776 6 9	(a) From August 1960 to July 1361. (b) ,, ,, 1361 ,, ,, 1362. (c) ,, ,, 1363 ,, ,, 1363.	Ref	Ditto	Ditt.	
	1860-61 (a) 1861-62 (b) 1562-63 (c)	-Total	(a) From Aug (b) " " (c) " "				

J.
STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments and Collections in the

				_				,						
1	2		3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14
DIVISIONS.	Districts.		Estimated demand of the year (August to July.)		Number of Notices issued.	Number of Returns received.	Amount assessed on those Returns.	Number of Cases in which fresh Returns were made without Notices being issued.	Amount ascessed in such Cases.	Number of Caces in which Assessments were made on the same basis as in the previous year.	Amount of such Assessment.	Total amount assessed as shown in columns 5, 7, and 9.	Amount remaining to be Assessed.	Amount Collected.
	1		Rs.		1	l	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ſ	Bhaugulpore		81,325		. 4	4	321		ļ	716	81,004	81,325		64,312
ť	Monghyr		1,01,816	İ	14	14	4,210	177	9,618	1,629	87,988	1,01,816		59,157
إير	Purneah		90,203	ĺ				198	19,561	1,162	70,642	90,203		34,944
BHAGT LPORE.	Southal Pergunna	hs		l										
12.0	Deogliur	•••	9,366					11	381	159	6'785	9,366		7,290
31	Godda		4,722	!	}			42	1,290	61	8,412	4,722		2,473
- i	Nya Doomkah	٠.	6,203				·	27	840	56	5,179	6,019	184	1,462
ļ	Pakour		3,218					17	575	9	1,861	2,136	812	807
ĺ	Rajmehal		1,437			35	1,223	18	1,590	31	1,353	4,166	271	1,663
	Total	٠.	3,01,320	١.	79	- 53	5,751	493	-33,818	3,855	2,60,451	3,00,053	1,267	1,75,049
. [Bancoorah	••	27,000		570	234	6,545	95	1,069	305	15,419	26,032	968	13,848
Berdway	Beerbhoom	• •	35,679		193	168	9,205	317 479	8,683	341	17,791	35,679		20,701
E S	Burdwan	••	1,27,930		235	188 54	1,300	970	11,689	1,493	1,11,212	1,27,330	600	55,827
	Hooghly		1,63,697	1413	59 469	359	1,243	511	40,392	3,041	1,22,062 72,136	1,03,697		[96,057 30,657
(i Midnapore Total	•••	1,26,744	E	1,196	1,003	18,681 37,073	2,375	35,927 1,00,760	6,238	3,41,640	4,79,182	1,568	2,17,120
	Bhulloah	•	41,97	to A	192	192	1,030	42	860	577	35,670	37,560	4,347	16,251
Ž :	Chittagong	•	33,149	1262 t	66	66	6,033		500	319	27,116	33,149		20,169
CRITTA- GONG.	Tipperah		63,526	1 's	74	40	1,713	115	12,196	619	49,617	63,526		38,645
	Total		1,38,582	7	332	298	8,776	157	13,056	1,575	1,12,103	1,31,285	43, 17	75,365
.: 6	Balasore		26,000	From	226	119	2,159	106	5,016	369	16,990	21,165	1,835	11,660
5	Cuttack		68,203	2	1	1	6,133	452	22,227	597	37,931	66,291	1,912	84,456
CTTACK.	Poorce	•••	52,811		41	44	619	567	24,124	7 15	25,178	49,921	2,920	17,402
	Total		1,47,041		271	164	8,911	1,125	51,367	1,615	80,009	1,40,377	6,667	63,518
,	Backergunge		86,450		157	156	4,862	172	8,216	1,179	71,224	84,332	2,118	38,890
İ	Cachar	•••	13,934		144	140	8,117			114	4,058	12,175	1,759	7,803
ķ	Dacca		1,38,202		13%	130	5,006	67	7,672	1,433	1,25,524	1,38,202		1,20,307
DAC	Furrecdpore	•••	32,830	j	68	59	616	144	13,275	324	18,338	32,229	601	22,832
- ;	Mymensing	•••	1,40,539		263	182	31,522	693	46,861	1,031	62,158	1,40,539		69,934
(Sylhet		29,166		228	1 12	853	115	2,831	373	19,247	22,931	5,235	7,453
1	Total		4,40,121	j	998	809	50,978	1,211	78,883	4,151	8,00,547	4,30,404	9,713	2,87,221
ار ج	Jessore		82,102	ļ	111	106	32,387	79	7,006	673	41,439	80,832	1,270	24,532
Nrpdea.	Nuddes *		91,000	1	72	46	1,359	201	7,399	1,251	79,645	88,403	2,597	67,550
الم	24-Pergunuaha	- 1	1,01,358		764	419	8,698	386	12,829	2,012	79,831	1,01,358		557
	Total		2,74,460		977	571	42,111	666	27,234	8,966	2,00,915	2,70,593	3,867	92,639

2.

Mofussil Districts in the Year 1862-63, (from August to July.)

15	16	17	18	19	20-	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amount remaining to be Collected.	Total number of Sur- charges.	Amount Surcharged.	Number of Surcharges resisted successfully.	Number of Surcharges resisted unsuccess- fully.	Number of Surcharges contested.	Number of Surcharges pending.	Cost of Assessors.	Cost of Assessors' Establishment.	Cost of Collecting Agency.	Cost of Extra Estab- lishment of Collec- tors.	Contingent Expenses.	Total cost.	Proportion of Column 2 to population of the District showing the incidence per head,
Rs.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.
17,013	2	60		2			2,510	1,252	3,614	1,869	623	9,568	1 6 per head.
42,657	169	9,485	18	44	107		4,723	24,409	2,915	·	1,443	11,490	2 6 ditto.
55,250	163	17,732	85	41	37		1,494	1,717	3,903		194	7,308	0 10 ditto. Not ascertain-
2,076	14	384		14					8		•	8	ditto.
2,249	42	1,280	2	11	3	26							ditto.
1,741	26	793		7	17	2		562			34	596	ditto.
2,441		•••••					······		67		•••••	67	ditto.
2,834	26	929	4	12	5	5		481				481	ditto.
1,26,272	442	80,663	100	131	169	33	8,727	6,421	10,507	1,569	2,291	29,518	1 7 per head
13,152	223	9,052	62	92	68	1	1,600	326	210	255	174	2,565	1 0 per head
14,978	330	13,405	198	87	45		2,071	782	1,323	623	24	4,823	1 1 ditto.
72,103	64	3,137	15	25	20	4	4,120	1,097	2,689	350	549	8,805	1 0 ditto.
67,610	773	20,116	39	279	457		3,150	809	3,921	308	6	8,494	1 9 ditto.
96,087	592	5 1,333	42	202	316	32	1,065	414	190		235	1,934	1 6 ditto.
2,63,930	1,981	1,00,133	356	685	906	37	12,306	3,458	8,333	1,536	989	26,621	1 3 per head.
25,656	43	936	5	21	11		2,722	1,020	726		348	4,816	1 2 per head
12,680	52	2, 124	8	23	20	1	3,668	1,064	1,789		32	6,553	0 8 ditto.
24,881	131	12,511	11	105	18		3,646	1,203	772		122	5,743	0 11 ditto.
63,217	229	15,471	21	152	52	1	10,036	3,287	3,287		502	17,112	0 11 per head
14,340	152	9,463	6,	137	9		2,304	980				3,290	0 10 per head
39,717	419	22,070	4	273	142		3,632	1,598	2,743	140	710	8,860	0 10 ditto.
35,439	605	30,963	380	174	101		2,523	986	1,665	150	663	5,987	1 4 ditto.
83,526	1,176	62,496	310	584	252		8,459	3,568	1,108	290	1,412	18,137	1 0 per head
47,560	271	3,206	157	22	92		4,850	1,485	2,316		890	9,541	1 3 per head
6,126	18	367	3	. 5	10				275	275	48	598	3 8 ditto.
17,895	162	11,430	21	79	59		6,476	1,829	2,976	320	452	12,053	1 10 ditto.
9,998	108	17,575	19	54	35		1,964	541	1,666	64	53	4,268	0 9 ditto.
50,605	891	77,063	30	113	712	6	7,471	2,726	3,704	400	1,333	15,634	2 4 ditto.
20,713	26	217	6	20	١		2,767	863	1,669	4	124	5,427	0°4 ditto.
1,52,897	1,476	1,09,858	239	293	938	6	23,528	7,444	12,606	1,083	2,900	47,511	1 8 per head
67,570	183	20,465	11	35	26	111	4,061	1,182	3,058		61	8,362	1 3 per hoad
23,450	204	7,928	23	135	46	 	5,126	1,605	2,658		512	9,901	1 6 ditto.
1,00,801	908	29,130	374	257	105	69	3,620	960	2,274	288	28	7,150	2 0 ditto.
1,81,821	1,192	57,923	408	427	177	180		3,747		288	601		1 7 per head

STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments and Collections in the

			1	7	1	1	;		1			1		
1	2	,	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Divisions.	Districts.		Estimated demand of the year (August to July.)		Number of Notices issued.	Number of Returns received.	Amount assessed on those Returns.	Number of Cases in which fresh Returns were made without Notices being issued.	Amount assessed in such Cases.	Number of Cases in which Assessments were made on the same basis as in the previous very.	Amount of such Assessment.	Total amount assessed as shown in Columns 5, 7, and 9.	Amount remaining to be assessed.	Amount Collected.
			Rs.				Rs.		Rs.	1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Behar		. 1,71,783	1	994	264		360	8,680	2,474	1,56,531	1,65,211	6,522	1,52,368
	Chumparun		. 90,000	•	137	118	1,926	237	44,528	393	40,118	86,572	3,428	35,712
PATKA.	Patna		. 1,22,368		450	385	33,367	27	620	1,812	82,593	1,16,580	5,788	61,439
PA1	Sarun		. 98,255		1	1	33	79	5,209	1,142	93,013	98,255		45,918
	Shahabad	• •	90,000	l	288	218	413	38		962	55,885	56,298	33,702	21,433
	Tirhoot		3,14,110		18	20	6,736	1,526	89,085	8,055	2,18,319	3,14,140	<u>!</u>	2,18,301
	Tota	ul.	8,86, 196		1,888	1,006	42,475	2,267	1,18,122	14,838	6,16,159	8,37,056	49, 110	5,38,601
	Bograh		37,000	l	251	207		116	460	560	22,860	23,320	13,680	12,147
	Dinagepore		74,658							1,186	29,923	29,828	14,835	4,445
YB.	Maldah		30,085		62	62	874	15	948	429	24,367	26,189	3,896	8,866
Валенатв.	Moorshedabad		1,04,452		841	831	23,263	107	9,275	871	49,155	81,693	22,759	ŧ,678
A 583	Pubna		62,041		233	183	10,993	60	2,779	44 9	48,269	62,041		24,916
A	Rajshahye		65,172	<u>"</u>	5			26	560	613	64,612	65,172		33,622
	Rungpore			13	69	35		22		805	67,159	67,159	22,861	15,725
	Total		1,63,409	April	1,167	1,319	35,130	376	14,022	5,213	3,06,245	3,55,897	1,08,011	1,01,112
				to A	83	83	1,611			22	2,572	4,213	20	2,666
	Durrung	•••		1362						228	19,860	19,860	20	15,663
	Gowalparah	•		a.						280	15,506	15,596	" · i	7,955
¥.	Kamroop Lukhimpore	•	1 1	≂;	41	47	1,811	112	1,669	139	5,877	9,389	611	5,057
A88A W.	Nowgong		6,600	From	91	86	2,456	28	827	51	1,776	5,059	1,541	1,397
	Seebsagur	•••	10,790	-	117	88	8,216	17	430	19	2,153	10,799		10,119
	Cossyah Hills		9,566		11	7	82	1	12	16	8,872	8,966	600	6,937
	Tota!		76,654	1	316	311	14,239	158	2,937	758	56,706	73,882	2,772	49,791
	•			j			i							
mi [Hazareebaugh	•••	34,389	1						746	34,389	31,389	··· •	21,115
POKE	Lohurdugga	•••	45,937		37	26	811	46	1,630	901	43,196	45,937		10,631
E 5	Maunbhoom	••	35,110	1	44	33	259	13	501	98	31,796	35,110		23,110
~ ί	Singbhoom	•••	6,000	-	81	69	1,070	62	2,189	2,161	5,496	6,000		3,836
	Total		1,21,136	-		-			2,100	2,101	1,14,177	1,21,436	-···	58,692
	• Darjeeling		9,171		One general Notice.	}				95	6,865	6,865	2,306	2,516
	Grand Total	3	3,39,742	7,	632 5	,592 2,	16,848	8,890 4	,72,420	44,768	21,30,516	31,49,784	,89,958	16,64,962

(xli)

Mosasil Districts in the Years 1862-63, Gram August to July.)—(Continued.)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amount remaining to be Collected,	Total number of Sur-	Amount Surcharged.	Number of Surcharges resisted successfully.	Number of Streharges resisted unsuccess- fully.	Number of Surcharges contested.	Number of Surcharges pending.	Cost of Assessors.	Cost of Assessors' Es- tablishment,	Cost of Collecting Agency.	Cost of Extra Estab- lishment of Collec- tors.	Contingent Expenses.	Total Cost.	Proportion of Column 2 to population of the District showing the incidence per head.
Rs.	{	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.
19,365	356	6,075	52	162	34	108	4,708	1,638		600	113	7,059	1 10 per head
51,258	176	52,620	33	45	98		3,733	956		302	41	5,124	Withdrawn.
57,529	95	1,365	5	15	75	ļ	8,077	1,786		176	1,879	8,917	3 10 per head
52,337	10	172	10				411	3,220	673	230	41	4,608	2 0 ditto.
68,567							5,950	2,085		462	455	8,912	0 10 ditto.
95,836	265	22,916	60	21	181	!	4,181	1,781	1,906	378	120	8,363	3 0 ditto.
3,17,892	902	83,448	160	243	391	108	21,092	11,466	2,579	2,224	2,652	43,013	2 3 per hea
24,853	5	63		1	4		1,800	010	1,460		112	4,351	1 3 per hea
70,170							6,000	2,622	1,632		1,019	11,364	1 0 ditto.
21,219	 20	831	3	8	17	1	2,600	697	1,653		388	5,338	1 6 ditto.
90,774	509	31,856	137	192	140	31	6,900	2,190	1,471		6	10,567	1 8 ditto.
37,125	288	9,760	61	131	96		5,527	2,310	3,195		103	11,135	1 8 ditto.
31,550							1,890	1,630	1,908		.5 00	5,978	1 6 ditto.
71,275	"					"	5,500	1,660	2,432		50	0,622	1 4 ditto.
3,58,966	 H31	42,510	201	332	266	32	30,217	12,108	13,751	·	2,279	58,355	1 5 per head
					i								0 4 per head
1,567	12	715	3	3	.1	2		የ ህ	•		2	62	0 4 per head 2 3 ditto.
4,197							1,914	530		480	28	2,950	0 7 ditto.
7,641	1	20	1	· ••			600	561			57	1,218	1 8 ditto.
4,943	ម	270	2		7			32 5			4	329	0 5 ditto.
5,203	65	2,078	3	32	30		• • •	480			1	481	0 9 ditto.
690	9	180			9			126			•••••	126	1 8 ditto.
2,629	1	48		<u></u> -	1			100				100	1 0 per head
26,860		• 4,211		35	#	2	2,514	2,182		150	90	5,266	- o per nem
18,274	121	3, 530	60	32	19	10	1,800	684		360	11	2,855	1 0 per head
35,306	76	727	8	61	:	7	1,350	252	270		20	1,802	0 11 ditto.
12,000	6	121	}		6		982	2,187		180	35	3,884	1 0 ditto.
2,164								112				112	0 5 ditto.
62,7 14	203	4,381	68	93	23	17	4,082	3,235	270	510	66	8,193	0 11 per head
6,655													2 1 per head
16,73,780		5,11,221	1,914	2,975	3,227	416	1,30,748	56,916	63,731	7,990	13,784	2,79,169	1 5 per liead

K.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces
for the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63.

		1800-01, 1801	- 0.0, 0.00 1.700		
Heads of Service.		1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Remarks.
REVENUE.					
1. Land venuc.	Re-}	3,86,26,900	4,12,57,312	4,10,24,5 00	
I. Land Re- venue, &c. 2. Sayer.		4,50,300	3,36,870	48,900	
3. Abkar	ee	44,10,600	51,13,482	56,71,00 0	
1. Income	e Tax.	18,77,800	63,55,855	63,01,000	
Taxes 2. Other perial T if any.					
[Imports		1,06,08,800	93,99,880	66,03,500	
III. Customs Exports	•••	34,53,200	39,13,276	40,71,800	
Land Custo &c.	oms, }	••••	57,57 5	68,500	
Sea Custon	ms	91,39,500	1,49,00,122	2,02,66,900	
IV. Salt Excise other du	and ty.		3,10,252	1,36,500	
Sales	ال	1,97,77,900	55,77,156	69,68,300	
V. Opium	•••	4,19,98,500	3,91,41,560	4,81,85,700	
VI. Stamps		47,53,300	66,45,401	54,64,300	
VII. Mint.					
VIII. Post Office.			·		
IX. Electric Telegraph.					
X. Law and Justice		10,81,500	16,05,758	11,55,100	
XI. Police		1,12,700	1,57,201	2,99,200	
XII. Marine		17,61,100	8,50,739	16,14,500	
XIII. Public Works		16,58,700	15,57,634	14,51,800	
Carried forward	ı	13,97,40,800	13,71,80,073	14,93,34,500	

	7.7.	-		
Heads of Service.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
Brought forward	13,97,40,800	13,71,80,078	14,93,84,500	•
XIV. Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States		300		
XV. Miscellaneous—Civil	7,97,700	4,79,303	4,67,000	
XVI. Public Debt-3. Local Funds.	21,60,100	35,60,988	39,72, 800	
Total Revenue	14,26,98,600	14,12,20,664	15,37,74,300	
Expenditure.				
A. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	7,72,300	13,39,882	8,80,900	
B. Charges against Income.		_		
I. Revenue Department.				
1. Land Revenue, Sayer, and Ab- karee	35,32,400	32,47,693	30,43,000	
2. Assessed Taxes	2,37,600	5,92,168	4,13,100	
3. Customs	5,86,400	5,91,068	5,84,700	
4. Salt	43,20,400	45,17,478	24,18,300	
5. Opium	88,12,200	1,44,28,087	1,48,28,700	
6. Stamps	2,83,500	2,67,518	. 1,94,100	
7. Mint.				
8. Post Office.		-		
9. Electric Telegraph.				
II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	18,78,000	19,19,155	17,58,500	•
11f. Allowances to District and Village Officers.				
IV. Miscellaneous	23,200	24,304	34,200	
Carried forward	2,04,46,000	'2,69,27,353	2,41,55,500	

Heads of Service.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.	
Brought forward	2,04,46,000	2,69,27,353	2,41,55,500		
V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary			89,800		
C. Army.			;		
D. Navy.					
E. Works of Internal Improve- ment and Public conve- nience	10,78,700	40,40,640	3,31,400	There is a dif- ference pro- bably in the	
F. Civil Services.				distribution of these two	
1. Civil Buildings	52,13,6 00	35,11,007	79,37,400	j items.	
II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	14,25,800	13,45,356	15,34,500		
III. Law and Justice	54,19,600	54,06,3 05	55,80,800		
IV. Police	36,94,400	37,73,0 32	42,37,500		
V. Education, Science, and Art	11,35,800	11,28,029	12,72,500		
VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services,					
VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes	16,97,700	5,61,740	5,89,200		
VIII. Marine	44,13,500	9,85,664	8,98,400		
IX, Miscellaneous	72,600	1;24,429	1,62,500		
X. Civil Contigencies, Special and Temporary	11,500	8,50,251	57,4 00		
H. Public Debt.	•				
V. Local Funds	14,14,600	29,38,742	88,95,900		
Total Expenditure	4,60,23,800	5,10,92,548	5,07,42,800		
Surplus	9,66,74,800	9,01,28,116	10,30,31,500		

L.

Report by Captain E. Davidson, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the accidents which have occured on Railways in Bengal during the year 1862.

From the Returns sent in during the year, it appears that forty-five persons have been killed and sixteen injured during the past year. Of this number one killed and one injured were passengers, twenty-nine killed and fifteen injured were persons connected with Railways, and fifteen killed were persons unconnected with Railways. There have been forty-seven accidents during the year, forty-one with injury to life or limb, and six without.

2. The information received has been thrown, for the sake of convenience, into a tabular shape.

Table I shows the number of persons killed or injured from all causes during 1862.

Table II shows the number of accidents that have taken place during 1862, and the causes of them.

Table III gives the ratio of passangers who have been killed and injured from causes beyond their own control during 1862, to the number carried during that period.

A Register (No. IV) shows the details of the accidents involving injury to life or limb during 1862, classified under the following headings:—

- A. Accidents to Passengers.
- B. Accidents to persons connected with Railways.
- C. Accidents to persons unconnected with Railways.

A Register (No. V) gives the accidents to trains or portion of trains not attended with injury to persons, classified as follows:—

- D. Accidents appertaining to Rolling-stock and Road.
- E. Accidents appertaining to management of Railways.

REMARKS.

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

During 1862, one passenger trying to leave a train in motion was killed, and one passenger trying to enter a carriage after the train had started was injured.

No Passenger Trains met with accidents during the year.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

There have been thirty accidents to these classes of persons, of which all but three proved fatal, and all but two were caused by the negligence or imprudence of the sufferers. Twenty-nine persons were killed and fifteen injured during the year.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS UNCONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

There were nine accidents of this kind during 1862, all occurring to trespassers, all fatal, and resulting in the death of fifteen persons.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS NOT ATTENDED WITH INJURY TO PERSONS.

There have been six accidents of this character, two attributable to defects in the road and works, three to neglect of Pointsmen, and one to the effect of a most violent storm at Raneegunge, which blew seventeen Goods' Waggons off the rails, damaging three.

On the 24th October a bridge of five arches of fifteen feet each failed during the night, from the action of a sudden flood undermining the foundations, and a Goods' Train, consisting of Engine, Tender, and thirteen Waggons fell into the stream. No lives were lost, but the Rolling-stock was much injured, and the estimated cost of repairing it was Rupees 20,500. This accident has already been made the subject of a full report.

Causes of Accidents.

Every accident is detailed in the Registers. Of the total number of forty-seven, thirteen were purely accidental, two from defects in road, five from negligence of Pointsmen, one from Government Policemen placing a Trolly on the Line and using it, and twenty-six from inadequately enforced regulations.

Of this latter number twenty-six, thirteen accidents arose from men being allowed to attempt to cross the Line in front of Trains, one from Trollies being permitted to be on the Rails without proper precautions, seven from men being allowed to trespass, and five from miscellaneous causes.

These Returns do not seem to call for any special remark, but it will be observed that the heedlessness and apathy of Natives are the reasons for accidents in the great majority of cases.

- 3. A Table (No. VI) will be interesting as a summary of the information regarding accidents that have taken place since the commencement of the Railway era in Bengal. It might be maintained year by year.
- 4. The time has now come when it would be judicious to introduce uniformity in all Statistical Returns regarding Railways, including those of accidents. At present no system is observed, but each Presidency uses its own forms, some being unnecessarily diffuse and others hardly complete. The attention of the Government of India might be called to this want, which might be supplied on the Report of a Committee assembled to select and settle the forms in which all Statistical Returns regarding Railways in India should henceforth be submitted.

•

TABLE I.

NUMBER of Persons killed and injured from all causes on Railways in Bengal during 1862.

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED.	E. I. Railway, Bengal Division.	LWAY, [VISION.	E. B. RAILWAY.	LLWAY.	C. and S. E. Railway.	S. E.	Total.	AŽ.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed. Injured.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.								
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control Ditto	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	-	,-I	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total Passengers killed or injured	1	1	:	:	:	:	1	
• Persons connected with Railways.								
Seřvants of the Company or of Contractors killed or injured from canses beyond their own control Ditto owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	1 27	. w	: :	: :		. ::	! .!	::
Total of Persons connected with Railways killed or injured	58	15	:	:	1	:	29	150
Other Persons unconnected with Railways.								
whilst crossing at Level Crossings		::	::	::	::	::	: :	::
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total of Persons unconnected with Railways	15	:	:	:	÷	:	15	;
Grand Total killed or injured	44	16	:	:	-	:	45	16
Mean length of Railway open during the year Number of Passengers carried	Miles 368 2,100,658	368 ,658	Miles 19. 119,079	, 19. ,079	Miles 15 153,381	15 381	Miles 2,37	Miles 4/12 2,373,118

TABLE II.

STATEMENT of Accidents upon Railways in Bengal during 1862, showing the Number and Causes of them.

NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.			East Indian Railway.	g	" Trains running through facing-points	" " Fire	Miscellaneous	E .	TetoT.	EASTRER BENGAL RAILWAY.	None	CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.	Shunting	Total	Grand Total for Bengal		
		•	etaebie	oA to redam/A			: :		-	1	\$:		1	1	47
(Passengers or Persons un- connected with the	Rallw		, Killed.		:	: :'	٠:	;°	•	٦		:		:	:	16
		is		.borujuI		:	::	: :	:-	-	-		:		:	:	1
	Persons con- nected with the Railway.			Killed.		:	 : :'	 ca :	2 6		- %		<u>!</u> :		-	1	83
	con- rith		1-4	Injured.		7	: :'		; 4	+	91		· :		:	:	16 1
	CAG	Ä		T lo vientine M		: 	: : : :	: : 	 :	- ¦-	13		:		: :	:	13
CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	CAUSES ARISING PROR ROL. CAUSES ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE MANAGE- LING-STOCK OR ROAD.	Neglect of		Fond.	<u> </u>		<u>:</u> :	: :		:	-		: 			: -	-
			.nier	Г 10 утепіленМ	ļ <u>.</u>	:	::		:	:	:		:		:	: 	:
	Rot-	Defective condition of		Hosel.		-	: :	: :	::	:	-		:		:	:	-
	CAUSES		Unpu	Accidental.		:	::	: :	::	:	:		:		:	:	:
	ATTRIBUTA	Defectiv	Unpunctuality.	10 eviveletive -stampshani bestone yl ,mstaya		:	: :	:			:					,	
ENTS.	ABLE TO THE MEST.	Defective Discipline.	-01011	ro tneiöffinenI e dequately ei neisalugest be		:	:	-	: :	8	88	•	:		:	:	56
	MANAGE-	a ³	n for rvals	netaya evitooled etni garinoes niarT neewted							:		:		•		
		*83	Servani	Negligence of		4	: :	:	: :	:	4		:	İ	-	-	9
Improper interference by persons not under the conference.				:	: :	- :	: :	:	7		:		:	:	1		
Malicious attempt of persons not under the Company.					:	::	::	:	:	:		:		:	:	;	

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the number of Passengers carried, and those killed and injured from causes beyond their own control, in Bengal, during 1862.

	TOTAL 1	NUMBER.		TION PER LION.	Total number of Pas- sengers carried.		
Railways.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.			
East India Railway, Bengal Division					2,100,658		
Eastern Bengal Railway					1,19,079		
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	*****	•••••	•••••	•••••	181 and 181		
Total		•			28,73,118		
Average on Railways in Great Britain during 1860	30	479	•15	·24	193,944,156*		

^{*} Number of Passengers (exclusive of holders of season and periodical tickets)
Allowed for 47,894 season and periodicial ticket-holders

^{... 1,63,435,678}

^{30,460,584}

^{1,93,944,256}

No. IV.

REGISTER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING INJURY TO PERSONS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

A.—Accidents to Passengers.

· No.	Date.		St	Station.	Description of Individual.	dual.	* Particulars.		Killed.	Killed. Injured.
- a	February August	19	Bydalatty	ILWAY. 	Native Woman Passenger	i	Tried to leave a Train while moving; fell between Platform and Train. Trying to get into a Train in motion Total	woen Platform	- -	- 1
		.		B .−1	B.—Accidents to Persons connected with Railways.	mected wi.	th Railways.			
No.	Dates.	.	Statuon.	ion.	Description of Individual.	dual.	Particulars,		Killed	Injured.
			E. I. RAILW	SAILWAY.						
-	January	4	Bankab Bridge near Burdwan	ear Burdwan	. Workmen (Railway)	:	Pilot Engine ran over Trolly belonging to Permanent Way	rmanent Way		69
O1	•	15	Howrah Yard		Store Porter	;	Department Fell under a Waggon which he was, with others, pushing	hers, pushing	H	
m	February	16	: :	:	Coolie (Railway)	:	along. Was shunting a Waggon belinging to Ballast Train; slipped	Train; shipped	-	
₹1	-	**	Serampore Station	:	Gate-keeper	:	and fell under it. Run over at a Level Crossing by Mail Train; supposed to	1; supposed to	-	
49	March	6	Bydabatty Siding	:	:	:	have been drunk. Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train; was knocked	; was knocked	-	
•		18	Near Monghyr	:	Coolie (Railway)	:	down and run over. Crushed between Stores Waggons, which were being pushed	being pushed	H	
4	April	6	Howrah Yard	:	Coolie (Railway)	:	along the Line. Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train and run over.	and run over.	_	
8 0			Pakour	:	Native Woman Labourer (Railway)	Railway)	Ditto ditto Ato	 ::	-	
G	•	15	Chandmarree Gate	:	Sirdar Coolie (Railway)	:	Ditto ditto ditto		-	
10	2	:3	Hooghly	:	Porter	:	Was knocked down by buffer plank of an Engine and	Engine and	-	
=	2	53	Malpoor, Keeul and	d Hollohur District.	Malpoor, Keeul and Hollohur District. Brick-layer (Railway)		injured in the fall Ran over by a Waggon blow along the Line during a storm.	ing a storm.	-	

	Sooltangunge, Jehaugeerah Division . Coolie, (Railway)	malı Davision .		:	Caught by Engine of Ballast Train while trying to wake up a man who was a sloop between the Rails.		
Near M	Near Maharajpoor	:		:	Run over by an evening Locomotive Coal Train	-	
Near Pakour	kour	:		:	Fell from a Waggon accidentally and broke his arm	:	-
Geroah Bridge	Bridge	:	Workmen, (Railway)	:	Through Pointsman's carelessness four Waggons of a Ballast Train ran over end of Siding and fell into Bridge pit.	-	
Howrah Yard	h Yard	:	Police Jemadar, (Railway)	:	Stores Waggons ran over him, after he had been knocked down by a concussion between certain Waggons.	• -	
Kurry	Kurry Nullah	:	Gate-keeper	:	Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train; knocked down and run over.	H	***************************************
Betwee	Between Pandooah and Boinchee	Boinchee	Guard, (European)	:	Fell from his Break Van Walle Train was running; fractured skull.	:	H
Near	Near Ghoga	:	Two Natives	:	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	-	-
Begun	Begumpoor, Rajmehal	District	Coolie, (Railway)	:	Trying to get into a Ballast Train in motion, fell and was	-	
Keeul	:	:	: :	:	Fell between two Ballast Waggons and was crushed	-	*
Pako	Pakour Station	:	: :	:	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	-	ر.
NG	Near Pakour Station	:	Two Khalassees, (Railway)	:	Ditto ditto	64	`
Nen - Nen	Near Peerpointy	•	Coolie, (Railway)	:	Knockel down and run over by a Passenger Train; was walking between the Rails.	-	
Jam	Jamalpoor	:	Engineman	:	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	-	
Peer	Peerpointy	:	Coolie, (Railway)	:	Trying to get into a Truck while the Train was moving	-	
Abo	Above Khanoo Junction	: a	Gate-keeper	:	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	_	•
	Near Nulhattee Station	,a	Coolie, (Railway)*	:	Passenger Traif ran into a Trolly on which some Government Policemen were travelling.	-	
	Near Hooghly Station	:	Two Coolies, (Railway)	:	Trying to get out of the way of one Train were knocked down by another coming in the opposite direction.	-	-
	Rampoor Hat Station	:	Nativo Workman	:	Run over by a Pilot Engine leaving the Station Yard	н	
Jad			Coolie, (Railway)	:	<u> </u>	-	,
ocarji	Deduct accident appearing in Table C. also.				Weggons were statume.		
:	No acciden	ıt reported on E	No accident reported on E. B. Railway during 1862.		Total	83	15

This accident appears also in Table C.

C.—Accident to Persons unconnected with Railways.

, Š	Date.	Station.	Description of Individual.	Particulars.	Killed. Injured.	njured.
		E. I. RAILWAY.			•	
Н	May 10	Siding near Raneegunge	Native Man Trespasser	Run over by a night Goods' Train; found on the Line mext morning	F	
61	August 27	Near Shahebgunge	" Woman "	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	prof	
တ	September 3	Near Mooraroee Station	" Tresspasser	Run over at night by a Stores' Train	<u></u>	
4	ાં 	Near Chandmaree Gate		Run over by a morning Train	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ນ	., 11	Durriapoor, Monghyr District		Ballast Train ran over him while lying across the Rails	H	
ဗ	October 12	North of Mugra Station		Knocked down and run over by a night Train	pri	
۸.	" 25 …	Near Nulbattee Station	Government Policemen Trespasser	Passenger Train ran icho a Trolly on		
0 0	December 3	Between Buktearpoor and Barh	Native Trespasser	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	-	
6	28	Bankipoor Station		Was run over by a Passenger Train, which, being very deaf, he could not hear coming		,
				Total	15	

No. V.

REGISTER OF ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS OR PORTIONS OF TRAINS NOT ATTENDED WITH INJURY TO PERSONS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

D.—Accidents appertaining to Rolling-stock and Road.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accident.
1	•		
1	October 24	Between Ahmoodpoor and Bulpoor at 108th mile-post.	Five arched bridge south of Buckesore River broke down, and Engine Tender with Waggons precipitated into the River.
2	December 22	Burriarpoor	Four Goods Waggons got off the Line.

E .- Accidents appertaining to Management of Railways.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accident.
1	April 30	Raneegunge	Loaded Trucks blown down and others off the Line, during a violent storm of wind.
2	June 28	Maharajpoor	Engine Tender and 13 Waggons thrown off the Line, through Pointsman's carelessness.
3	November 22	Mokameah Station	Special Coal Train thrown off the Line by carelessness of Pointsman.
4	December 20	Level Crossing at Raj- mahal.	Through Pointsman's negligence, Engine of a Train put on one Line and Carriages on another.

No. VI.

A STATEMBNT comparing the number of Accidents with the number of Passengers on all Railways in Bengal, since the commencement of the Railway era.

noillim raq noir hallia aragnasas/ radmun or barnin fa	rogor4 1 to i ro irran	69.	æ	9.83	9.0	8.91	100	÷	8	, ,	2:1
	Injured.	-	H	29	31	8 8	55	16	:	:	089
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSORS KILLED AND INJURED.	Killed.	6	91	3	\$	37	22	2	÷	-	202
NUMBER OF CCIDENTS TO PERSONS UNCONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.	Injured.		· •	-	:	es	••	:	:	:	16
NUM. ACCIDENTS UNCONNE	Killed.	Ø	63	œ	9	10	က	15	:	:	& .
NUMBER OF NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS GONNECTED WITH UNCONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.	Injured.		H	x	81	83	29	15	:	:	88
NOM: ACCIDENTS CONNECT	Killed.	4	1	14	16	88	18	88	ī	-	121
NUMBER ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGEES.	Killed. Injured.	1	 :	•	က	m	Н	7	:	:	497
	Killed.	:	_	63	61	47	:	, red	÷	:	45
Number of Passengers carried,		1,681,450	1,088,697	1,172,852	1,388,714	1,786,908	1,794,889	2,100,658	119,079	153,381	1,0 183 ; 193,944,156
Number of wiles open.		*121	131	241	270	306	261		aoB ai	204)	1,0483
Year.		From 18th April 1853 }	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	,	1862		1860
RAILWAYS.		R. I. Railway	Ditto	E. I. Railway (Bengal and) N. W. P. Section)	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	E. I. Railway, Bengal Section	Ditto ditto	E. B. Railway	C. & S. E. Railway	Great Britain

* From 18th April 1853 to 31st December 1854, 374 miles only were opened.

K 1

STATEMENT showing the number of Patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal in 1862-68.

H	DISPENSARIES	21.E8.		<u> </u>	Number of in-Patients treated.	Number of out-Patients. treated.	Total number of Patients treated	Establish- ments.	Bazar Medicines.	Dieting of in- Patients.	Contingent Charges.	Total Expendi- ture.	Expenditure per head,
								Rs. As. P.	Bs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Ba As.
Alipore	:	:	;	:	83	4,950	5,458	c	74.3		6	19	-
Balasore	: :	: :	: :	:	\$ 2	2,166	2,233	1,422 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80		23.	26 15 6		0 13 75
Bancoorah	:	:	:	:	đ	127	521	0	~ cc	~ «	4		9
Bauleah	:	፥	:	•	1	8.211	8,211	0	96	•	. *	30	770
Beerbhoom	: :	: :	: :	:	3	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	3 270	ro (25 10	-	2	2	•
Bhaugulpore	:	: :	: :	: :	8.75	81.8	3,136	- 2	36 12	39 17 6	129 23	421 13	9
Borre Borre	:	:	;		:	1,905	1.902	10		.	9	3°	
Berbampore	:	:	:	:	193	1,849	30,87		8		1.	26	
Bardwan	: :	: :	: :	:		6,0,7	77.7	9	137 1	23	-	2	
Burrisaul	:	:	: :	: :	191	25	8 6 4 8 6 4	2	83	4 (146 7 6	2	9
Christian	;	:	:	:	គ	5,339	20.00	•	97.0	7	N	25	
Chrebassa Chrebassa	:	:	:	:	071	8,708	3,450		* & 2 2 2	2	. &	3.3	• •
Cuttack		:	:	:	900	127	721		0 65	2	2	œ	-
Dacca Mitford Hospital	Cospital	: :	: :	: :	191	13.670	7,850		206 15	1,730 8 10	16 7 3	3,765	-
Grah	Į	:	:	:	158	6,623	6,710	•	0.57%	۳ ت	q g	72	7.0
Hooghly	:	:	፧	:	175	817	4,373	9	127 10		0	10	12
	: :	: :	: ;	: :	3.5	37.	9,436	en (416 14	2	#	22	0 14
Mishbaghur	:	:	: :	: :	259	4,052	4.311	> -	414	* °	9	60 0	11 0
Midnapore	:	:	:	:	3	168	525	•	36 15	2	3 =	9 55	
nghyr	: ;	:	:	:	35	0,344	27.59 20.79	=	99.	,-	2	97	0 18
Moorshedabad	:	: :	: :	: :	12	270%	200	1,314 6 11	171 10	٦,	٠.	9	
Motorbore	;	:	:	: :	., 513	25,048	20,50	2=	17 706	27	• =	3,	•
Lulnath	i	:	;	:	1,379	14,808	16,167	:0	25.52	9 00	2 2 3	1,016 14	» ·
	: :	;	ļ	:	32 8	2,197	2,303		} }	٠.		:	•
Nonkholly	: :	: :	: :	;	9,0	1,977	550,50	0	8 78	109 13 2	80 10 5	2	4
ctore	:	:	:	: ;	3	25.508	200	0	186 15	2		4	0 13
Poterpara	፧	:	:	:	300	3874	20.4	>-	701	٥		14 P	0 4
	:	Ξ,	:.	:	117	11,215	11,332	•	777	٦,	300	٠.	91
Pubna	: :	:	:	·:	3	6,725	6,218	•	230 15			4 40	> 0
92	: :	: :	: :	: :	84	1279	1,317	0. 0 811,1	8 2 19	57 11 2		1,239 2 10	0.14.113
	:	:	:	:	156	2,853	988	۲	98	= =	9	5	P.O.
Sukesh's Street.	:	:	፥	:	133	3,540	999	9	87 6	> -	4		69 ·
Tipperah	: :	•	:	:	138	9899	6,788	.0	354.13	12	0 0 998	P de	9
Turnlook	:	: :	: :	:	634	20.7	161%	æ	. 173 14	2	•	00	-

N. R.—No returns had been received at the close of the year from the Hospitals and Dispensaries at Akyab, Bhowanipore, Bhudruck, Culnath, Culwath, Dwarbassini, Goberdangah, Gowhatty, Gowalparah, Howrah, Purncah, Rungpore, Serajgunge, and Titalyah,

M 2.

GENERAL RETURN of Vaccination for the year 1862.

DIAISI	ons.	83	rations	3.		Number of Superinten- dents attach- ed.	Number of Vaccinators attached.	Number Vaccinated.	Successful Cases.
PRESIDENCY	{	Chowringhee De Park Street Disy Medical College Bhowanipore Dis Chitpore Dispens Gurranhatta Dis Sukeas' Lane Di North Division Middle Division South Division	pensary Dispensary spensary sary pensary		*	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 One Vacci- nator at- tends twice a week. 5 5	1,134 435 871 289 143 69 8 5,129 3,742 5,779	947 396 259 247 113 53 8 4,647 8,515 5,402
			T	otal		10	19	17,082	15,580
		Akyab Balasore Bancoorah Baraset Beerbhoom Bauleah Burdwan			 	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 2 1	253 222 408 839 716 2,743 206	98 16 195 297 894 2,643 195
Barrackfore	•	Cuttack Hooghly Howrah Jessore Kisdnaghur Maldah Midnapore		•••	 	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1 1 	305 1,537 663 634 429	255 1,464 599 449 862
		Moorshedabad Ooterparrah Pooree Rungpore Darjeeling Maunbhoom Mulnath				1 1 1 1 1 1	9 1 1 1 1 	1,783 822 89 487 970	1,545 783 9 450 457
				otal		21	20	33,545	30,961
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STATEMENT of work done by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces during the Survey year 1862-63.

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of Village	Average nize Circuits in A	311	780}	283	6 70'6	28,235	Blocks § Sq. miles. Blocks 72§ Sq. miles.	1,380	1,550	•	584 Village Circuit Mousah Survey.
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	District under Survey	Tipperah	Maunbhoom	Sylhat	Backergunge	Chittsgong Bill District.	Kazareebaugh	Barjeeling Waste allotments.	Assam Waste Land ments.		Total
	Name of Surveyor.	Mr. B. B. Smart	Major J. L. Sherwill	Mr. N. T. Davey	Lieutenant W. J. Stewart	Mr. J. H. O'Donel	Captain G. H. Thompson	Mr. B. T. S. Johnson, As- sistant Revenue Sur- veyor, in charge.	Mr. A. D. Smart, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, in charte.		•
	DIVISION.	1st or Northern Division	2nd or Southern Division Major J. L. Sherwill	3rd or Eastern Division	4th or Western Division Lieutenant W. J. Stewart	bth or Chittagong Division Mr. J. H. O'Donel	eth or Chota Nagpore Di- Captain G. H. Thompson vision.	Darjeeling Tes allotment Mr. S. Tr. S. Johnson, As-detached party. veyor, in charge.	Assam Waste Lands de- tached party.		*

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	Name of Superintendent.		Mr. A. B. Falcon, from 1st May to 7th December 1862. Mr. Worgan, Deputy Collec- tor in charge, from 8th December.	Mr. S. Hogg, Collector Mr. J. F. Brown, Superindent,	Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Super- intendent. Mr. T. Jones, officiating from 31st July to 3rd Novem- ber.	Mr. F. H. Pellew, Superin- tendent.	ptain 1	oulvie Ashan A ppty Collector.	
				- KK			6th Division Captain G. H. Thompson	Special party Moulvie Ashan Ahmud, Deputy Collector.	
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ANNUAL REPORT

OR THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

DURING THE YEAR 1862-63.

SECTION I.-JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

It was noticed in last year's Report that in 1861 there was an extraordinary pressure on the Civil Courts, owing to an unprecedented influx of suits filed in anticipation of the operation of Act XIV. of 1859, which amended the Law of Limitation and curtailed the period allowed for the institution of several classes of suits.

The ordinary course of litigation was also similarly affected during the year 1862, by the promulgation of Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.), which, repealing Section 30 of Regulation II. of 1819, enacts that all resumption suits should be transferred by Collectors for the adjudication of the Civil Courts. A very large number of intricate suits were, by this change, suddenly thrown upon the Civil Courts, which had hardly recovered from the effects of the excessive litigation of the previous year; and this necessitated the employment of Additional Judicial Agency in certain Districts, in order to prevent the accumulation of arrears.

The numbers of suits pending before the ordinary Civil Courts at the close of the years 1861 and 1862 were 1,05,735 and 42,568 Number of Suits pending at the close of the year. respectively. The suits are divided into classes as noted on the margin. The description of suits of the "Small Cause Court Class" comprise, (1st) claims for money due, whether on bonds or 1861. 1862 other contracts, (2nd) rent of houses, (3rd) claims Small Cause Court Class 5,780 60,579 45,156 36.788 Other Classes for personal property, or for the value of such pro-1,05,735 42,568 perty, (4th) claims for damages for injury to property. The suits which, for the sake of distinction, are designated as of "other classes" relate principally to disputes regarding lands, and are of a more intricate character.

The number of suits instituted during the years 1861 and 1862 were 2,82,251 and 1,22,817 respectively, as noted on the margin.

Number of Suits instituted.

These figures show that the institutions in the latter

year were less by more than one-half the number in the preceding year. The cause of the

Small Cause Court Class 1,83,492 68,454 0ther Classes 99,759 2,82,251 1,22,317

increase in 1861 has been already alluded to. In 1862 a large number of cases were also brought before the Civil Courts under Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.); but these, having been brought on the file of

the Civil Courts by transfer from the Revenue Courts, do not appear as cases instituted before the former.

INSTITUTED BE	FORE	Courts	OF		
Original Appealed	•••		•••		1862. 3,337 28,026
				29,051	81,363
INSTITUTED BE	FORE	COURTS	OF	INFERIOR	GRADES.
Sudder Ameens Moonsiffs			•	8,841 2,44,356	3,700 87,254
				2,53,197	90,954

The proportion of cases instituted before the Courts of superior grades, (viz., those of Judges, Additional Judges, and Principal Sudder Ameens), and before the Courts of inferior grades, (viz., those of Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs), is noted on the margin.

Number of Suits decided.

The number of cases decided by the Courts of different grades during the two years respectively, may be exhibited as under:—

				18	31.	, 18	662.
•				Decided on merits.	Total disposed of.	Decided on merits.	Total disposed of.
, , (0	riginal	•••	•••	296	382	372	508
Judges {A	ppealed	•••	•••	10,071	11,291	12,033	13,312
Principal Sudder	riginal	•••	•••	3,802	4,616	5,402	6,680
A	ppealed	•••	•••	11,388	12,219	11,791	12,555
Sudder Ameens	•••	•••		4,208	. 5,112	7,145	9,048
Moonsiffs	•••	•••	•••	1,53,361	1,92,886	1,35,629	1,66,599
	Total	•••	••.	1,83,126	2,26,506	1,72,372	2,08,702

A decrease is perceptible in the Courts of Moonsiffs only, and this was attributed to a smaller number of suits having been instituted in those Courts during 1862, the large number

instituted in 1861 having apparently exhausted the usual supply of suits in the following year :--

. Reduction of old Cases.	The gradual	reduction of the older cases in the Civil Courts during
Judges Principal Sudder Ameens Sudder Ameens Moonsiffs	1860. 1861. 582 330 1,076 808 678 425 3,773 1,455 6,108 3,018	tne past three years is exhibited on the margin. A still further reduction is expected at the close of the current year.

Average duration of Suits.

The annexed Return exhibits approximately the average duration of suits in the Courts of the several grades.

	1861.	1862.
	Months.	Months.
Judges Principal Sudder Ameens Sudder Ameens Moonsiffs	 7 7 7 8 6 9 2 2	5 7 51 81

The value of the suits decided in 1862 in all the Subordinate Courts was, in Original Suits, Rupecs 6,84,40,955, and in Appeals Rupees 80,09,431, Value of Suits. making a total of Rupees 7,64,50,386. The value of suits pending at the end of the year was, in Original Suits, Rupees 3,11,26,772, and in Appeals Rupces 61,88,003, which gives a total of Rupees 3,73,14,775.

The amount of Stamp fees realized on the institution of these suits, and the cost to Government of the Civil Courts, exclusive of the salaries of Zillah Judges and their Establishments, may be shewn as under:-

	Amount paid in. Amount refunded. Balance.		Cost of Subordinate Civil Judges' Sala- ries and Establish- ments, exclusive of the Zillah Judges.	
Judges	5,19,522 2 6	21,162 0.0	4,98,360 2 6	
Principal Sudder Ameens	4,04,460 0 6	41,980 8 0	3,62,479 8 6	1,84,938 11 7
Sudder Amcens	1,63,635 5 0	23,541 0 0	1,40,094 5 0	1,04,091 15 6
Moonsiffs	5,83,295 1 0	15,962 0 0	5,67,333 1 0	2,77,230 11 11
Total	16,70,912 9 0	1,02, 645 8 0	15,68,267 1 0	5,66,261 7 0

The result exhibits a surplus to Government of Rupces 10,02,005-10.

A Statement (A1) in the Appendix shows the number of suits of every description instituted in every Zillah separately; and it is interesting Description of Suits instituted in the to note the peculiar classes of litigation which appear to be neveral Districts respectively. prevalent in different parts of the country. Suits for real

property in conveyance by Sale or Gift were most numerous in Tirhoot, cases of the former description having also been instituted in large numbers in Cuttack and Purneah. Jessore exhibits the largest number of suits for real property on conveyance by Gift, Mortgage, or by Will. About one-half of the suits regarding dowries were instituted in Chittagong; and nearly as great a preponderance is shown in that District in the number of suits regarding cases of inheritance under the Mahomedan Law, the District being almost entirely peopled by Mahomedans. The greatest number of cases connected with the question of inheritance by Hindoo Law were in East Burdwan, Tipperah, and Dacca. Cases regarding adoption were almost entirely confined to Tipperah. In Purneah, Midnapore, and Nuddea the suits for the resumption of invalid Lakheraj tenures were numerous; and a large number of such cases had also been transferred to the Civil Courts under Act VII. of 1862 (B. C.) by the Collectors of the 24-Pergunnahs, East Burdwan, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, and Jessore. In Backergunge were instituted the greater number of suits regarding dependent tenures. Boundary suits were instituted principally in Chittagong, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca. Questions regarding religion, the right of priests, &c., were most numerous in Bhaugulpore, Tipperah, Chittagong, and Sylhet. Suits to recover money embezzled were found principally in Midnapore. Suits regarding dealings in the staple products of the country abounded most in Backergunge, where there are very large marts for the exportation of rice and other articles of country produce.

State of the Miscellaneous File. The state of the Miscellaneous Files is exhibited in the annexed

1861. 1862. Return.

	1861.	1862.
Total number under trial		2,11,840
" decided on trial …	75,582	
,, finally disposed of	1,34,088	1,69,222
,, pending at the close of		1
the year	55,108	
Cases above one year's duration	867	873

The numbers of the different classes of Appeals preferred to Superior Courts are given on Appeals.

the margin, and show that there was an increase in Appeals of every description during 1862 as compared with the preceding year.

-				
	Appeals under Act X. of 1859.	From Principal Sudder Ameens.	From Sudder Ameens.	From Moensiffs.
1861	6,738 6,834	1,350 2,286	1,265 2,203	11,951 16,421

It must be observed that the above Statements are in every case exclusive of cases heard before the Courts of Small Causes established in the Mofussil, of whose working a separate sketch is given below.

In the High Court itself there were for trial 1,549 Regular and 6,594 Special Appeals; of which 1,122 of the former, and 4,249 of the latter were pending at the close of the year.

In the Extra-Regulation Provinces the number of suits instituted during the year was 12,124 to 13,906 of the preceding year, and with the number depending on the 1st January 1862 and others received by transfer, the actual number of suits under trial during the

٠,

year was 15,067, of which 10,935 were decided on their merits, in the proportion noted on

By Moonsiffs 8,878

Sudder Ameens 1,473

Principal Sudder Ameens 2016 in favor of the Defendant.

By Moonsiffs	8,878 1,443
" Principal Sudder Ameens " Assistant and Deputy	72
Commissioners	540 9
	10,935
* By Sudder Ameens	26
" Principal Sudder Ameens " Assistant and Deputy Commissioners"	85
Commissioners , Commissioners	1,389 185
	2,685

The number of Appeals from decisions of Judicial Officers in the Extra Regulation Provinces decided on their merits in the Lower Courts was 2685;* and the High Court decided seven cases of Regular Appeal, and eighty-eight cases of Special Appeal during the year.

Litigation in which Government was concerned.

The results of the litigation in which Government was concerned during the year may be here briefly noticed.

The total number of cases pending on the 1st of May 1862 was 884, of which 546 were Original cases and 338 were Appeals. During the year under review 433 cases were instituted in the Courts of first instance, and 249 in the Appellate Courts, making a total of 682 cases, which, with the cases previously pending, made an aggregate of 979 Original Suits and 587 Appeals, or altogether a total of 1,566 cases.

Of the Original cases 566 were decided in favor of Government, and 166 against it; the total number decided being 732, which left 247 pending. Of the 166 cases shown as decided against Government nineteen were compromised, and in twenty-six cases the decisions against Government have been reversed in appeal; the actual number lost in litigation being, therefore, 121. Of the Appeals 263 cases were decided in favor of, and fifty-four against, Government, making a total of 317 cases decided, which left 270 pending at the close of the year. The total number of favorable decisions was 829, and the total number of unfavorable decisions 220. The number of cases pending on the 30th April last was 517. In thirty-three cases the Government were cast both in the Lower and Appellate Courts.

The disbursements made on account of the law charges of the Government during the vear amounted to Rupees 19,657-4-1 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 3,038-14-1 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rupees 22,696-2-2

The realizations under decrees of Court have amounted to Rupees 13,602-1-111 in the Land Revenue Department, and Rupees 4,337-0-6 in the Salt and Opium Departments, making a total of Rupees 17,939-2-51.

The outstanding balances due to Government were as under:-

Revenue decrees Salt and Opium do.					
			1,52,008	18	7 }

The question of re-organizing the Subordinate Judicial Service was taken into consideration during the year. The expediency of revising the salaries of the Native Judges, and of re-adjusting them on a scale more in accordance with the importance and responsi-

bility of their duties, and of the position which they ought to hold in society, had been fully admitted on several previous occasions, but the state of the Finances had prevented anything being done in the matter, as every scheme of improvement necessarily involved a considerable increase of expenditure.

While nothing, however, had been done to improve the position and status of the Native Bench, the qualifications both of the Native Judges and the Native Bar had been subjected to much severer tests than had previously been insisted on. The claims of the Subordinate Judicial Service were thus still further strengthened, and it became imperative on Government to bring the question to a final issue.

The Licutenant-Governor considered that, fully to meet the requirements of the case, no mere slight increase in the scale of salaries was necessary. He believed that what was wanted was a reform which would raise the character and standard of the Judicial Service generally, by enabling Government to recruit its ranks from a higher stratum of Native Society, and which would at the same time have the effect of qualifying the Native Judges for a seat on the bench of the highest Court in the country for which they are now eligible. To effect such a reform His Honor proposed a scheme the object of which briefly was to amalgamate the whole Native Judicial Service and re-divide it into three classes, with distinct powers and salaries graduated in each class and from class to class, from Rupces 200 up to Rupees 1,500 monthly, abolishing the Native designations and substituting the more intelligible nomenclature of Subordinate Judges of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. The cost of the Service, as now constituted, amounts to Rupees 7,18,200; the cost of it, as it is proposed to be constituted, will amount to Rupees 11,28,000 per annum. The proposal is now pending the consideration of the Government of India. As there was likely to be some delay in disposing of the general question, the Lieutenant-Governor subsequently requested that that portion of it which provided that no Judicial Officer should receive a lower salary than Rupees 200, should at once be sanctioned. Since the close of the year the Government of India has given a partial effect to this recommendation by raising the salaries of the Moonsiffs to Rupees 150 and 200 in the 1st and 2nd classes respectively.

In consequence of the heavy accumulation of Rent Appeals upon the file of the Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the imperative need of sending that Officer assistance in coping with these arrears, the Lieutenant-Governor, in June 1862, decided, in the absence of any Covenanted Officer at once qualified and readily available for the duty, to appoint Baboo Tarucknath Sen, Principal Sudder Ameen of the District, to officiate as Additional Judge, under the provisions of the Statute XXIV. and XXV., Vic. Cap. LIV. The appointment was made provisionally, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India; and was cancelled again within a few months, when the necessity in which it had originated no longer continued to exist.

Under precisely similar circumstances Mr. H. S. Thompson, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Bongong, was appointed to be provisionally as Additional Judge of Backergunge, and this appointment was subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of State.

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Small Cause Court during the year was

83,581, and the amount of property under litigation was
Rupees 10,54,228. In the previous year the results were

33,224 suits, for property amounting to Rupees 11,19,418. The decrease in the value of
property under litigation during the year under review was partly attributable to the
adoption of a simpler procedure in the Original jurisdiction branch of the High Court, which
has left less inducement to litigants to adopt, on grounds of cheapness and despatch, the plan
of foregoing a portion of their claim to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause
Court.

The financial results of the year show that the receipts of the Court from fees, &c., amounted to Rupces 1,54,599, while the expenses on account of Establishment and House-Rent were Rupces 1,08,060, leaving a balance in favor of Government of Rupces 46,539.

Throughout the past year Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860 were held in Kishnaghur, Santipore, Chooadangah, Meherpore, and Small Cause Courts in the Mofuseil. Koosteah in the District of Nuddea; in Jessore, Magoorah, Jenidah, and Narail in the District of Jessore; in Kotechandpore, which is partly in Jessore and partly in Nuddea; in the Cities of Moorshedabad, Patna, and Dacca; and in the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah. A Court was also held at Bongong up to the month of November 1862, when, in consequence of the small amount of business done in this Court, the Judge was transferred elsewhere, and the jurisdiction of the Court attached to that of Kishnaghur.

Establishment of twelve Additional Small Cause
Courts.

In order to give the experiment a wider scope
twelve additional Small Cause Courts were established in July 1862, in the Towns and Stations noted on the margin, each with a suitable
Cuttack 10th July 1862.
Monghet " " " on the several dates noted against them.

Cuttack	•••	***	lotu	July	1902
Monghyt		•••	9)	22	,,,
Beauleah	***		"	79	**
Midnapore		•••	18th	"	12
Nattore	•••	•••	19th	**	73
Bhaugulpore	•••	•••	22nd	,,	**
Chittagong	***	***	31st	. "	**
Pubna		***	8th	August	"
('ommercolly	•••	•••	.,,,	"	99
Serajgunge	•••		9th	**	,,
Furreedpore	•••	•••	13th		,,,
Heoghly	•••	•••	27th	October	" "

In July 1862 the jurisdiction of the Patna Court was extended, and the Judge commenced to hold sittings at convenient intervals at Jhaoo-Changes in the jurisdiction of certain gunge as well as at Patna. Similarly the jurisdiction of

the Court at Dacca was, in March 1862, extended to Naraingunge, at which place periodical sittings are held. At Commercolly, on the 5th November 1862, the work was found to be not enough to occupy the time of one Judge, and the jurisdiction of that Court was therefore added to that of the Judge of Pubna, who from that date held sittings alternately at Pubna and Commercolly.

The Table on the margin exhibits the total number of cases instituted before and decided

Amount of work done and Financial results.

in the several Small Cause Courts during the year. Detailed Returns (A 2 and A 3) of the cost of these

Courts and of the net income derived from institution fees are given in the Appendix. The

Pending at the close of the year 7,709 Instituted during the year 18,264 Total 25,973 Decided for Plaintiffs on their merits 5,576 4,533 ••• 5,434 15,543 Decided for Defendants on their merits 2,790 18,333

6,172 24,505

1,468

Pending at the close of the year

Ditto ex-parte

Otherwise disposed of ...

Confession ...

total cost amounted to Rupees 2,81,928-9-7; and the total amount realized from Stamp fees, after deducting refunds under Section XXVI. of Act X. of 1862, was Rupees 1,20,208-4; so that the additional expense entailed on Government during the year was Rupees 1,61,720-5-7. Against this sum, however, is to be set off an annual saving of Rapees 28,776, effected by the abolition of certain Subordinate Judicial Offices, which, it was thought, could be dispensed with, in consequence of the establishment

of Small Cause Courts. The arrangement has, however, caused much inconvenience to suitors, and will of necessity have to be modified. None of the Courts were self-supporting, with the sole exception of the Suburban Court, the cost of which was Rupees 15,684, while its earnings amounted to Rupees 18,075.

The experience of the past one year and a half has also brought to light several imperfec-

Imperfections in the constitution and internal arrangements of the Courts, and suggestions for improving them.

tions in the constitution and internal arrangements of these Courts, the remedies for which have been a subject of careful consideration to Government

during the year. The defects complained of were chiefly (1) the want of any effectual power of supervision on the part of the principal Courts, the Law leaving it entirely optional with the Subordinate Court to admit or refuse applications for a re-trial or to reserve points of Law for the decision of the Higher Courts; (2) the evil of divided supervision, introduced by investing Small Causes Court Judges with powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, Magistrate, or Deputy Collector, and (3) the injury to suitors arising from the investiture of the Judges at out-Stations with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, and the consequent scattering of important and intricate suits among many Courts at none of which was it possible to find thoroughly competent Pleaders for such cases. On the other hand the Judges also have been reported by the High Court to have worked, in their capacity of Principal Sudder Ameens, under . very serious disadvantages, so much so that it has been stated that less work was performed by two or three of them than is, and can be, ordinarily performed by one Principal Sudder Ameen located at the Sudder Station.

To remedy this state of things everal suggestions have been made by the Principal Judges of Jessore and Kishnagur, and by the High Court for changing the constitution of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts. The most important of these suggestions are:—

1st.—That the number of the Small Cause Court Judges should be reduced, and the circles of the remaining Judges extended; and that the Judges should go on circuit within their respective jurisdictions.

2nd.—That the Judges should be placed more effectually under the control of the Principal Judge where there is one, and that where there is no Principal Judge they should be similarly subordinated to the Zillah Judge.

3rd.—That applications for new trials should be heard, and new trials held by the Principal Small Cause Court Judge or the Zillah Judge, as the case might be, sitting with the Subordinate Small Cause Court Judge.

4th.—That the duty of Small Cause Court Judges should be confined to the adjudication of Small Cause cases only, and that they should be relieved of all other duties.

These propositions were before Government at the close of the year; but it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that what was wanted was rather a thorough consolidation of the Judicial Establishments in every District, under the immediate control of the Zillah Judge, than a mere modification of the existing Small Cause Court arrangements, and a scheme with this object was under consideration at the close of the year.

During the year the question was raised as to how far the Clause of Act XXXVII. of 1855, exempting the Sonthal Pergunnahs from the operation

Applicability of general Acts to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

of any Acts which might be subsequently passed, was a valid restriction. It was decided that the restriction could not

possibly be binding, in the very nature of things, and as a necessary consequence it followed that all general Laws of a later date must be treated as in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Rules for the guidance of the Officers employed in those tracts consequently came to require modification; and at the close of the year a new set of Rules, in conformity with the altered view of the Law, was under consideration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

A Statement (B 1.) in the Appendix gives the number of persons tried for Criminal
Offences during the year, in the Regulation Districts of

Number of persons tried in the Regulation Districts, and result of the trials.

Offences during the year, in the Regulation Districts of Bengal. The total number of offenders was 1,21,780; and of these 72,732 were either punished by Magisterial Officers

or committed to the Sessions, while 49,048 were acquitted or discharged.

Analysis of the crimes for which the offenders were tried,

An analysis of the crimes for which the offenders were tried exhibits the following results:—

Number of Persons tried.

ì.	Murder and	culpable	homicide	•••	•••	•••	1,826
2.	Thuggee		•••	•••	• •	• • •	1
3 .	Dacoity	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,497
					Carried over	•••	4,324

Q

					Brought over		4,324
4.	Robbery	•••		• • •	•••		673
5.	Theft	***		•••	• • •		15,058
6.	Offences against	the State	•••		• •		20
7.	Abetment of m	urder	•••		***		12
8.	Forgery, &c.		•••	•••	•••		490
9.	Rape and unnat	ural offence	8	•••	, •••		438
30.	Offences relating	g to Coin a	and Stamps	• •	•••	•••	98
11.	Receiving stolen	property	•••		•••	•••	1,195
12.	Kidnapping and	forcible ab	duction		•••		878
13.	Offences against	t public tra	nquillity		•••		4,602
14.	Other miscellan	eous offenc	es, mostly	of a tr	ivial character	•••	94,4 92
					Total .		1,21,780

Review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished.

A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were convicted, shows that there were

Sentenced to	death	•••	• • •		•••	36
,,	transportation		•••	•••	•••	128
	imprisonment	for life				197
,,	,,	above sixteen	years,	but not	exceeding	
		twenty-on	e years	•••	• • •	0
,, `	#))	above three yes	ars, but	not exceed	ling sixteen	
		years	•••			1,303
,,	,,	above six mo	nths, bu	t not exce	eding three	
		years	•••		•••	4,318
,,	,,	not above six	months			12,995
	ed, or discharged	d on security	•••	• • • •	•••	. 5 3,75 5
		r		Tot	tal	72,732

Introduction of the Jury system.

Moorshedabad. Nuddea, 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, and Patna.

By a Notification, dated the 7th January 1862, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the application of the Jury system, in accordance with the provisions of Section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to the Districts named in the margin, in the trial of all offences defined in Chapters 8, 11, 16, and 17 of the Penal Code. A Notification, dated 27th May 1862, afterwards extended

the application of the system to offences falling under Chapter 18 of the Penal Code; and again by a Notification, dated 13th October 1862, it was ordered that abetments of attempts to commit any of the offences defined in Chapters 8, 11, 16, 17, and 18 were also to be tried by Jury.

Materials for forming a judgment on the question of the working of the Jury system in the Districts to which it has been extended were being collected at the close of the year.

The total number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year, in the Entra Regulation Provinces, was 9,918, to 11,897 in the preceding year; and of these, 6,272 were convicted and punished, and 3,646 acquitted or discharged without being put on their trial. The number of persons tried for murder and culpable homicids was 219, for dacoity 252, for robbery seventy-seven, for theft 1,437, for rape twenty-seven, for offences against the State one, and for offences against public tranquillity 133; the rest of the trials being for other miscellaneous offences, for the most part of a trivial character.

A review of the sentences passed on the persons who were punished shows that twelve persons were sentenced to capital punishment, twenty-one to transportation, 613 to imprisonment for terms varying from above six months to not exceeding sixteen years, 1,652 to imprisonment for terms not exceeding six months; while 3,974 were flogged, fined, or discharged on security:

A Statement (B 2.) in the Appendix exhibits these results in detail.

The most important of the offences against public tranquillity was a disturbance committed in the District of Nowgong, by a party of men intoxicated with drugs, who cut down one person, burnt a number of houses, and carried off a Dome girl by force. The offenders were followed up by the Deputy Commissioner in person, and a party of Sepoys, to a house in the outskirts of the Town of Nowgong; but, having resolved to die rather than surrender, they fought so obstinately that three of them were killed. The affaichad no political significance, and was very generally condemned by the people. Some of the persons concerned in aiding and abetting in the outrage were tried, convicted, and punished.

POLICE.

The introduction of a new system of Police in Bengal was noticed in last year's Report.

Progress made in the organization of the new Police in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Divisions.

It is therefore only necessary to mention this year the progress that has been made in carrying out that system and organizing the new Police.

It was at first intended to commence operations primarily in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Burdwan, and Rajshahye Divisions; but instructions were subsequently issued to begin with the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions only in Bengal, and the Province of Assam. Further instructions were afterwards issued to extend the measure to the Chota Nagpore Division, and to the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, in the Burdwan Division.

The operations in the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Police Circles have been conducted under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Carnac, the Inspector-General of Police. But the operations in the Province of Assam were conducted under the superintendence of Major Raban, the Deputy Inspector-General of that Circle, who has been vested with the powers of Inspector-General.

In the Patna, Bhangulpore, and Chota Nagpore Circles, and the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, each District has been divided into Divisions, Sub-Divisions, Out-Posts, and Beats. A Division consists of one or more Thannahs, according to circumstances and local requirements; a Sub-Division corresponds generally with the old Thannahs when not of very great extent or importance; a Section is an out-Post of a Sub-Division, and corresponds with the old Pharees; and a Beat is such a portion of a Town, high road, or important thorough-fare as has been allotted, where practicable, for the daily walk or supervision of a Constable.

,		PATNA DIVISION.		BHAUGULPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA N DIVI	BURDWAN DIVISION.		
Designation o Force.	P	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.	Authorized.	Enlisted.
Inspector		79	67	40	36	57	36	88	88
Sub-Inspector		134	126	52	50	65	56	58	55
Head Constable		813	289	91	87	229	229	153	145
Constable .		4023	3879	1595	1460	1851	1864	1623	1443

DIVISIONS.		Districts	Estimated Annual Cost.		
Patna Division Bliaugulpore Division Burdwan Division Chota Nagpore Division		Patna Behar Shahabad Tirhoot Sarun Chumparun Bhaugulpore Purnaah Monghyr Burdwan Beerbhoom Bancoorah Hazareebagh Loharduggah Maunbhoom Singbhoom	 Ra. 2,25,955 1,23,232 1,29,726 1,27,528 1,56,552 98,708 1,14,664 83,341 1,06,278 70,507 88,332 90,924 1,10,400 88,908 64,840	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P.0000 0 0000000000
Expense of the Troops of 1 Ditto for cloth	Behar Horse hing for 9,357 n	i nen	 16,69,795 1,81,481 87,428	0	0
		Rupees	 18,88,704	0	0

A Statement (C 1.) in the Appendix exhibits the allotment of Officers and men to the several Districts of the Circles alluded to; and the Table on the margin shows the aggregate number of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Constables authorized for each Division, and the proportion already enlisted.

The actual annual cost of the arrangements for the three entire Circles, and the three Districts of the fourth, is estitimated at Rupees 18,88,704, in the proportion noted on the margin.

The progress made in enlistment has been very satisfactory in all the Districts of the Patna Circle, with the exception of Behar and Sarun, numbers of young men having come forward for service. But this has not been the case

in the Districts of the Burdwan and Bhaugulpore Circles; and, though nearly the full authorized strength has been completed in them, the greater portion of the Force entertained is composed of up-country men, the Bengalees having evinced a dislike for anything at all resembling Military organization. There is no doubt, however, that this feeling will wear off, and the up-country men will then be replaced by Natives of Bengal. Of the Bengal Military Police Battalions the 2nd and 4th were broken up and distributed among the Districts of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Circles; the 9th in those of the Chota Nagpore Circle; and the 3rd in the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom. Of the old Police about 35 per cent. volunteered and joined the New Police; but the regular drill

and strict discipline under the new system did not suit them, and at the close of the year in several Districts not more than 10 per cent. remained in the Porce.

The distinctive feature of the new system consists in this that the detailed management of the Police is vested, in every District where it has been introduced, in the District Superintendent of Police, and not as heretofore in the Magistrate, who has no authority now to interfere in the internal organization and discipline of the Police, though he is still responsible for the general Police administration of his District. The District Superintendents are of three grades, on salaries of Rupees 700, 600, and 500, respectively. Under these Officers there are three grades of Assistant District Superintendents, on salaries of Rupees 400, 800, and 200, respectively; four grades of Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 150, 100, 75, and 50, respectively; four grades of Sub-Inspectors, on salaries of Rupees 40, 30, 20, and 16, respectively; four grades of Head Constables, on salaries of Rupees 14, 12, 10, and 9, respectively; two grades of Constables, on salaries of Rupees 7 and 6 respectively; and Probationers on an allowance of 2 annas a day as subsistence allowance.

A set of Rules has been framed by Government, which defines the power of the Police Officers in their several grades, explains the manner in which communication is to be carried on between the Magistrate and Police, and recapitulates all necessary instructions in regard to grades, accounts, and general duties, &c.

For the proper training of the Police Officers and men Schools have been established in each District that has come under the operation of the new system, in which men of all ranks are taught to read, write, and learn their duty as Police Officers; and these are generally presided over by intelligent Inspectors or Sub-Inspectors, and are said to be resorted to with eagerness by the Recruits.

The entire charge of the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions was taken by the new Police on the 1st of July 1862; and of the Chota Nagpore Division and the Districts of Burdwan, Bancoorah, and Beerbhoom, in the Burdwan Division, from the 1st of October.

In the Assam Circle operations were commenced first in the Cossyah Hills, where owing

Progress made in the premization of the new Police in Assam.

to the rebellion—then only partially checked—a re-organization of the Police seemed most urgently called for. No difficulty was experienced here in obtaining good Recruits; for though the old Police evinced a dislike to continue service under the stricter discipline prescribed by the new scheme, the Cossyah population were found eager to enlist; and signal services were rendered by the Police thus raised in the final suppression of the disturbances. Several Cossyah gentlemen of good family have been admitted into the higher grades.

The organization of the new Police has also been steadily proceeded with in all the Districts of Assam Proper, with the exception of Sibsagur, to which no District Superintendent has yet been appointed. In Gowalparah there was no Military body or local Force to form a nucleus for the new Police, but Recruits were easily obtainable, and the lower grades are reported to have been nearly filled. The same facilities did not exist in Kamroop,

but two-thirds of the sanctioned strength was completed by the absorption of the old Police. In Nowgong the operations proceeded at a somewhat slower rate, owing to the fact of three successive District Superintendents being compelled by fever to quit their post. Operations having been thus frequently interrupted, and the men composing the old Nowgong Militia being found utterly worn-out and useless, the Force enlisted in that District up to the close of the year stood at less than two-thirds of the sanctioned strength. In Luckimpore nearly four-fifths of the authorized strength has been already enlisted; but the progress in Durrung has been slower, as Recruits are there obtained with difficulty.

Among the difficulties experienced in Assam in enlisting Recruits, Major Raban states that the higher classes of the people have a very strong objection to undergo the course of instruction in drill required under the new system, and that the lower classes are lamentably ignorant, and at the same time sufficiently well off in life to be heedless of the inducements held out in the grades of service open to them.

In Gowalparrah and the Cossyah Hills full charge was assumed by the new Police from the 1st of October last; in Durrung from the 1st of November; in Kamroop and Luckimpore from the 1st of December, and in Nowgong from the 1st January 1863. Charge has not yet been taken of the Seebsagur District.

In the Bhaugulpore and Patna Circles alone has it been possible yet to obtain any Comparative working of the new system in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Circles. statistics in respect to the comparative efficiency of the new Force as a preventive and repres-

	For the Half-Year ending June 1862. Old system.			FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1862. NEW SYSTEM.				
	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.	Offences against public tranquillity, or other miscellaneous offences.	Total.	Offences against the person.	Offeness against property.	Offences against public tranquility, or other miscellaneous offences.	Total.
Number of cases	519	4,925	2,663	8,107	334	4,643	2,463	7,440
Number of persons arrested Number of persons	909	2,760	3,778	7,432	645	2,743	9,161	5,54 9
convicted or com- mitted Number of persons	883	962	2,381	3,726	320	1,074	1,156	2,550
released by the Police Number of persons	37	269	121	427	. 61	357	115	588
released by the Magistrate Number of persons remaining in Ha-	359	1,914	1,001	2,574	253	1,001	794	9,188
'ut at the end of the half year '	129	220	969	617	48	258	90	896

sive of crime. The annexed Table shews the comparative working of the new system in those two Circles, as far as the number of convictions obtained is a test. But such a test is not conclusive by any means. The comparative results as to recovery of stolen perty in the same Circles are also given in the margin. These figured as far as the very imperfect data allow of a conclusion being reached, show that the new Police have on the whole worked not inefficiently, spite of numerous and grave obstacles. The diminution in

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the number of offences against the person may be taken to indicate that as a repressive

agency the new Force can bear comparison with the old, while the increased percentage of

The second leading to the second leading to						
	Property lost.	Property recovered.	Percentage of re- covery on loss,			
Second Ditta	1,50,585 . 1,24,260	17,049 19,983	11:81 ° 16:08			

stolen property recovered tends to show that as detectives they are already even more efficient that the Police they replace. There are of course serious difficulties connected with reorganization of the Police in a

Province so extensive as that of Bengal, which nothing but time and patience can overcome. Great results must not be expected before the Police has really had time to learn its work.

On the whole, however, the results are far from discouraging, and it is hoped that next year will conclusively show that the change has been one for good.

It was mentioned in last year's Report that the Government of India had permitted the retention of the Military Police in Bengal only as a tens-The Military Police. porary arrangement, till the Civil Police was completely organized. This Military Police consisted of one Cavalry Corps, ten Infantry Battalions, and seven Local Levies. Of these the first, or Behar Irregular Cavalry, was disbanded in October 1862, and the men absorbed in the Civil Police of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan Circles. Out of the ten Battalions it has been found necessary to keep up for the present the 1st (known as Rattray's Seikhs), and that Corps is now employed on the North-East Frontier; the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 9th, and 10th have already been broken up, and incorporated with the new Police in different Districts; the 7th was disbanded in 1861; and the 5th and 8th are now undergoing the same process, those of the Officers and men, who are fit and willing, being drafted into the new Police. Of the Levies three, viz., the Kamroop, the Kookie, and the Seebsagur Levies are in course of disbandment, and incorporation with the Assam Police; the Khoond Mal Sebundies are likewise under orders for disbandment and absorption in the Cuttack Police; while the Sumbulpore Sebundies have been transferred to the Central Provinces, and the Darjeeling Sappers and Miners to the Public Works Department; but no final orders have yet been given in regard to the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers, the course to be taken in respect of them being still under the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General.

Besides the ordinary duties of Escort, Treasure, Jail, and other miscellaneous guards performed by all the Military Police Corps, the 1st Battalion did active service during the year with the Jynteah Field Force, and is still employed on the North-East Frontier; the 5th was employed in protecting the Chittagong Frontier, against the inroads of the wild Hill Tribes in that neighbourhood; the 8th supplied Detachments for Field service against the Khoonds; and the 9th formed part of the Force which proceeded to Sumbulpore, under Major Rattray, for the capture of Soorunder Sahie and other Rebel leaders, who eventually surrendered themselves. A portion of the Kookie Levy also performed good service as Guards on the Cossyah Frontier, and in acting as a check on the Looshaies.

Dacoity in Bengal.

The Statement on the margin shows the number of

Dist	DISTRICTS.		Districts.	No. of Decoities
24-Pergunnal Howah Hooghly Burdwan Midnapore Bancoorah Beerbhoom Nuddes Jessore Pubna Furreedpore		19 14 48	Brought forward Mymensing Moorshedabad Rajshahye Maldah Rungpore Bograh Dinagepore Purneah Sylhet Chittagong Tipperah	140 16 24 8 11 23 8 25 46 2 7
Backergunge Dacca		1	Noakhally	318

Dacoities, and the attempts to commit Dacoity, ascertained to have been committed during the year. Of these 130 occurred in the Districts (fourteen in number) within which the operations of the Dacoity Commission were confined during the year.

		No.	of Cases.
In 1859	• • •	•••	331
,, 1860	•••	•••	306
1001	•••	•••	323
, 1862		•••	318

A comparison of results with previous years is exhibited on the margin, and shows an increase of Dacoity in Bengal since the year 1860.

Notwithstanding this increase, however, the Department was not inactive during the year.

			Transported for life.	Sentenced to term imprisonment	TOTAL.
1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862	•••	•	28 59 27 83 14 95	13 17 20 37 43 36	41 76 47 70 57 131

Four formidable gangs of River Dacoits were effectually broken up, and Dacoits belonging to several other convicted and transported. The Table on the margin compares the number of persons convicted by the Courts of Sessions on commit-

ments made by the Dacoity Commissioner within the last six years.

But various considerations, chiefly arising from changes in the Law and the constitution of the Police, have led to the conclusion that the Dacoity Department, as at present constituted, ought not any longer to be retained. Although at the outset it did undoubtedly check Dacoity in several Districts, yet its operations of late years do not show that it has retained its repressive force. Its constitution was at best somewhat anomalous, involving an exercise of Judicial and Police functions by a Magisterial Officer having exceptional powers under little control or supervision; and the introduction of enew Police seems to offer a fitting opportunity for attempting to bring the detection and prevention of crime of all kinds within the scope of the duties of a real Police Department, leaving the Judicial enquiry in this, as in all other crimes, to the ordinary Tribunals. It is therefore in contemplation to abolish the office of Dacoity Commissioner for Bengal as a separate and independent Department, care being at the same time taken to utilize the special knowledge of Dacoity possessed by the Officers hitherto employed in the Dacoity Department by transferring them to the Police, where they are to form the nucleus of a detective Force.

Dacoity in Behar. Abolition of the Behar

		No	. of Dacoiti
1969	***	•••	78
1860	•••	***	27
1861	***	•••	28

The original success of the Daccity Commission in Bengal led to the establishment of a similar Commission in Behar towards the close of the year 1860, but the general effect of its working has not realized the expectations which were formed at the outset. The figures on the margin show the number of Dacoities committed in the Behar Districts from 1859 to 1862. The large number in

1859 was mainly ascribed to the still unsettled state of the Districts consequent on the convulsions of 1857-58. In the following year the number was only twenty-seven, while since then there has been an increase of one Dacoity per annum on the number in each preceding year. These results do not show that any great advantage has been derived from the Commission in dealing with the crime; in fact it was shewn that during the past year, an expensive special establishment was employed in the sole duty of enquiring into nine cases of Dacoity, in only two of which convictions have been obtained, and in one of these only one person was convicted, and he was captured by the villagers at the time of the Dacoity. As the new Police has been already introduced in all the Districts of the Patna Division, there exsists apparently no further necessity for keeping up in them an expensive special establishment for the purpose of repressing the crime of Dacoity. The office of Dacoity Commissioner in Behar has therefore been abolished.

The office of Boundary Commissioner was created in 1853, for the purpose of adjusting and defining the boundaries of the various Civil and Criminal Re-adjustment of Thannah and Subjurisdictions in the Lower Provinces, in connection with the Divisional Boundaries. operations of the Revenue Survey. The general principles

upon which this re-adjustment was being carried out were noticed in detail in the Report for 1860-61, in reviewing the progress made up to that time in the Nuddea Division; and it was then stated that the whole of the Nuddea Division, including the Districts of Nuddea. Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs, had been sub-divided into twenty-one Magisterial jurisdictions, inclusive of the Cantonment Joint Magistracies of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, and the Sub-Division at Sealdah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta. These separate jurisdictions have now been in full working order for two years. By a recent re-arrangement the boundaries of some of the Sub-Divisions have been revised, and one of the Sub-Divisions, namely that at Kotechandpore, has been abolished, while another has been created at Bagirhaut. In the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore further facilities to suitors have been afforded by the establishment of Sub-Divisional Small Cause Courts, and by making the jurisdictions of Moonsiff's counterminous with the Sub-Divisions. Lastly, the boundaries of the Thannahs have been re-adjusted throughout the entire Division, to suit the necessities of the Sub-Divisional scheme; and a Notification has been published in the Calcutta Gazette giving full information in regard to the boundaries which have been finally adopted both for Sub-Divisions and Thannahs.

In respect to the other Divisions nothing definite has been done beyond the adoption of preliminary measures for carrying out the scheme. The operations in the Patna Division are nearly completed, instructions having been issued to sub-divide the entire Division into nineteen

Magisterial jurisdictions. The boundaries of these Sub-Divisions have been determined, and the sites for their Head-Quarters decided upon. It only remains to erect buildings in the new Sub-Divisions, and to appoint Officers. The boundaries of the Bhaugulpore Division have also been adjusted.

The Statements (C 2. and C 3.) in the Appendix exhibit the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and its Suburban Police. Suburbs, during the year. The number of persons who passed through the hands of the Police was 25,591, of whom 16,953 were convicted, 7,578 acquitted, and 1,060 released without being brought to trial. Property was robbed and stolen to the amount of Rupees 1,73,094, of which property to the value of Rupees 60,599 was recovered.

The appointment of Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta was noticed in the Report for 1860-61. The Honorary Magistrates sat regularly for the Honorary Magistrates.

1860-61. The Honorary Magistrates sat regularly for the decision of Conservancy cases throughout the year. They also afforded much assistance in the administration of justice by taking the places of the Stipendiary Magistrates, when these latter were prevented by sickness from attending their Courts; and on one occasion, during the absence of a late Stipendiary Magistrate, his duties were most satisfactorily performed by the Honorary Magistrates for nearly two months.

Thefts in the Fort having become very numerous owing to the want of any efficient Establishment of a Civil Police in the Police, and the investigations into the cases which occurred, being for the same reason usually futile, the following arrangements were made in communication with the Military Authorities to remedy the evil. One European and one Native Police Officer, with fourteen Chowkeydars, were quartered in the Fort, forming a Sub-Section of the Coolie Bazar Police Section, and remaining under the control of the Police Inspector of that Section, the Superintendent of the Division, and the other superior Officers of Police. The European Police Officer was, however, directed to submit a daily report to the Fort Adjutant, or any other Officer who might be named for the purpose by the General Commanding the Presidency Division, and also to obey his instructions as far as practicable; but it was provided that the Police were not to be interfered with by the Military Authorities in the performance of their proper duties.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Thirteen Jails and four Lock-ups were visited by the Inspector-General of Jails.

during the year, two of the Jails, viz., those of Patna and Bhaugulpore, having been visited twice.

The total number of prisoners in custody was 74,338, of whom 58,135 were admitted during the year. In the preceding year the total number was 64,404, and the number of admissions 48,626.

The statement of the disposal of these prisoners shows that fifty-two of them were capitally punished, 1,322 died in prison, 252 escaped from confinement, and 42,863 were released, the total number remain-

ing in confinement at the end of the year being 29,849, of whom 12,294 were transferred to districts other than those in which they were originally confined.

Disposal of the laboring strength in Jail.

The daily average number of prisoners sentenced to labor was 15,472; and they were disposed of as mentioned below:—

Employed on ordinary manufact	ures	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	9,264
,, in the Alipore Jail Pro	988	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	246
Hired by the Department of Pul	blio Works	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	65
" by other Departments	• •••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,	396
Employed as Jail servants	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,425
,, as Jail Guards		·	•••	 ·	•••	•••		299
,, on miscellaneous work	k	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	907
Sick in Hospital, excused labor or	a Sundays a	nd H	olidays,	, and in	efficien	t from	age	2,870
	Total .		•••	••• .	•••	•••		15,472

Subjoined is the result of the labor of the prisoners who were employed in ordinary manufactures.

		Rs.	As.	P.
	Value of manufactured articles sold	3,85,731	11	71
	Ditto ,, articles consumed for public purposes	7,511	14	2‡
•	Ditto ,, articles in Store at the end of the year	81,328	5	41
	Total	4,74,571	15	21
	Deduct value of articles in Store at the close of preceding year	59,367	10	91
	Gross Receipts	4,15,204	4	5
•	Deduct Charges ,	1,98,385	3	12
	Net Profits	2,16,819	1	31
	Net Profits of the previous year	1,98,574	12	11‡
	Increase in Profits	18,244	4	4

The above figures exhibit a considerable increase of profits as compared with the results of the preceding year.

The out-turn of the Typographic and Lithographic Departments of the Alipore Jail Press amounted to Rupees 2,25,105-4, irrespective of the stock repartment. Store; while the net profit was Rupees 1,30,766-2-5, showing the annual earning of each of the 246 prisoners employed in the Press to have been Rupees 531-9-1.

The	008	t of	maiı	ntaining	the	priso	ners	W	ho w	rere	in	custody during the year is shewn
Gross I	Expend	iture.				Rs.	As. I			As.		in the Table given in the mar-
Rations Fixed I	etablia	 Ihment		***	1	,07,619			,58,528	8	3	gin; the average per prisoner
Extra	···	···	•	•••		18,494	10 6	5 t				amounting to Rupees 84-11-7,
Police	•••	•••	•••	•••	··· <u>-</u>	48,879		٠,,	,69,923	16	0}	against Rupees 88-6-10 in the
Conting	encies	on acco	ount of	clothing, l	108pita	ri chari	ges, &u	۵. ــ	98,864	8.	9‡	preceding year.
			Total	1			•••	6.	16,817	0	0#	<

The most expensive prison of the year was that of Darjeeling, where each prisoner cost Rupees 94-3-3; the most economical was that of Tipperah, Maximum and minimum rates of expenwhere the outlay per head was Rupees 26-1-7. The maximum cost in the preceding year was Rupees 88-1-4 at Pooree; the minimum Rupees 20-4-6 at Tirhoot.

Net expenditure.

The net cost of the prisoners is exhibited below:--

Rs. As. P. Gross cost of the year ... 6,16,817 0 03 Deduct from this-Net profit on manufactures 2,16,819 , from Alipore Jail Press 1,30,766 2 Credited to Jails for hire of convicts 14,325 15 Fines realized in commutation of labor 2,751 0 0 **3**,64,662 3 Net Cost ... 2,52,154 12 Average per prisoner 14 3 1

The number of deaths among the prisoners during the year was 1,306 to 1,456 Mortality. during the preceding year, and the percentage on average strength was 7.50 to 8.88. The details of casualties 481 Dysentery ... 238 ... ••• are noted on the margin. · 154 ••• •••

Diarrhosa Cholera All other diseases ••• Other causes (accident or suicide) 29 ... 1,806 Total

Of the 58,135 prisoners admitted during the year, 688 were fairly educated for their position in life, 3,665 could barely read and write, while Proportion of educated to uneducated prisoners. the entirely ignorant amounted to 53,782.

Re-capture of prisoners who escaped. Rupees 1,315-6-9.

Of the 252 prisoners who escaped from Jail, eighty-one were re-captured, the cost of their re-capture amounting to

SECTION II.-LEGISLATIVE.

THE Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, having been summoned by proclamation, met on the 8th November 1862, and continued to meet from that date, at intervals, till the 16th May 1863, when the Council was adjourned sine die.

The following Acts were passed:---

Act IX of 1862.—Under the Regulations modified by Act XXX of 1838 one Office for

An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Register of Deeds, and to provide for the establishment of Deputy Register's Offices— Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st November 1862, and of the Governor General on the 24th idem.

the Registration of Deeds was established in each Zillah, and in certain specified Cities. Act XXX of 1838 was passed to enable the Government to establish such Offices at any Civil Station. It has since been found necessary to appoint persons to act as Registers at Sta-

tions in Sub-Divisions not strictly comprehended in the term "Civil Station." This Act removes all doubts as to the validity of registration already effected at Sub-Divisional Register Offices, directs the appointment of a District Register for every Zillah, and authorises the establishment of subordinate Offices of Registry in charge of Deputy Registers in such places as the Lieutenant-Governor shall select, whether Civil Stations or not. The Rules in force under the Regulations for the registration of documents are generally retained by this Act, but it substitutes for the former system, under which the Register was paid by fees, maintaining his own establishment, the Rule that fees shall be credited to the Government and that all persons employed in Registry Offices shall be paid by salary.

Act I of 1863.—For the levying of Port-dues and other fees in the Port of Canning on

An Act for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Canning on the River Mutlah.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 6th January 1868, and of the Governor General on the 9th idem.

the Mutlah, an Act was rendered necessary by Section XLII of Act XXII of 1855 (for the Regulation of Ports and Port-dues) to which the Port of Canning was declared subject in September 1862. By this Act

sea-going vessels of 20 tons and upwards, river Steamers, and Tugs, are made chargeable with Port-dues and fees at such rates, within limits fixed by the Act, as the Government may prescribe. The provisions of this Act generally resemble those of Act XXX of 1857 (for the levy of Port-dues and fees in the Port of Calcutta), and other Acts passed in conformity with Act XXII of 1855.

An Act to abate and prevent nuisances arising from the smoke of furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 17th January 1863, and of the Governor General on the 21st idea.

Act II of 1863.—This Act, of which the provisions generally resemble those of the Statute 16 and 17 Vic., Cap. 128, requires that all furnaces in the Town and its Suburbs shall be constructed or altered so as to consume their smoke. Act will not come into operation till the 1st of July

1864, and is not applicable to Locomotive Engines used on Railways near the Town, or to Steam Vessels not being ferry boats.

An Act to regulate the transport of Native laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th March 1863, and of the Governor General on the 28th idem.

Act III of 1863.—The demand for labor in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, having been met by the river transport of Native laborers to those Districts from other parts of Bengal, this Act was passed to secure the proper treatment of these persons in transit, and the full comprehension by them of the nature

of their contract. The provisions of this Act are such that laborers proceeding to those Districts must at several stages be brought under the observation of the Officers of the Government. Persons contracting to supply laborers, and those who act as Recruiters for engaging them, are required to be licensed by Superintendents of labor transport, who, as well as Medical Inspectors of laborers, are to be appointed by the Government. Contractors are directed to maintain, under the inspection of these Officers, depôts for the reception of laborers, who, on making their engagements with Recruiters, are required to appear with them before a Magistrate, or, if in Calcutta, before a Superintendent. The terms of the engagement are to be explained, and the names of the laborers are to be registered, by one of these Officers; and they are to be forwarded to a depôt, where they are to be examined by a Medical Inspector. requires that a contract shall be signed by each laborer, and by some one on behalf of his employer, in the presence of the Superintendent, by whom it is to be explained; and directs that an abstract of it shall be registered, and a copy be sent to the Magistrate of the District where the service is to be performed. Contracts for a longer period of service than five years, are prohibited. Provision is made for the licensing and victualling of Steamers and Boats carrying parties of laborers, and that each party shall be accompanied by a certain proportion The laborers are to be landed under the supervision of the local Magistrate, assisted, if necessary, by the Medical Officer of the nearest Station. The Magistrate is required to report their arrival, and to make arrangements, if necessary, for forwarding them to the place of their destination.

An Act to amend Act XXII of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts.)—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 24th March 1863, and of the Governor General on the 13th April 1863.

Act IV of 1863.-A portion of the tract of country described as Thannah Teknaaf, in the Chittagong District, having been inadvertently removed from the operation of the general Regulations and Acts by Act XXII of 1860, this Act was passed restoring the surveyed lands comprised in that Thannah to the

jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

An Act to amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the employment and remuneration of Feons for the service and execution of the process of the Civil and Revenue Courts.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 29th April 1863, and of the Governor General on the 23rd May 1863.

Act V of 1863.—Under Section XIV Regulation XXVI of 1814, Section V Regulation VII of 1832, and Act XIV of 1845, which were not affected by Act VIII of 1859 (the Code of Civil Procedure), the Nazirs of the Civil Courts received, in addition to any salaries paid to them, one-fourth of the fees deposited by suitors for service, or execution, of

This Act substitutes for the existing practice, a system under which all fees paid for the issues of process will be credited to the Government, and the Nazirs and serving Peons will receive salaries fixed according to a scale.

Act VI of 1863.—This Act substitutes for the Municipal body established under Act

An Act to vest the property of the Town of Calcutta and the management of its Municipal affairs in a Corporation, and to make better provision for the conservancy and improvement of the Town, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th May 1863, and of the Governor General on the 12th June 1863.

XXVIII of 1856 (for appointing Municipal Commissioners and for levying rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta) a Corporation consisting of all Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in the Town of Calcutta, and all Justices of the Peace for the Town, with a paid Chairman to be appointed by the Go-

vernment. The provisions of Act XXV of 1856 (to comprise in one Act the provisions necessary for the assessment and collection of Municipal rates and taxes in the Town of Calcutta, &c.,) are adopted, with some amendments, by this Act, and the taxes, before leviable under Act XXVIII of 1856, upon houses and buildings, and upon horses and vehicles, are increased in amount. A license tax upon professions and trades, carried on in Calcutta, is added. The funds to be raised by the Corporation are to be administered under a system of Account and Audit. and Budget estimates of income and expenditure are to be submitted to the Justices every year by the Chairman. The Corporation, with the sanction of the Government, are empowered to carry out a system of drainage and of works for the supply of water, and to construct wharves upon the banks of any river or canal, within the Town, on any such property becoming vested in them. For works of Permanent utility the Corporation, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, are authorised to raise money by debenture on the security of the rates and taxes leviable by them. The provisions, so far as they relate to Calcutta, of Act XIV of 1856 (for the conservancy and improvement of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) are re-enacted with amendments, and the Act directs the registration of births and deaths, and the taking of a census.

On the 8th of November 1862 a Committee was appointed to consider all proposals which

Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

—Assented to by the Lieutenant Governor on the 18th February 1863.

might be made for altering or adding to the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, with reference to a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India of which a copy had been transmitted

for the information of the Lieutenent-Governor. The Committee made a report on the 8th of January, proposing certain amendments in accordance with the suggestions of the Despatch, which were adopted by the Council on the 14th February. It was then proposed, and carried on a division, that a Rule should be inserted to enable any person, whose private interests might be affected by any pending Bill, to be heard by himself, or his Counsel, on the subject of that Bill. This became Rule XVII of the revised Rules, which received the Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 18th of the same month. His Excellency the Governor General, under Section 48 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67, disallowed Rule XVII.

The Bill for regulating Public Conveyances in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, read in Council on the 12th April 1862, was reported on by the Select Committee, to which it had been referred, on the 27th November of the same year. The Report was subsequently taken into consideration, and the Clauses of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, were settled by the Council on the 14th February 1863. No further proceedings have been taken with regard to this Bill.

The following Bills were disposed of.

Read in Council on the 18th February 1869. Report of Select Committee adopted, and Bill withdrawn, The Bill to amend Act XXX of 1857 (for the levy of Portdues and fees in the Port of Calcutta) on the 6th December 1862. The Bill to authorise the imposition of fines for outrages and Read in Council on the 29th trespasses committed by inhabitants of villages or members of March 1862. Select Committee discharged, and Bill withdrawn, ou communities in the Provinces subject to the Government of the 6th December 1862. Bengal The Bill to provide for the registration and supervision of Read in Conncil on the 22nd March 1862. Withdrawn on the native passenger boats in certain parts of Bengal. 20th December 1862. The Bill for appointing Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, and for levying rates and taxes in that Town Read in Council on the 8rd May 1862. Report of Select Committee adopted, and Bills withdrawn, on the The Bill for the conservancy and improvement of the Town of 3rd January 1863. Calcutta The Bill to promote the construction of lines of communica-Read in Council on the 26th April 1962. Select Committee discharged, tion as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, navigable Rivers, and and Bill withdrawn, on the 21st Canals March 1863.

The following Bill was introduced and has been referred to a Select Committee.

The Bill to amend the Law regarding the provision of carriage and supplies for Troops and travellers, and to punish unlawful impressment.

SECTION III.-REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

THE Statement on the margin exhibits at a glance the Demands, Collections, Remissions,

Results of the year.

YEARS.	Current De- mand.	Total, including arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
1817-48 1852-53 1857-58 1861-62 1862-63	Re. 3,54,51,564 3,6335,074 3,68,70,530 3,71,66,985 3,72,85,651	Rs. 8,87,18,571 4,05,43,577 3,99,89,762 4,02,78,827 4,08,70,111	Rs. 3,51,07,268 3,61,62,554 3,64,88,018 3,68,11,127 8,71,99,538	Rs. 3,32,991 5,00,260 2,77,162 1,73,294 1,49,493	Rs. 32,78,312 38,80,763 32,24,532 32,94,406 33,21,080

and Balances of Land Revenue for the year under review; and shows a steady increase both in the aggregate current Demands and in the aggregate Collections, compared with the results of the preceding year, and of three previous quinquennial years.

A Statement (D 1.) in the Appendix shows the Demands, Collections, Remissions, and net Balances for the year under review, on account of each Division separately.

The figures on the margin exhibit the number of redemptions effected during the year,

_	_				
D	ᄱ	am	mts.	Λn	•

DISTRICT.	Number.	Sudder Jumma.	Price realized.
Hooghly	2,089 1 3 1 11 3	Rs. As. P. 0 7 0 851 1 9 1 0 0 2 12 0 0 15 9 19 14 9 2 5 7 878 8 114	Rs. As. P 4 6 0 8,511 1 6 10 0 0 38 0 0 11 13 0 298 13 102 23 8 6

of the Revenue of Estates paying a Sudder Jumma not exceeding one Rupee, except in
Calcutta where no restrictions
exist as to the Jumma of the
holding to be redeemed. It will
be perceived that the largest
number of redemptions was in
Chittagong, where the total
number redeemed since the
measure was sanctioned is

11,355, the price paid amounting to Rupees 44,092. About 14,000 Mehals still remain to be redeemed in this District.

The number of Rent Suits instituted during the year was 1,31,220. The aggregate Rent Suits under Act X. of 1859, and Suits under Act VI. of 1862, (B. C.)

number on the file, including 11,222, brought forward from the previous year, was, therefore, 1,42,442; and of these 1,30,116 were disposed of, while 12,326 remained for decision, of which 555 had been more than two months on the respective files. Of the whole number of Suits instituted 30,488, or nearly one-fourth, belonged to the two Districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The number pending at the end of the year in these Districts was 2,490, of which 364 only were more than two months old.

This being the first year of the operation of Act VI. of 1862 (B. C.) the results of its working are given below in detail of Divisions:—

		of Cases in penalty was under Sec-	of Cases in penalty was under Sec-		WHICH DE- 8 MADE UN- TION IV.	TION VI	RENT UNDE . WHICH A DATE OF DE ECTION IV.	CCRUED	s for mes- under Sec-
DIVISIONS,		Number of which pen imposed un	Number of which pen imposed u	Number.	• Amount.	Disposed of in favor of Plaintiffs.	Disposed of in favor of Defend-ants.	Pending.	Applications surement u tion X.
					Rs.				
Bhaugulpore	•••	269	24	1649	27,326	17	3	3	8
Burdwan	•••	1524	95	4252	67,899	134	55	30	3
Chittagong	•••	3176	204	1167	22,782	1	1	4	10
Cuttack		134	3	143	2,019	1		٠ ١	
Dacca		807	29	2869	45,612	Not st	ated.	*	
Nuddea		3927	184	8165	1,70,791	64	32	3	12
Patna		511	24	1615	96,707	11	1	4	1
Rajshahye		468	16	3166	29,569	56	1		7
Chota Nagpore				263	40,633		1	4	•••

The following Table shows the extent to which recourse has been had to the provisions of Act XI. of 1859.

Operation of Act XI. of 1859.

Operation of Act XI. of 1859 for opening separate accounts, and for registration of tenures during the year, and to the present time from the passing of the Act:—

	In 18	62-63.	To END OF 1862-63.		
	Admitted.	Rejected.	Admitted.	Rejected.	
Applications for opening separate accounts				*	
under Section X	428	47	909	267	
Applications for opening separate accounts				,	
under Section XI	43	5	86	18	
Applications for common registry of tenures under Section XL.	1 000	89	369	110	
Applications for common registry of tenures		09	009	119	
of cases under Section XLIII	29	16	37	16	
Applications for special registry of tenures					
under Section XL	125	72	173	105	
Applications for special registry of tenures of cases under Section XLIII		•		_	
Applications for registry of tenures under	•••	•••		1	
Section XLIV			3	4.	

Sale of proprietary rights in Government Estates.

The following Return exhibits the sales of proprietary rights in Government Estates during the year, and to the present time:—

	Number of Mehals sold.	Area in Acres.	Sudder Jumma.	Mofussil rental.	Amount realized.
In 1862-63	Whole 1,387 Shares 5	1,73,464 12,524	Rs. 96,795	Rs. 1,23,627	Rs. 8,10,377
To end of 1862-63	Whole 3,482 Shares 133	5,36,102 26,466	Rs. 7,00,865	Rs. 2,61,763	Rs. 58,16,909

The sale of one Mehal in Backergunge included in the above Return has since, in consequence of an informality in the advertisement of sale, been cancelled, which will reduce the price realized by Rupees 3,81,000. The above figures include 228 whole Estates and 107 shares of Estates in Behar and Shahabad confiscated in consequence of the late disturbances of 1857-58. The jumma of these, at the time of confiscation, was Rupees 56,154, and that of the new settlement, made prior to sale, was Rupees 1,99,297; the price realized was Rupees 13,83,006. There remain to be sold altogether about 3172 Estates.

Rules had already been framed and submitted for the approval of the Government of India with a view to give effect to the Resolution of Lord Canning, dated 17th October 1861, when the arrival of a Despatch of the Secretary of State, dated 9th July 1862,

materially modifying the Resolution necessitated a, corresponding modification of the Rules. Accordingly a set of Rules was published in August 1862. These, as afterwards supplemented in points of detail, regulate the mode of application for sale, the survey, and demarcation, the sale and conveyance, and the manner of payment of the purchase money, of all future grants of Waste Lands; and provide for the redemption of the revenue assessed on grants already made for a term of years under previously existing Rules. A list of lands to be reserved from sale, is in the course of publication.

These Rules had no retrospective tendency, and it was laid down that lands for the purchase of which application had been made under the Resolution of 17th October 1861, should, if the application had been duly registered, be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the said Resolution so far as the Law allows. And on this liberal principle several applications for grants in Darjeeling, which had been somewhat irregularly admitted by the Local Officers, were nevertheless held to be boná fide arrangements concluded before the publication of the Despatch of the Secretary of State, and as such exempted from its operation, and the sale of such lands was allowed to proceed under the terms of the Resolution of 17th October 1861, provided all the formalities enjoined by that Resolution were duly observed.

A Statement (D 2) in the Appendix exhibits the grants of Waste Lands made under the Rules prevailing prior to the issue of the Rules above alluded to; and another Statement (D 3) shows the sales which have taken place under the new Rules in Darjeeling and Assam.

In Cachar there have been no sales under these Rules.

The result of the sales in Darjeeling was most satisfactory, the total area sold being 31,915 acres, and the price obtained Rupees 5,65,897-12-2. The highest price paid was Rupees 30 per acre; the average price Rupees 17. In Kamroop the total area sold was 10,566 acres, and the price obtained Rupees 27,025-4-7.

Besides the sales noticed above eight lots were sold in Darjeeling under the old Rules, at Rupees 10 an acre, for Rupees 69,130; and thirteen locations, with one farming lease, were sold for Rupees 14,400 under the local Rules in force. Two grants were also redeemed at Rupees 2-8 an acre, under exceptional circumstances, for Rupees 9,660.

The circumstances under which a suit was instituted by Mr. Rundle, for enforcing what he considered a contract entered into by Government to sell him certain Waste Lands in Darjeeling at Rupees 2-8 per acre, may be briefly noticed in this place. On the 31st December 1861 Mr. Deare made an application to the Superintendent of Darjeeling for 1,000 acres of land, under the Resolution of the 17th October 1861. On the 3rd January following he

tendered and deposited in the Treasury Rupees 2,500, which he stated were for the 1,000 acres of land he had applied for; and he took this occasion to request that the Title Deeds of 500 acres be made in favor of Mr. Rundle. The payment of the money was unsolicited, and the Superintendent of Darjeeling received it on account, and not in full payment for the land applied for, granting a receipt worded accordingly. At this time the Superintendent of Darjeeling had no authority to assign Waste Lands to any person on any terms other than those contained in the Rules of 1859; and no guarantee whatever was given that Messrs. Deare and Rundle were to obtain the land at Rupees 2-8 per acre, the only communication made by the Superintendent being the receipt granted for the money paid on account. From his reply to other applicants, it was clear that the Superintendent knew well that he had no power to make grants under the Resolution of October 1861. Messrs. Rundle and Deare, at their own risk, then took possession of the land, and without any authority commenced operations thereon. As by this proceeding they had exposed themselves to loss, the Government, to obviate all appearance of dealing hardly with men who had apparently a mistaken notion of the extent and scope of the Resolution of the Government of India of October 1861, offered to allow them to purchase the lands at the rate of Rupees 10 per acre, the minimum price at which Darjeeling lands could be sold at the time when their applications were made; but this offer was rejected by them, and thereupon the land was advertized for sale and sold for Rupees 20 per acre. A suit was now brought against Government by Mr. Rundle, "for the specific performance of a certain agreement for the sale of Waste Lands, for the execution of grant thereof, and for an injunction." This has been thrown out in the High Court, though probably it will be re-instituted in another form.

Rule 21 of the new Rules provides for the "reservation of grazing and forest land; of lands for special purboses." land for the growth of firewood near Towns and Stations; of building sites, parks, recreation grounds, and the like; and of lands required for other special purposes." A list is being prepared of the lands intended to be reserved for the above purposes; and a Statement (D 4) in the Appendix shows to what extent it has been completed and notified for general information.

With reference to the increasing difficulty of procuring good timber in large quantities,

Reservation of Timber Forests.

and more especially to the deficient supply of firewood for meeting the wants of the Railway in places where coal is is not available, all forest lands, or lands on which valuable timber is growing, have been ordered to be reserved for the present, till the list of the lands to be reserved is completed.

The results of the resumption and settlement of Fisheries are exhibited in detail in Resumption and settlement of Fisheries.

a Statement (D 5) in the Appendix. Sixty-one blocks were settled during the year for Rupees 7,919. Of twelve suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819, four were decided in favor of Government, four in favor of individuals, and four struck off.

The Districts in which applications for the sale of Waste Lands promised to be most

Survey of Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and Darjeeling. It

became desirable consequently to arrange for the Waste

Lands in these Districts being surveyed, as a necessary preliminary to their allotment, and the following arrangements have been made with this object during the year.

In Assam a complete and detailed re-survey of the whole Province was found necessary; but owing to the vast extent of country to be surveyed, the resources of the Department were found insufficient to undertake the work at once. It was decided, therefore, that a Detachment from the 4th Division should be organised into a separate survey party, to undertake in the first instance only a desultory survey of the Waste Lands, and that, as each party now occupied in Bengal becomes available, they should be thrown into Assam to carry on the re-survey of the whole Province.

The survey of Cachar and portion of Sylhet, has been made over to the party who were already at work in the Sylhet District.

For the survey of the Darjeeling grants a Detachment of the 2nd Division was detained for some months, and subsequently a party was organised under a qualified Assistant to complete the work. To this party also, with an increase in its strength, the duty of surveying the Terrai lands was subsequently assigned.

CUSTOMS.

A Statement (E 1) in the Appendix shows the amount of Customs Revenue realized in Calcutta, and at the ports of Chittagong, Balasore, Cuttack, and Poorce, together with the charges incurred, and the net Revenue derived during the year. The total net Revenue amounted to Rupees 2,69,80,728 of the previous year, and shows, therefore, an increase to the extent of Rupees 29,93,065 or £299,306, of which no less than Rupees 29,79,285 or £297,928 was for the port of Calcutta alone.

The gross collections of the port of Calcutta amounted to Rupces 3,08,90,518,* and the

* Imports		Rupees	65,93,146	5	2
Exports	•••	,,	39,55,439	2	3
Salt duty	•••	,,	2,02,66,601	3	0
Wharf rent	•••	,,	55,840	11	5
Crane rent	•••	,,	2,668	7	0
Miscellaneous I	Recei	pts "	16,823	0	0
	_				_

Total Rs. 3,08,90,518 13 10

gross charges to Rupees 9,38,856, leaving a net Revenue of Rupees 2,99,51,662, to Rupees 2,69,72,377 in the preceding year.

The result above indicated was mainly owing to the very large clearances of imported Salt during year, the quantity cleared amounting to 62,07,788 maunds

against 45,92,700 maunds in the preceding year, while the duty paid was Rupces 2,02,66,601 to Rupces 1,49,00,122 in the previous year. The increase under this head is of course to a great extent balanced by a falling off in the Salt Revenue.

A Statement (E 2) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the Revenue derived from

Customs during the year under review with that of five other years.

The receipts from Imports, exclusive of Salt, in the port of Calcutta, during the year, Imports. exhibited a falling off to the extent of Rupees 27,79,448

as noted on the margin; and this was principally attributed to the very depressed state of the Cotton Goods' trade. It was noticed in last year's Rupees 93.72,591 In 1861-62 65,93,146 Report that the duty on Cotton Goods had been reduced ,, 1862-63 ,, 27,79,448 to 5 per cent. But the duty on Glasgow Goods—which Decrease being imported cut were on that account held to have lost their character as Piece Goodscontinued to be levied at the rate of 10 per cent., a practice which was stated to have checked the clearance of this class of Goods. The inequality, however, has been remedied since the closing of the year, it having been determined that all Goods manufactured in the piece, whether imported in piece or cut, are hereafter to be admitted at the lower rate of 5 per cent. ad valorem; and the excess duty which was levied under a contrary ruling has been ordered to be refunded.

The falling off in Customs duty on Piece Goods alone amounted to Rupees 22,69,769, the total duty under this head during the year being Rupees 25,84,698, to Rupees 48,54,467 in the preceding year. There was also a falling off in the amount of import duty levied on Twist, to the extent of Rupees 1,55,990; in that on metals, to the extent of Rupees 16,944; and in that on Malt Liquors, to the extent of Rupees 1,15,132. On the other hand Wines showed an increase to the extent of Rupees 12,754, and Spirits an increase of Rupees 1,06,264.

Under the head of Exports there was an increase in the receipts in the port of Calcutta to the extent of Rupees 4,45,650*, and this was due Exports. in a great measure to the increase in the exports of Indigo and Saltpetre. The increase in the export of Indigo amounted to 30,185 maunds, which represented an increase of duty to the # In 1862-63 39,55,439 ... Rupees ,, 1861-62 35,09,789 extent of Rupees 90,555; and the increase in the 4,45,650 Increase export of Saltpetre was 52,120 maunds, which yeilded an increased duty of Rupees 1,01,210. The increase in the export of Saltpetre was attributable to the influence of the American War, and all the declared shipments to America. The results of the year under review have, however were for the Federal Ports. established, in further confirmation of the results exhibited last year, that the specific duty of Rupees 2 levied on the article has not acted as a check on the trade, and that it is one of the fairest subjects on the Indian tariff for a heavy duty.

The increase in the quantity of Cotton exported is very remarkable, † and is, of course,

Cwts.

Rupees.
11,31,249
1862-63
3,96,830
Rupees.
11,54,54,911
due to the effect of the American war.

In the Appendix will be found a Comparative Statement (E 3) of the Shipping and Tonnage of the port of Calcutta, for the year under review. The number of Ships which cleared inwardly at Calcutta was 1,020, of which 575 were English,

95 American, and 98 French; the total tonnage represented by them amounting to 6,04,139 tons. The total number which cleared out was also, 1,020, of which 612 were English, 95 American, and 99

French. The total tonnage outwards was 6,30,205 tons. The number of Native Craft which entered the Port was 99; and the number which left it was 89.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

The value of the total imports and exports of Bullion are noted in the margin.

Imported, Rupees.
ln 1861-62 ... 4,24,23,330
,, 1862-63 ... 4,90,95,412

Exported, Rupees, 95,58,196 1,23,06,603

It was noticed in last year's Report that the sanction of Government had been accorded to the Official Publication at the Custom House of daily lists of imports and exports prepared under the supervision of the Customs Authorities. The publication of these lists has commenced from January last. The Trade Returns hitherto published by officials of the Custom House on their private account have consequently ceased.

The site of the late Export Ware House, on which temporary Custom House Sheds had hitherto stood, having been allotted for the erection of the new Post Office, it has become necessary to provide adequate Wharf accommodation elsewhere. The Municipal Commissioners have, therefore, been directed to give up for the purpose a plot of ground in the corner of Coilah Ghât Street, which is now in their possession, and is used by them as a depôt for bricks.

SALT.

Results of the Year.

The total quantity of Salt cleared during the year was

Government Total. Excise Salt Imported Salt. Salt. Maunds. Maunds. Maunds. Maunds. 6,12,691 53,98,994 1841-42 ... 47,86,303 31,17,348 18,600 29,26,865 60,62,813 1851-52 .. 62,48,803 45,92,703 1861-62 ... 16,30,848 25,250 62,60,789 82,16,417 19,13,978 41,650 1862-63 . . •••

82,16,417 maunds, in the proportion noted on the margin; the result showing an increase of 19,67,614 maunds as compared with the quantity cleared during the previous year.

*In 1862-63 ,, 1861-62				Rs	2,49,64,181 1,58,57,383
	Exc	e# 5	 	Rs.	91,04,798

The Net Revenue derived from this source during the year was Rupees 2,49,64,181, or £2,496,418; which is £910,679 in excess* of the Revenue derived in 1861-62.

A Statement (F) in the Appendix exhibits a comparison of the Financial results of the vear under review with those of three previous years.

The stock of imported Salt on board and in the river on the 30th April 1863 was 31,90,814 maunds.

[Bengal.] (32)

The most important perhaps of the administrative changes that were carried out during

Abolition of Government Salt Manufacture.

Manufacture, and its final disconnection with the so called
monopoly.

It was observed in last year's Report that the strong prejudice which the people of India had hitherto maintained against the Liverpool boiled Salt, had rapidly disappeared before the low prices at which, owing to the cheapness of freights, and to the want of other cargoes, English Salt had lately been available in the Calcutta markets. Simultaneously with this tendency to increased cheapness in English Salt, the manufacture of Government Salt showed a constant tendency to become more expensive; and at the commencement of 1862-63 Liverpool Salt had, in consequence, complete possession of the market. It was pointed out at the same time that, so long as Government Salt was sold at the cost price, in addition to a fixed duty which was the same for all descriptions of Salt, the Government would be in no degree pecuniarily interested in their manufactured Salt being consumed in preference to that exported from Liverpool, while, on the other hand, it was obviously for the benefit of the community that the cheapest Salt should be also the most widely consumed. These considerations all tended to the conclusion that Government might ultimately dissolve its connection with the Salt manufacture; but in regard to the possibly temporary nature of the causes which led to the unprecedently low prices of Liverpool Salt, and on the other hand to the obligations which Government had by engaging in the manufacture incurred of providing a sufficient supply of Salt to meet all contingency, it was considered expedient not to retire too suddealy from the manufacture, but greatly to contract it, and while ensuring a supply equal to the sales of the past year, to allow the foreign Salt trade every facility for establishing itself on a firm and permanent basis.

With this object in view, in deciding upon the course to be adopted in the manufacturing season of 1862-63, it was determined that the Chittagong Salt Agency should be closed; the Hidgellee and Tumlook Agencies were united under one Officer; the manufacture of Kurkutch or solar evaporated Salt was stopped; and of boiled Salt the manufacture was limited to 9,00,000 maunds. Rules were at the same time drawn up for enabling private persons to continue the manufacture, should they wish to do so, under the Excise system, and for transferring to them such portions of the Salt Agency lands no longer required by Government, as might be applied for.

In January the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year came under the consideration

**Government Stock **B2 Lacs. 82 Lacs. Bonded Salt **B2 Lacs. peared that, while the annual consumption was estimated at about 75 lacs of maunds, there were at that time no less than 115½ lacs of maunds* on hand, equivalent to one and a half years' consumption. The importations during the year had been about 50 lacs of maunds up to that date. It was obvious that one great element of insecurity in the amount of shipments would be removed by the retirement of Government from the market, and that the trade might now be considered to be established on a secure basis. In this conviction the Lieutenant-Governor determined, in communication with Sir C. Trevelyan, to leave the supply of Salt in future to the ordinary course of trade. The manufac-

ture of the season was ordered to be closed as speedily as possible, and it was announced that it would not be re-opened in the current year,

The Government has thus definitely abandoned a system which, from its first establishment by Lord Clive, in the shape of a pure monopoly, has lasted with various modifications almost a century; and the goal which the Parliamentary Committee of 1836 distinctly pointed out as the final object of the principle they laid down in determining the system under which Government Salt was to be priced, viz., the ultimate displacement of the Government manufacture by imported Salt, has after twenty-seven years been fully attained.

The cessation of manufacture was ordered in February last, and was carried out in the several Agencies on the dates noted on the margin, after the In Tumlook ... 16th March 1863 " Hidgellee ... 16th " " " Balasore ... 28th February " advances made to the Molunghees had been worked off. The

,, Cuttack 23rd April only Agency in which these advances had not been worked

off at the close of the year was that of Pooree.

Besides the Chittagong Agency which was closed last year, the Tumlook and Hidgelice Agencies have been closed; and the Collector of Midnapore Number of Agencies closed. has been directed to take charge of the abandoned Salt lands and make arrangements for their settlement. Measures for closing the other Agencies were nearly completed at the close of the year.

The quantity of Salt manufactured this season at the several Agencies, before the order for its cessation was acted upon, was 3,63,856 maunds, Stock of Salt in hand at the close of the year. in the proportion noted on the margin; the stock of Salt in store at the Sulkea Golahs and at the Agencies, was 76,87,783 maunds, while the stock of Sea imported Salt in hand was 33,62,260 maunds, Maunds. Tumlook ...

and that known to be affoat 1,28,554 maunds, mak-74,830 Hidgellee 98,809 ing an aggregate of 1,15,42,153 maunds as the entire stock 92,185 72,063 in hand.

Balasore Cuttack 25,969 3,63,856

The results of the year show more forcibly than ever that Sea imported Salt is rapidly taking the place of the Salt manufactured by Govern-Increase in the sale of Sea imported Salt, ment, and is in fact driving it out of the market. Owing to the low rates of freight the imported Salt, after paying the fixed duty of Rupees 3-1 per maund, is sold at a lower price than the indigenous production of Government. This price of imported Salt has fluctuated since the closing of the year from Rupees 60 to 68 per 100 maunds, and was last quoted at Rupees 62. The price of Government boiled Salt was 98 Rupees per 100 maunds. In 1841-42 the sales of Government Salt were 47,86,303 maunds, from which they had fallen to 19,13,978 maunds in 1862-63; while the sales of Sca imported Salt had, within the same period, risen from 6,12,691 maunds to 62,60,789 maunds.

Of Salt manufactured under Excise Licences 41,650 maunds paid duty during the year under review, against 18,600 maunds in 1851-52. The num-Manufacture under Excise Licences. ber of licensed manufacturers was five.

It has been already stated that the Rules for the granting of Excise Licences were revised during the year. In making this revision the main Amendment of the Excise Rules for the principle observed was to place the Excise manufacturer on an equality in all respects with the importer of foreign

manufacture of Salt.

Salt, giving to neither branch of the trade an advantage over the other. Accordingly, by the modifications made in the Rules, the Excise manufacturer is required to pay in full the cost of any extra or special Preventive Establishment which may be required to watch his works during the manufacturing season; to pay the same rent on Salt and fuel lands that would be realized if the lands were settled with cultivators for agricultural purposes; and to store his Salt in his own Golahs, or, if Government Golahs are available for the purpose, to pay rent for them for the full period they are made use of. In regard to the bonding of Salt also the same privilege has been extended to him as is allowed to the importer, the duty in the case of both being assessed on the full quantity bonded, less the wastage at the prescribed rate, or, if bonded in Government bonding Golahs, on the quantity actually cleared. It seems very doubtful, however, whether, under any circumstances, Excise manufacturers of Salt evaporated by boiling brine obtained from the Sca can compete with importers of Liverpool and other foreign Salt.

Equalization of the selling prices of salt-

```
At the Agency Depôts.
| Hidgellee, Tumlook, ... ... | Pungah Salt ... | Rs. 309 | Balasore, Pooree ... ... | Pooree, Chilka Lake Kurkutch ... ... , 356 | Arracan Pungah Salt at Chittagong ... , 424 | Madras Kurkutch ditto ... , 371
                                        Pungah Salt ... Rs. 309 per 100 Maunds.
                         At the Sulkea and Ghoosery Depôts.
... ... ,, 396
Madras Kurkutch ... ... ... ... ...
                                                                               ,,
          ditto ... ... ...
                                                ... ... ... ,, 418
```

The introduction of the system of selling Government Salt at a uniform price was noticed in last year's Report. The selling prices fixed according to the recent annual adjustment are noted on the margin.

The Government having withdrawn from the manufacture of Salt the necessity of retaining a special Preventive Establishment for the suppres-Proposed amalgamation of the Salt Presion of illicit manufacture has ceased. It is, therefore, inventive Department with the new Police. tended to amalgamate the Salt Preventive Department with

the Police in those Districts where the new Police has been introduced; and the Inspector-General of Police is already engaged in drawing up a scheme, in communication with the Controller of Salt Chowkeys, for carrying out the amalgamation

OPIUM.

Results of the year.

3,01,43,559.

2,69,401 1857-58 6,03,865 1861-62 13,72,386

ing and two other years.

A. Statement (G) in the Appendix exhibits the Receipts, Charges, and net Revenue derived from Opium during the last seven years, the net Revenue for the year under review amounting to Rupees

> The net Revenue derived from the sale of Abkarce Opium during the year was Rupees 11,23,362; and the figures noted on the margin show the results of the preced-

Chosts.	Proceeds.
Behar 17,961 Benares 14,869	Rs. 2,61,75,630 2,07,47,805
32,833 Budget of 1869	4,69,23,435
Estimated Receipts	4,20,00,000
Excess ditto	49,23,435

The actual results of the Opium sales held during the year are noted on the margin, the proceeds realized exceeding the estimated Budget Receipts for the year by Rupees 49,23,435. The Estimate for Abkarce and miscellaneous Receipts was also exceeded to the extent of Rupees 12,90,376, the total increase thus amounting to Rupees 62,13,811.

* Budget Estimate of charges. 1,91,89,473 Total charges incurred ... 1,80,70,252 Less than the Budget Estimate. 14,19,221

The total charges for the year are further shown to have been less by Rupees 14,19,221* than the amount estimated in the Budget.

Prospects of the Season.

* Behar 27,000 Benarcs 21,000 • • • 48,000

The Opium season was expected to terminate very favorably, and though the actual out-turn had not been ascertained it was estimated at about 48,000 chests.*

Further increase in cultivation.

Behar. Benares. Beegahs. Beegahs. 2,80,754 1362-63 4,58,470 2,22,914 1861-62 4,21,824 36,616 57.810

The increase in the cultivation of Opium, consequent on the price being raised from Rupees 4 to Rupees 5 per seer. was noticed in last year's Report. The result of the measure, however, by no means ceased with the increase exhibited last year. The Statement in the margin shows some 37,000 beegahs in the Behar and 58,000 beegahs in the Benares Agency brought for the first time under Opium

This remarkably rapid extension following immediately on the increase of price, and competing also with the increased value of all other products, proves incontestibly the remunerative nature of the cultivation at its present rates.

Establishment of a Sub-Deputy Opium Agency in Rohilcund.

The experiment reported last year of introducing the poppy cultivation into Budaon and Shahjehanpore, having proved entirely successful, a Sub-Deputy Opium Agency was established to superintend operations in these and the other Districts of Rohilcund.

In the month of May 1862 an inquiry was directed to be held, through the Commissioner of Patna, into the administration of the Opium Depart-Inquiry into the administration of the ment in the Shahabad District. The origin of this inquiry was a letter which appeared in a public Journal, from the

Opium Department in Shahabad.

Special Correspondent of that Journal, alleging that the cultivation of Opium was rendered unremunerative to the ryots of Shahabad by the extortions of the subordinate Native Officials; that it was carried on unwillingly and under pressure; that the refund of advances was so harshly enforced as to cause the ruin of the ryots (staved off in some cases by the sale of their children); and that the Sub-Deputy Agent was entirely under the influence of a Native Official in another Department, who, it was asserted, after having been successively dismissed from five or six public posts, now enriched himself by the sale of appointments in the

[Bengal.] (36)

Opium Department, where his influence was unbounded, and his corruption an intolerable grievance. Mr. Cockburn's inquiry extended to the collection of information from all the Indigo Planters and European Zemindars in the District, and the opinions of Officials unconnected with the Opium Department. The Correspondent of the Journal in question declined to produce any evidence, alleging that it would be useless to do so, unless the Sub-Deputy Agent and the Native Official referred to were first suspended from office. This course, in the absence of any primâ facie evidence against them, and in face of the fact that those allegations of the Correspondent which could be tested by public records and immediate inquiry had proved altogether unfounded, was palpably and clearly inadmissible.

The inquiry made by Mr. Cockburn was, however, conclusive as far as it went; and the evidence on which it was founded being in a great degree that of persons not only unconnected with, but to a certain extent, from their position, hostile to the Opium cultivation, was of incontestable validity. The inquiry proved that the cultivation is remunerative, and that it is not forced, but on the contrary very much sought after. The accompanying Table will show that when the last advance in the price given for Opium was made, the area in Shahabad, under poppy cultivation, increased at once from 26,282 begahs to 33,402 begahs.

Year.	Number of Cultivators.	Measured Cultivation.
1860 61	22,147	26,282
1861-62	23,297	33,402

while the number of Cultivators increased only from 22,147 to 23,297, proving incontestably that those who knew the cultivation by experience were the persons most anxious to increase their stake in it. The inquiry further proved that the charge of harshness in claiming and enforcing refund of advances was a singularly unfortunate one to make. Out of 25,622 ryots, who received advances during the last

season, only thirty-six (or 1% per mille) had to refund at all, and the total amount refunded was Rupees 197-15-4, being on an average Rupees 5-8 from each of the thirty-six defaulters, and little more than a pie per head on the whole body of ryots.

It was, moreover, clearly established by the inquiry that the allegations against the Native Official's character were false; and of his alleged improper influence over the Sub-Deputy Agent, and of the corrupt use thereof, proof was not forthcoming. On the other hand, the inquiry established, what the Officers of the Opium Department had unanimously deposed to before the Indigo Committee, viz., that, of the sum paid by Government to the Cultivator, a small portion was kept by the subordinate Native Officials of the Department. To those acquainted with native habits the difficulty of guarding against petty peculation of this description will be obvious. It is impossible to make the people look upon it any other light than that of a natural perquisite to the disbursing Officer. The Cultivators knew that if they complained of the custom, they could at once obtain redress; they knew that the receipt of douceurs was strictly forbidden; yet not a single complaint was ever made on the subject. Stringent orders were issued by Government on the receipt of Mr. Cockburn's report, with a view of checking these abuses; the Officers of the Department were severely admonished for the laxity which had failed to cradicate the system; and increased watchfulness and energy were enjoined for the future. The Board of Revenue were also, directed to prepare a manual of Rules which should render such peculation impossible for the future; the Sub-Deputy

(37) [Bengal.]

Opium Agent was removed from Shahabad, where he had been for twenty years, to another District; and more frequent changes among the Officers of the Department were urged on the Board as a measure of importance which ought not to be lost sight of.

EXCISE.

The Table in the margin exhibits the gross Collections, Charges, and net Revenue de-Results of the Year.

		07	Net		
	Spirits and Drugs.	Opium sale proceeds.	Total	Charges.	Revenue.
1847-18	22,31,921	4,50,057	26,84,981	5,23,106	21,61,875
1852-53	21,75,338	6,11,364	30,80,702	5,88.098	25,01,604
1857-58	28,15,874	9,39,356	37,55,230	6,42,962	31,12,268
1861-62	36,66,659	19,10,727	65,77,386	9,04,966	46,72,420
1862-63	39,55,204	21,02,936	60,58,140	10,10,867	50,47,273

rived from exciscable articles during the year under review, the preceding year, and three other antecedent years; and a comparison of results exhibits an increase of Revenue in ten years to the extent of Rupces 25,45,669,* of which nearly 10 lacs + were derived from the proceeds of Abkaree Opium.

Net Revenue.

* In 1862-63	 				50,47,273 25,01,601
Excess in 1862-63			٠.	- "_	25, 15,669
Net P	roc ecă	s of	Opia	ım.	
† In 1862-63 ,, 1852-53				Ra.	13,44,096 3,57,503
Excess in 1862-63				,,	9,86,593

A Statement (II) in the Appendix exhibits the results for 1862-63 in detail; and a com-

	$N \cdot t$	Rc	ven u e	٠.		
\$\frac{1\text{ In 1802-63}}{\text{, 1861-62}}\tag{9}	::					50,17,273 16,72,420
Excess in 1862-6	3	•…			<u>"</u>	3,74,853
Net	Proc	ceod	s of	Opiı	um	

parison with the results of the preceding year shows an increase in net Revenue to the extent of Rupees 3,74,853,‡ of which Rupees 76,174\$ were derived from Opium.

§ In 1862-63

,, 12,67,923 Excess in 1862-63 76,17 6

The stoppage of the cultivation of Kanee Opium in Assam was noticed in last year's Report. Since then the sale of that Opium in the Province Causes of the increase in the Revenue has been made penal; and to these causes was attributed the derived from Abkaree Opium. increase in the Revenue derived from Abkarce Opium dur-

ing the year.

The price of Opium supplied by the manufacturing Agency to the Abkarce Department having been raised from Rupees 5-8 to Rupees 7-1 a seer, Raising of the sale price of Abkaree Opium in certain Districts. on account of the increased cost of manufacture, a corresponding increase was made from the commencement of

1862-63, in the price of Opium supplied to vendors. Since the closing of the year the price of Abkarce Opium has also been raised to the highest rate of Rupees 22 per seer in the Districts of the Divisions

Rajshabve. Chittagong. Chota Nazpore. price of Abkarce Opium has also been raised to the highest rate of Rupees 22 per seer in the Districts of the Divisions named in the margin, and in Darjeeling, as there was no reason why the drug should be sold in them at a lesser price

than in the neighbouring Districts. In Gowalparah and Kamroop also, the rate has been raised from Rupees 14 to Rupees 20 per seer, but it has not been considered politic at present to raise the price in the Districts of Upper Assam, till the discontent and restlessness caused by the stoppage of Kance cultivation have abated. The Districts of Cachar and Sylhet also have been exempted for the present from the higher rates, owing to apprehensions being entertained that it would lead to the introduction of contraband Opium extracted from poppy grown in Independent Tipperah.

Extension of the Sudder Distillery system.

The Table in the margin shows the further progress made in the introduction of the Sudder Distillery or fixed duty system; and it will be observed that in the Patna and Rajshahye Divisions the

				OF SUDI		te area v Sudder on 30th	of Distil- f which the shment has sanctioned,
Divisions.			Before 1862-63.	In 1862-63.	Total.	Approximate area supplied by Sudder Distilleries on 30th April 1862.	Number of D. leries of which establishment been sanctubut not car, out.
						Square miles.	
301						1 - 1	
Bhaugulpore Burdwan		•	6 16		6 16	1,753 4,304	******
Chittagong			10	2	3	7,097	•••
Cuttack		`	1 2	2	4	1,607	2
Dacca		•••	19	1	20	21,931	5
Nuddea		••	7	5	12	10,774	1
Patna			1	12	13	801	13
Rajshahye	•	٠.	7	11	19	31,532	1
	Total		59	33	92	85,802	22

system has been much extended. In the Patna Division, of the thirteen Distilleries shown to exist, four have been set at work since the closing of the year.

A comparison of the Revenue collected during 1862-63 under the fixed duty system, with

Result of the measure in certain that derived from the same Districts in the last year during which they were under the daily-tax system, exhibits in several cases* a falling off in Revenue to a considerable extent. The decrease in Calcutta

					1	n 1862-63.		year daily tem.	of the
* Calcutta and 2	1-Perg	gunnah	s	•••	Rs.	1,99,790		Rs.	3,23,430
Moorshedabad					,,	38,057		"	50,010
Mymensing	•••	•••	•••		,,	14,429		,,	22,055
Purneah	••		•••	•••	"	22,863		**	11,572
Shahabad Tirhoot	•••	• •	•	•••	"	13,246	•••	99	18,262
Tilloot	•••	•••	•	•••	"	30,024	••	"	65,580

During the last year of the daily Tax system.
Rs. 3,23,430
" 50,010
" 22,055
" 41,572
" 18,262
" 65,580
m 65,580
m amounted to Rupees 1,23,640;
but this, as was explained last year, was owing to the equalization of the duty on Rum with that on Country Spirits, which has naturally had the effect of

increasing the consumption of Rum and decreasing that of Country Spirits.

The success which has attended the measure of doubling the duty on Ganjah was noticed in last year's Report. The results during the year under review, as compared with the last entire year before the duty

	,			
	Quantity con	sumed.	Reve	nus derived.
In 1862-63	Maunds 8,63	6	Rs.	8,90,235
In the last year before the duty was doubled.	,, 15,57	0	,,	6,22,605
Decrease } in quantity. } Increase } in revenue.	Maunds 6,93	- 1		
in revenue.			,,	2,67,450

was doubled, exhibits an increase of Revenue to the extent of Rupees 2,67,450, but a decrease in the consumption of the drug by about 6,934 maunds. The question of still further raising the duty on Ganjah was under consideration at the close of the year.

STAMPS.

The gross Revenue derived from Stamps in Bengal Proper, during the year under review, as compared with the preceding year, and with the results of the years 1847-48 and 1857-58, is exhibited in a Statement (I) in the Appendix.

The receipts for the year amounted to Rupees 53,91,338-2-6, which shows an increase of Rupees 32,82,596-15-3, and Rupees 31,31,030-10-6 as compared with the collections in 1817-48 and 1857-58 respectively, but a decrease of Rupees 10,98,958-7-6 compared with the results of 1861-62.

This decrease is ascribed to the extraordinary demand for Stamps in the months of May and December 1861, created by the operation of Act XIV. of 1859 for the limitation of suits, which had the effect of enhancing the Revenue of that year to an unusually large amount. The receipts of the year under review exceeded those of 1860-61 by Rupees 7,71,227-5-6.

		R	upees				40,14,010	3	4
Straits' Settlement					•••		*31,836	9	0
British Burmah							2,45,984	10	0
Nepal Residency		•••			• • • •		12	8	0
- Hydrabad assigned I)istricts						68,214	7	6
Central Provinces				•••			3,15,168	11	6
Onde .							3 30,110	ĸ	6
Punjaub							9,19,692	7	()
North-Western Prov	inces					•••	20,12,926	5	10

The total collections from the other Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William amounted to Rupees 40,14,010-3-1, in the proportion noted on the margin, and, with the Revenue of Rupees 53,91,338-2-6 derived from Bengal, makes the

aggregate collections throughout the Presidency amount to Rupees 94,05,348-5-10.

Unstamped Deeds stamped in the Stamp Office.

under the provisions of the Law, on

	ì	tumber of Deeds.	Amount of duty and penalty. Rs. As. P.
1417-19		2231	 30,383 13 0
1457-58		1327	 21,523 9 0
1861-62		3719	 68,078 10 6
1862-63	 	1821	 29,978 12 0

The number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents stamped at the Stamp Office, certificates from Collectors of Districts, in the Upper and Lower Provinces, and the Punjaub, is given in the margin.

The gross collections from the sale of Postage Stamps throughout the Presidency of Fort William

				Rs. A	s.	P.
Bengal				4,64,845		9
North-Western Pro	vinces			2,29,434		8
Punjab		•••	• • •	1,64,528		0
Oude	••	•••	•••	34,719		0
Central Provinces	•••	•••	•••	18,605		0
British Burmah	•••	••	•••	31,960	в	6
Straits' Settlement	• • •	• •	•••	50,232	0	
	Ru	pecs	•••	10,30,325	8	11

amounted to Rupecs 10,30,325-8-11, in the proportion noted on the margin; the result showing a net increase of Rupees 34,663-4-11 over the collections of the preceding year.

Value of Postage Stamps supplied to Madras and Bombay.

The value of Postage Stamps supplied to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay amounted to

Rupces 3,06,580, and Rupces 8,18,206-10-8 respectively.

The use of Stamps was abolished in the Sonthal Pergunnahs in 1856. The subsequent increase in the amount of litigation was, however, so great, Enforcement of the new Act in the Sonthat in 1862 it became necessary to take immediate measures thal Pergunnahs. for checking it. It was at first proposed to do this by the

introduction of a scale of Court Fees in those Pergunnahs, and afterwards by the extention to them of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Clauses of Schedule B. of Act XXXVI. of 1860. But this was rendered unnecessary by the passing of Act X. of 1862, (the new Stamp Act,) which was made applicable to all British Territories without exception. Since then some concessions have been made in favor of the Sonthals, by a Notification of the Government of India, dated 22nd November last, by which the amount of duty chargeable on Petitions of Plaint in Civil Suits of the class cognizable by Small Cause Courts, has been reduced to the same rate as that prescribed for Petitions for Plaint in suits instituted in a Military Court of Requests, or in the Court of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate under Act III. of 1859.

INCOME TAX.

The assessments for 1861-62 having been continued under Act XVI. of 1862, no fresh assessments were made during the year under review, Operations in Calcutta and its Suburbs. except in cases which fell under Section 7 of the Act. Under

Section 14 of the Act all the assessments on Incomes of 500 Rupees per annum were cancelled, and this has caused a loss of Rupces 1,69,965-4-7 from the gross yield of the preceding year. The loss, however, has been partially compensated by the fresh assessments made for 1862-63, which yielded a gross Revenue of Rupees 1.51,506-7-6.

Original assessment Abatement by order	of Com	 mussior	 iers	::		51,32,776 7,85,350	11	8
Balance Addition by revision	•••				 	43,17,125 24,717		8
•				Total		43,72,172	15	11
Demand	•••		•••			36,97,375	ß	21
Gross collections Excess collections	 before		 pt of	 orders	 of	33,85,422	12	7
abatement			•••	•••		1,00,721	14	11
Net collections	*					32 84,700	13	8
Under realization		•••				4,12,674	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Refund granted	•••				•••	1,69,314	11	1

A Statement (J 1.) in the Appendix exhibits the progress made in assessment and collection from the commencement of the Tax to the 30th of April last, and the totals are here noted on the margin for easier reference.

> The charges for collecting the Tax for the year under review amounted to Rupees 56,292-2-5 on account of Establishment, and Rupees 10,474-2-7 for Contingencies, making up a total cost of Rupees 66,766-5, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the net collections, amounted to Rupees 14,18,824-10-14.

(41°) [Bengal.]

This satisfactory result has been owing mainly to the reductions made in the assessing Establishments by means of the changes introduced in the Department, as noticed in last year's Report. By the alterations and re-arrangements carried out there was altogether a saving of Rupees 5,660-11, from the Budget Estimate of the past year.

The total demand on account of Income Tax in the Province of Bengal, exclusive of Operations in the Mofussil.

the Town of Calcutta, for the official year ending on the 30th of April last, amounted to Rupees 35,34,087, and the total collections to Rupees 29,51,504, but a considerable portion of the latter belonged to the earlier years of the Tax.

The demands and collections of the two preceding years are noted on the margin, and a comparison of results shows a great decrease in the year under review, which was mainly caused by the exemption of the Tax.

The total cost of collecting the Tax was Rupees 2,79,169, giving a percentage of 10.44 on the amount collected, which leaves a net Revenue of Rupees 26,72,335; and, as the net Revenue realized in 1861-62 was shown in last year's Report to be Rupeess 40,22,000, the measures adopted for the relief of the poorer classes would appear to have already resulted in a surrender of Rupees 13,49,665.

The actual demand for the Income Tax year commencing on the 1st August 1862 was Rupees 33,39,742, of which Rupees 16,64,962 had been collected, and Rupees 16,74,780 remained to be collected at the close of the Financial year. A Statement (J 2.) exhibiting the demands, collections, surcharges, and other particulars in considerable detail for each District, will be found in the Appendix. The amount estimated as remaining to be assessed was Rupees 1,89,958.

The progress made in the assessments and collections on account of the first two Income Tax years are noted on the margin.

The Assessors and their Establishments were all abolished before the close of the year,

the duty of collecting the Tax having been entrusted to the Excise Officers.

SECTION IV.-FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure of the year. A Statement (K) in the Appendix exhibits in detail the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the year under review.

The total Revenue amounted to Rupees 15,37,74,300, or £15,377,430, and the total Disbursements Rupees 5,07,42,800, or £5,074,280, leaving a surplus of Rupees 10,30,31,500, or £10,363,150.

(42)

The surplus Revenue in the preceding year was Rupees 9,01,28,116. This year's Returns show, therefore, an increase to the extent of Rupecs 1,29,03,384, or £1,290,338, which is made up of the following items, viz .:-

Abkarce Reve	enue										5,57,518
Exports		•••	•••				•••		•••		1,61,524
Land Custom	s	•••	•••				•••				10,925
Sea "					•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	53,66,778
Salt sales	•••		•••		•••	•••				:	13,91,144
Opium							•••	•••	•••	•••	90,44,140
Police	•••								•••		1,41,999
Marine			•••		•••		• • •		•••	•••	7,63,761
Local Funds	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	4,11,812
									Total	•••	1,78,49,601

from the aggregate of which is to be deducted the net decrease of Revenue under other headings amounting together to Rupees 49,46,217.

The new Paper Currency. Proposed general extension of at to all the Districts of Bengal.

[Bengal.]

Extension of the Currency to Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar; and further measures taken for promoting the circulation of coin in those places.

It is now two years since the new Paper Currency was introduced into Bengal. A few Districts only remained, to which the experiment had not been in the first instance extended. During the year the Lieutenant-Governor recommended, after consultation with the various Local Officers, that steps should be taken at once for extending the Currency to all the Districts of Bengal without exception.

Pending decision, however, on the question of the general extension of the Currency, His Honor brought to the notice of the Government of India, the excessive inconvenience occasioned in the Tea-growing Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, by the absence of all facilities for remitting money and for exchange.

To remedy the inconvenience, measures were adopted for placing those Districts within the Calcutta Circle of the new Paper Currency. It was decided in the first instance to select Gowhatty as the only place of issue, and to authorise Notes being cashed at all the local Treasuries. These Treasuries were further authorised to draw Bills on Calcutta at par, and to draw upon each other at ½ per cent. premium, or in certain cases without premium; and Bills on those Treasuries will be drawn in Calcutta without limit for the present at a premium of \frac{1}{2} per cent.

Arrangements were at the same time made with the Bank of Bengal for keeping these Treasuries supplied with a sufficiency of specie both in silver and copper coins.

From the 1st November 18**62** a new Money Introduction of the Money Order system in Bengal. Order system has been introduced throughout Bengal. for the purpose of affording to the public the means of safely and economically transmitting small sums of money from one Station to another. The system is founded upon, and in many respects exactly similar to, that known in Great Britain

 $[Bengal_t]$

as the Post Office order system; but it has been found preferable in this country to carry it out through the Agency of the District Treasuries instead of that of the Post Office. The details for working the scheme and the rules for the guidance of the Officers entrusted with it were prepared by the Civil Pay-Master, and modified by the Government of India in the Financial Department; and the general direction of the Agency employed has also been entrusted to the Civil Pay-Master in subordination to this Government.

SECTION V.-EDUCATION.

The number of Colleges and Schools under Government inspection is returned at 1,222, and the number of Students at 71,699. In the last Administration Report the Colleges and Schools were stated

to number 879, and the Students 52,895. The Returns there given were, however, hastily prepared, and were not quite complete. The Statement in the Annual Education Report, subsequently published, showed that the number of Schools under inspection amounted to 965, and that they were attended by 57,200 Scholars.

The Returns for the year under review exhibit, therefore, an increase of 257 Schools, and 14,499 Scholars, as compared with the year ending 30th April 1862.

Schools and Colleges under Inspection.	Numb Scho		Number of Pupils,		
Government Institutions	 10 52 169 7 227 503 42 212	238	1,497 8,250 10,736 586 18,682 21,382 1,486	21,069 41,550 9,080 71,699	

The Table on the margin exhibits the number of Schools of different classes and the number of Scholars attending them.

These figures give one School to a population of 32,733, and one Scholar to a population of 558; each School containing on an average 58.6 Scholars.

 Disbursements ...
 ...
 Rs. 12,30,000 2,40,000

 Receipts ...
 ...
 ,, 9,90,000

The expenditure during the year was estimated at Rupecs 9,90,000 or £ 99,000. The Revenue of the Lower Provinces for the same period being taken at Rupees 15,37,74,300, it appears that the expenditure on Education

amounted to no more than 0.643 per cent. of the public Income; the cost to the State for each Scholar being Rupees 13-12-11, or a little more than £1-7-7.

University Examinations.

general and professional.

The result of the University Examinations indicate continued progress in the higher branches of Education, both

For the Entrance Examination held in December 1862 the names of 1,114 Candidates were enrolled, a larger number than have appeared in any previous year. Of these 1,043 were from the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the remaining seventy-one being from the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Ceylon.

University Entrance Examination.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
December 1969	Number of	Number passed.				
December 1862.	Candidates.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.		
Hindoos	862 34 43 104	99 4 12 17	251 8 22 32	350 12 31 49		
	1,043	132	313	4 15		

Of the 1,043 Candidates from Bengal 445 were successful, 132 being placed in the 1st Division, and 313 in the 2nd Division, as shown in the accompanying Tables.

University Entrance Examination.

	Number of Candidates	Number passed.				
December 1862.		1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.		
Government Schools	306	70 15 42 ,,	150 67 85 6 5	220 82 127 6 10		
	1,043	132	313	4.15		

At the annual award of Government Junior Scholarships, which is determined by the results of the Entrance Examination, 160 Students were elected Junior Scholars.

Award of Junior Scholarship.

	Scholarships gained.						
By what Institution gained.	1st Grade Rs. 18 per mensem.	2nd Grade Rs. 14 per mensem.	3rd Grado Rs. 10 per mensem.	Total.			
Government Institutions Aided Institutions Independent Institutions	8 0 2	27 13 10	51 26 20	89 39 32			
	10	50	100	160			

The distribution of these Scholarships is shown in the Table. First Arts Examination.

For the first Examination in Arts there were 217 Candidates, of whom 210 were from Bengal, five from the North-West

First Examination in Arts.

January 1863.		Number of	Number	Total.				
	an war y	1000.		Candidates.	1st Division. 2nd Division.		Total.	
Hindoos Mahomedans Christians Other Creeds				 145 8 16 41	5 0 2 5	51 2 18 15	56 2 15 20	
				210	12	81	93	

Provinces, and two from Ceylon. Of the former twelve passed in the 1st Division, and eighty-one in the 2nd Division.

First Examination in Arts.

Tonnum.	1049		Number of	Number	Total.	
January	1909.		Candidates.	1st Division.	2nd Division,	TOUM.
Government Schools Aided Schools		 	177	9 U	63	72 0
Independent Schools Private Students School Masters	 	 •••	26 1 6	3 0 0	17 0 1	20 0 1
			210	12	81	93

The results of this examination determined the award of the twenty-four Government Senior Scholarships which are annually available.

Thirty-five Candidates entered for the B. A. Examination, two Christians, one Mahome-

B. A. Examinations.

1st and 18 in the 2nd Division.

M. A. Examination.

dan, twenty-nine Hindoos, and three of other creeds. Twentyfive passed successfully, of whom seven were placed in tho The Degree of M. A. was this year conferred for the first time. Seven Candidates, Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College, presented themselves for examination, two All the

taking up Mental and Moral Science, two History, and three Mathematics. Candidates were Hindoos. Six were declared successful, and have been admitted Masters of Arts.

At the Law Examination thirty-four Candidates presented themselves. Of these nine obtained the Degree of Licentiate in Law, two being placed in Law Examination. the 1st, and seven in the 2nd Division; and nine obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Law, the whole being placed in the 2nd Division.

Medical Examinations.

Degree of L. M. S.

Degree of M. D.

For the 1st or preliminary Examination for the Degree of L. M. and S. there were thirty-five Candidates, of whom four passed in the 1st For the 2nd or final and twelve in the 2nd Division. Examination nineteen Candidates presented themselves, and fourteen passed, of whom three were placed in the 1st and eleven in the 2nd Division. For the Degree of M. D. two Candidates appeared, and both were declared successful.

The new Regulation of the University which requires Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering to produce Certificates of having passed the first Arts Examination, having this year come into operation, the result has been that no eligible Candidates have come forward for Examination. It is to be feared that some years will elapse before Candidates will again present themselves for the Professional Degree, as none of the Students now in the College have qualified themselves by passing the prescribed test in Arts.

The number of under-graduate Students attending the Government Colleges for General Education.

Education has increased within the year by eighty-four, the number on the Rolls on the 30th April last being 579, against 495 on the 30th April 1862.

	Monthly Fees.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1861.	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1862,	Number on the Rolls on the 30th April 1853.
Presidency College Hooghly College Dacca College Kishnaghur College Berhampore College Patna College Sanscrit College	Rs. As. P. 10 0 0 4 0 0 3 8 0 4 0 0 3 8 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	209 79 76 42 16 0 0	227 66 138 38 26 0 0	289 65 128 44 32 5 16

The distribution of the Students among the several Colleges is given on the margin.

The following Table gives the classification of the under-graduate Students in the several Colleges, according to the social position of their parents, on the 31st December 1862.

	Zemindars, Talook- dars, and persons of independent income.	Merchants, Banians, and Bookkeepers.	Professional persons.	Government Servants and Pensioners.	Others.	Total.
Government Colleges	170	48	107	150	76	551

The Staff of Professors in the Presidency College has been strengthened by the appoint-Presidency College. Increase of Instructive Staff.

ment of Mr. H. F. Blanford to the vacant chair of natural History and Geology, which was formerly held by Dr. Liebig. The (47)

special duty assigned to Mr. Blanford is to give instruction in those branches of the Natural and Physical Sciences which are included among the subjects of examination for the Degrees in Arts, in addition to which he is required to deliver an annual course of lectures on Geology.

Seven Bachelors of Arts of the Presidency College have been elected to Foundation Graduate Scholarships. Scholarship tenable for one year, on condition that they prosecute

Names.			Value of Scho- larships.	Designation.	
Troylokonath Mitter Omur Nath Bose Omurto Lall Paul Obinash Chunder Ghose Nobin Kishen Mookerjee Gooroo Prosaud Sein Grish Chunder Chowdry				Rs. 50 50 40 40 30 30	Rajah of Burdwan Scholar. Dwarka Nath Tagore Scholar. Bird Scholar. Ryan Scholar. Hindoo College Foundation Scholar. Hindoo College Foundation Scholar. Hindoo College Foundation Scholar.

their studies for the M. A. Degree.

[Bengal.]

The growing success of the English Schools in East Bengal having led to a large accession of Students in the Dacca College, it became necessary to strengthen the College Establishment, in order to provide adequate instruction for under-graduates desiring to complete the University Course and to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two Professors were consequently added to the instructive staff at the commencement of the Academical year, in January last, and an Assistant Professor was at the same time appointed for Sanscrit and Bengalee. A Law Lectureship was also established with the view of providing systematic legal instruction for persons intending to devote themselves to the practice of the Law in the Mofussil Courts.

In the course of the year the English School at Patna has been reorganized and placed on the footing of a Mofussil College, comprising a College Department for under-graduates, and a Collegiate School. It was affiliated to the University in August 1862, and the College Department was opened at the commencement of the Academical year in January last, and placed in charge of a Professor. The rapid growth of the Collegiate School is a satisfactory proof that the inhabitants of Patna are not backward to avail themselves of improved means of education. At the commencement of the year the number of Students on the Rolls was 135. At the expiration of twelve months it had reached 307. A subscription list has been opened to provide funds for the erection of a suitable College building, and Rupees 21,000 was subscribed before the close of the year. It is expected that upwards of Rupees 50,000 will eventually be realized.

The uncles of the minor Rajah of Durbungah, Maharaj Coomar Baboos Gopessur Sing, Goonessur Sing, and Netressur Sing, having forwarded to Government Rupees 6,000, with a request that the Lieutenant[Bengal.] (48)

Governor would make it over to any public School, Dispensary, or such charitable purpose as he might think proper, giving preference to any Institution connected with the District, the money has, at the suggestion of the local Officers and with the consent of the donors, been ordered to be applied to the fund for building the new College of Patna.

On the 30th April 1862 the number of Schools receiving regular monthly assignments of public money under the grant-in-aid Rules was 319, and the amount distributed was Rupees 8,641 per mensem. At the same date in the present year the number of aided Schools had risen to 436, and the aggregate amount of the grants to Rupees 11,484 per mensem. This statement shows an increase within the year of 117 Schools, at an additional charge upon the public Revenues of Rupees 34,120 per annum. It is worthy of note that sixteen of these Schools are for Native females.

The grants given to additional Schools during the year amounted to Rupees 2,951-12, viz., to fifty-two English and Vernacular Schools Rupees 1,818-12; to sixty-two Vernacular Schools Rupees 762-8; and to sixteen Girls' Schools Rupees 370-8. The total amount of augmentation to previous grants was Rupees 241-9-7, viz., to six Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 85-8; to four Vernacular Schools Rupees 56-1-7; and to one Girls' School Rupees 100. The amount of the monthly grants sanctioned within the year was, therefore, Rupees 3193-5-7. The total of grants cancelled amounted to Rupees 343-8, viz., of two Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 205, and of eleven Vernacular Schools Rupees 138-8. The grants of two Vernacular Schools were also reduced to the extent of Rupees 6-8. The amount of reductions in the monthly grants during the year was, therefore, Rupees 350. Hence the net additional expenditure sanctioned during the year on account of grants-in-aid was Rupees 2,843-5-7 per mensem, or Rupees 34,120-3 per annum.

In addition to the sums assigned as monthly grants, twenty-two Schools have received casual grants, for special purposes, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 3,817-8, viz., sixteen Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 3,242-8, five Vernacular Schools Rupees 525, and one Girls' School Rupees 50. Seven Schools have also received grants of books and maps from the Stock of the late Government Book Agency, now in charge of the School Book Society, to the extent of Rupees 355, viz., five Anglo-Vernacular Schools Rupees 230, and two Vernacular Schools Rupees 125.

Normal Schools have been established during the year at Burdwan, Kishnaghur, and Jessore for the purpose of training Masters for elementary Village Schools, under the scheme of Vernacular education originally devised by Sir J. P. Grant. This scheme has received several important modifications, as fresh light has been gained from the working of the experimental measures adopted for bringing it into operation. Its general object was the improvement of the indigenous Schools of the country by the offer of money rewards to the Gooroos.

The plan now pursued may be briefly described as follows:--

The villages, where Patshalas are already in existence, are invited to send for a year's training in a Normal School, either their present Gooroo, or some other person whom they will undertake to receive as their future School Master. Their nominee, if accepted by the Inspector, is sent to a Normal School, with a stipend of Rupees five per mensem, and a written agreement is entered into on the one hand with the heads of the village that they will receive him back as their Gooroo, when he has completed his course of training and received a Certificate of qualification; and on the other hand with the nominee himself, that he will return to the village which selected him, and there enter upon and discharge the duty of village School Master to the best of his ability, on condition of being secured a monthly income of not less than Rupees 5 in the shape of stipend or reward, so long as he continues to deserve it. Each of the three training Schools at present established, receives seventy-five stipendiary Students. They have been opened but a few months, but no difficulty has been experienced in filling them. Each had its full complement at the end of the year. The supervision of the entire scheme has been entrusted to Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, as an Additional Inspector, with three Deputy Inspectors as his subordinates.

At the end of the year sanction was obtained for the Establishment of a Normal School at

Dacca, for training a small number of Native women as

School Mistresses. It is expected that these women will
readily find employment, not only as Mistresses in public Girls'

Schools, but also as private teachers in the Zenanas of Native gentlemen.

The Wards' Institution in Calcutta was established in 1856, for the purpose of affording to all those minors under the control of the Court of Wards, The Wards' Institution in Calcutta. whose means were sufficient to pay for better instruction than can be procured at their own houses, a liberal education at the Presidency, removing them by this means from the pernicious influence of family dependants. The entire management of the Institution was placed under a Native Director, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue. The Rules of the Institution, and the expediency of retaining it at the Presidency, came under review during the year, in connection with the case of a Ward in Beerbhoom, whose relatives objected to his removal to Calcutta. It appeared to His Honor that the Rules contained no adequate provisions for the supervision and periodical inspection of the Institution. He therefore appointed a Committee of Honorary Visitors, consisting of a member of the Board of Revenue and its Secretary, the Director of Public Instruction, and six Native gentlemen, two of them residents of the interior, with instructions that the resident Members should be requested to visit the Institution regularly in rotation. It was also proposed, in consequence of the objection of the Native Zemindars to sending their children to Calcutta, to remove the Institution to a Station in the interior; but owing to the difficulty of finding sufficient accommodation at any of those Stations where a College education is procurable, no final decision on the point has as yet been arrived at, and the subject is still under consideration.

[Bengal.] (50)

SECTION VI-PUBLIC WORKS

GENERAL.

The total amount of Imperial Funds placed at disposal of this Government for public works during the year was 53½ lacs; the amount of Local Funds administered by this Department was 20 lacs, in addition to which the first and second instalments of the one per cent. Fund amounted to Rupees 22 lacs, making a grand total of 95½ lacs of Rupees.

The increasing amount of the Local Funds renders it expedient that the expenditure therefrom should be brought under proper supervision, and accordingly a proposal has been submitted to the Government of India by which the whole expenditure, both Imperial and Local, would be placed under one system and supervised by one Engineer Establishment. The chief feature of this scheme is the appointment of a Superintending Engineer to each Revenue Division, who, in concert with the Commissioner, would have the chief supervision of all public works in the Division. The orders of the Government of India have not yet been received on this proposal.

The necessity for a system of contracts for works and repairs, as the only means whereby the increasing demands for public works can be met, has been kept steadily in view. In Calcutta only, has the system of large Divisional Contracts been found to work; but orders have been given that as a general rule, petty contracts should be adopted in all cases, except where the Superintending Engineer may give a special exemption; endeavors have been made to reduce these petty contracts to a system, and in time, Contractors who can be depended on for larger works, will no doubt be forthcoming; a considerable reduction will, under this system, be effected in the number of disbursing Officers and in the number of lower Subordinates. The number of disbursing Agents has been reduced from 275 on the 1st May 1862 to 162 on the 30th April 1863.

The want of an Establishment of trained European Subordinates has been much felt. The number of admissions into the Upper Subordinate Establishment during the year has been twenty-seven, and the number of removals has been twenty-nine; out of a total of one hundred and forty.

A contract having been entered into by the Government of India with the East India Irrigation and Canal Company, having for its object the construction of works for the control of flood waters for irrigation, and for navigation, in the Province of Orissa and adjoining districts, preliminary arrangements have been made for commencing these works. This Government is not yet in possession of the scheme finally proposed; but a preliminary approval has been accorded to a high level line of navigation from the Hooghly to Midnapore, and from the Roopnarain River to Balasore. In connection with this scheme the Oolabaria Canal has been made over to the Company on re-payment of its cost, about Rupees sixty thousand. The Banka Canal and the Spur works at Naraj near Cuttack, have also been made over in

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connection with other works to be carried out by this Company. This Company has also applied for a similar contract in respect to the Behar irrigation works, but in regard to this the orders of the Government of India have not yet been received.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a contract with the Light Railway Company, the object of which is to hand over to them the recently formed Jeagunge and Nulhatty Road, 27½ miles in length, with a view to a light railway being laid down thereon by the 1st January 1864; the road is nearly complete, and the final settlement of the contract merely awaits the approval of the Government of India. The Railway Company have in the meanwhile commenced their permanent way.

The abolition of the Iron Bridge Yard has been finally carried out during the past year, the Stock and Machinery of the Establishment were made over to the Ordnance and other Government Departments, and the premises to the Electric Telegraph Department.

The arrangement made for the annual supply of 65,000 maunds of Lime by Messrs. Inglis and Company as part payment for the Cheylah Quarries ceased on the 30th April.* Negotiations have been opened with the Superintendent of Port Blair for the supply of 200 tons of coral lime per mensem at a rate of Rupces 70 per 100 maunds; this lime has been tested and found to be a rich lime of superior quality.

The Photographic Establishment employed for four years in connection with the Chief Engineer's Office, has been dispensed with, the results obtained not being considered to be commensurate with the expense. The results shewed that from the commencement in 1859, the total expenditure to date had been Rupees 14,615 and that the number of negatives taken had been 346, and the number of prints 1,157.

WORKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

It will suffice to mention here, only a few of the principal works which have been in progress during the year.

MILITARY.

ARMY.—The abolition of the Cantonment at Dehree having been decided upon, the Barracks and other buildings errected, have been dismantled, and the land has been made over to the Revenue Authorities. The Cantonment at Raneegunge has also been abolished and the buildings, with exception of a few required by the Civil Authorities, are being dismantled. At Dacca it was decided that the site known as Foley's Mills was the most eligible for a Cantonment, and accordingly that property has been purchased for one lac of Rupees, the measures to be taken to provide accommodation for Troops are still under consideration. The intention to build Barracks at Debrooghur for European Troops has been abandoned. A Committee having been appointed to report on the Station of Dum-Dum, it

^{*} On that date there still remained in the Government Store at Chuttuck, 81,585 maunds.

was determined to remove most of the semi-permanent buildings erected in 1857-59, and to make certain other improvements which it is expected will have the effect of rendering this Station as healthy as in former years. Accordingly the semi-permanent buildings have been removed, the married men's Barrack has been dismantled and re-built on another site, the ventilation of the permanent Barracks has been improved, and a better system of conservancy provided for. The Cantonment has been enlarged by taking in a piece of swampy land which is to be raised and formed into Soldier's gardens, and a system of drainage for the whole Cantonment has been carried out. These works are nearly completed.

In other Stations such minor works and improvements have been carried out as were necessary to meet the requirements of the Troops. These embrace the lighting of Fort William by Gas, and the erection of Stables and Gun-sheds for an additional Battery at Barrackpore.

The small sanatarium on Parisnath providing accommodation for thirty-two men, and the Bungalow for Officers, with subordinate buildings, is nearly completed and will be fit for occupation after the rains.

Fort William.
Coley Bazar.
Ballygunge.
Alipore.
Dum-Dum.
Chinsurah.

Barrackpore.
Berhampore.
Hazarcebaugh.
Dinapore.
Cuttack and Chowleagunge.

A Register of all Military accommodation with Plans, is under preparation, and a Register of the levels of all Military Stations has been completed for the Stations marginally noted.

NAVY.—The works noted in last Report, in connection with the extension of the Kidder-pore Dock Yard, have been completed.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

REVENUE.—The large Collector's Court house at Mozufferpore is nearly completed, and a similar building at Chuprah is about half finished, a new Record room on the standard plan at Gya is about ten feet above ground. The continued encroachments of the Ganges at Rampore Beauleah rendered the dismantlement of the Court houses necessary. After full consideration it was determined not to remove the Head-Quarters of the Rajshahye Division to any considerable distance, and a new site was selected for the new Public Offices in the highest marginal ground above the old Station 3000 feet from the present bank of the river, and opposite a part of the river bed where the Ganges has ceased encroaching.

A jetty with tramways to facilitate the loading and unloading of Salt at Sulkeah has been completed. Alterations and additions to the Opium Factory at Patna, including the erection of new chest-sheds are still in progress.

GENERAL.—Orders from the Government of India were received for the commencement of the new General Post Office at Calcutta in January last, but under subsequent orders a revision of the Plan was again necessary. The Plan has now been finally decided on, and orders have issued for the commencement of the work; the foundations cannot, however, be laid until after the rains of 1863.

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The new Copper Mint is nearly completed, some work in connection with the fixing of Machinery, to be carried out under the superintendence of the Mint Master, still remains to be done.

A design and project for the Presidency College was submitted to the Government of India, but has been returned for further consideration. Additional land in the vicinity of the Medical College Hospital has been purchased, which, with the Medical College premises, will form the site of the new College.

The additional land required for the site of the new High Court has been purchased, it includes the site of three large houses in Esplanade Row and Post Office Street.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The large Church for St. James' District, Calcutta, has made good progress, the work is now up about twenty feet above the ground, and there is a large quantity of timber and other materials ready on the ground. The new Tower of Saint Lukes' Church at Dinapore has been completed. Improvements and thorough repairs to the Bhaugulporo Church, which was taken over by Government last year, have been carried out. The Cuttack Church is well advanced towards completion, and the Church at Cachar is in progress.

JUDICIAL COURT HOUSES.—The Judge's Court house at Chuprah is nearly completed, and that at Mozufferpore is half finished. A Court house at Silchar is in progress. Sub-Divisional buildings have been completed during the year at Jenidah, Satkhira, Bongong, Ranaghaut, and Chooadangah; and are in progress at Culna, Kotechandpore, Narail, Busseerhaut, Meherpore, Kooshteah, and Luckimpore. Court houses have been completed at Jenidah, Satkhira, Bongong, Ranaghaut, and Chooadangah; and are in progress at Culna, Kotechandpore, Busseerhaut, Narail, and Meherpore. Court houses have also been commenced at Kooshteah, Canning, and Diamond Harbour.

Jails.—The dwelling for the Governor of the Great Jail at Calcutta has been completed, and extensive additions have been in progress in this Jail during the year. Hajut Wards or Sub-Divisional Jails have been completed at Burhee, Diamond Harbour, Commercolly, and Lallbaugh; and are in progress at Barrackpore, Nusseeragunge, Kotechandpore, Ranaghaut, Bongong, Jenidah, Narail, Busseerhaut, Satkhira, Kooshteah, Meherpore, Serajgunge, Jajepore, Bhudruck, Kendraparrah, Barh, Sherghotty, Julpigoree, and Nowgong.

A Design and Estimate have been received, and sanction has been accorded to the erection of a Jail at Hazareebaugh, for Europeans sentenced to penal servitude.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Municipal.—A large and handsome covered market place 500×90 feet is in progress at Scaldah and is about half completed. A tank 400 feet square and 30 feet deep adjoining the market is completed, and new roads, railings, footpath, &c., in connection with the above two works, are in progress. Preliminary arrangements have been made for the erection of a market in the Station of Howrah.

AGRICULTURAL—the Hidgelice Sea Dyke has progressed well during the past year, the restriction in the manufacture of Salt on account of Government having set free a large supply of local labor. The total quantity of work done up to date is 690 lacs of cubic feet out of 1844 lacs of cubic feet, of which 432 lacs have been completed during the past year. In consequence of the abandonment of the manufacture of Salt, Estimates are being prepared for enclosing and re-claiming the large tracts of Julpye lands which can thus be brought into cultivation, when the lands shall have become sweetened by two or three seasons rains.

A final Report on the effects of the removal of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah has been received; the Lieutenent-Governor thus records his opinion on this subject.

"On a careful consideration of the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the removal of the embankments on the right bank of the Damoodah has been a judicious measure he work has been carried out with skill and judgment, and the results accord closely with the; expectations formed when it was first authorized in 1856. Whatever partial damage may have been sustained by the natural action of the river, now that it is no longer attempted to confine the flood waters within artificial limits, is not to be compared with the injury and devastation formerly produced by the sudden and violent irruptions of the river bursting its embankments, while the general fertility of the area subject to inundation has been greatly increased.

"But while arriving at this conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor is not unmindful of the fact that a certain extent of country in the immediate vicinity of the breaches that have occured has been injured, and that a sense of insecurity still prevails among the ryots from the uncertainty of the action of the river on its bank. His Honor is, therefore, of opinion that some practical measure should be devised to utilize the flood waters of the Damoodah, to give confidence to the ryots, and if possible to reclaim the land which is now uncultivated."

Measures will be taken for an exploration of the upper reaches of the Damoodah and its tributaries, with a view, if possible, to the storage of the flood waters to be made available for dry weather irrigation and navigation.

The rains of 1862 were very heavy, and the repairs required to the embankments generally were very extensive, especially in the Cuttack District where the total length of breaches was fourteen and half miles, requiring 302 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work at a cost of Rupees 52,000, to restore the embankments. Thirty-one sluices in the Mahanuddy Division and five in the Pooree Division commenced in 1861-62, were completed, and five others are in progress in the former Division.

A system of embankments for the protection of the Town and Station of Purneah has been carried out, by which it is expected that this Station will be saved from the repetition of such a disastrous inundation as that which occurred during the rains of 1862, when the floods of the Kosey River swept through the Town destroying many lives and much property.

COMMUNICATIONS.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal roads in progress during the year are the following:—

Ganges and Darjeeling Road—126 miles.—Metalling between Carragolah and Purneah, thirty miles, of which thirteen miles are completed, and fourteen miles are in progress; three large Timber bridges* in progress and preparations made for bridging the Sowrah

River.

Darjeeling Cart Road—41 miles from Silligoree to Darjeeling. The progress on this Road has been satisfactory. In the upper Section from Darjeeling to the Saddle, four miles the road is nearly completed, from the Saddle to Kurseong, fifteen miles the road is open for traffic and the mail is now conveyed over it by Horse Dâk though there is still much to do in removing obstacles and repairing slips, and from Kurseong to Silligoree, twenty-two miles, the road is in progress and about one-seventh of the total work in this Section is completed.

The following shews the estimated cost of each Section of the road, the value and proportion of work done, and still remaining to be done:—

Section.				Total Number of units of work.	Units of work con- pleted up to 30th April.	Value of each unit of work.	Total estimated cost of each Section.	Expenditure up to 30th April last.	Amount still required to complete.
						Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupces.	Rupees.
1st	•••	•••	•	2,894	465	130	3,75,570	52,724	3,22,546
2nd	•••		•••	1,175	1,002	200	2,61,129	2,35,071	29,058
3rd		•••	•••	290	45	200	58,050	20,705	37,315
Genera	l expens	ses	•••				91,856	26,511	68,315
	Т.	otal	•••	4,859	1,452		7,92,605	3,35,041	4,57,561

JEAGUNGE AND NULHATTY ROAD—27½ miles.—The works as originally designed, have been completed; three additional masonry viaducts found necessary, are nearly completed; this road will be ready to be made over to the Light Railway Company by the end of August next.

SOOREE AND BHAGULPORE ROAD—110 miles.—Northern Section 29 miles, completed with exception of spreading a small portion of metal; eleven platform bridges aggregating 902

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running feet at a cost of Rupees 67,046 to replace rough timber bridges first constructed, are in progress and half completed. Central Section, fourteen miles, in progress, earth-work nearly completed and masonry works well in progress.

Patha Branch Road—Northern Section, 36 miles.—The earth-work on the road between Meetapore and the Poonpoon will be completed by July next, seven viaducts of twenty-eight openings are completed, two others of eighteen openings will be completed by July next, the remaining two of fifteen openings, are not yet commenced, but will be completed by November next. In the portion of the road between Jehanabad and the Poonpoon, work has been restricted to the throwing up of the earth of about four miles of road, sixteen feet wide, and to the burning of about fifteen lacs of bricks.

HAZAREHAUGH ROAD—221 miles, completed as a metalled road. Four Bridges still equired for this road.

OOLABARIA AND MIDNAPORE Road 55 miles.—Metalling completed, with the exception of the portion (seven miles) between Oolabariah and Moisrakha.

Cutrack Trunk Road—Rajghat to Cuttack 123 miles.—Complete Estimates have been received for re-modelling this road, estimated to require 2,613 running feet of water-way, 1,500 feet metalled gaps, and 524 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work, at a total cost of Rupees 4,20,396. Of the above quantity of work about 220 Lacs of cubic feet of earth-work are out of hand, and bridges of nearly 1,300 running feet of water-way, are in progress. The progress by Contractors has not been so good as was anticipated, and as it was not in accordance with the rate agreed upon, the work will be carried out by the Officers of the Department.

MIDNAPORE AND RANNEEGUNGE ROAD—90 miles.—Much has been done towards the improvement of this road which is to be completed as a bridged and metalled road twenty-four feet wide.

JESSORE ROAD.—The work on this road is nearly completed including a bridge of boats across the Issamutty at Bongong, towards which a donation of Rupecs 15,000 was given by a wealthy native gentleman, Baboo Kally Prosonno Roy.

DACCA AND CHITTAGONG ROAD.—Metalling of the road from Dacca to Naraingunge, eight miles, is in progress, and half completed. Bridging of the road between Fenny and Chittagong is in progress. Of forty-one bridges to be constructed, two are completed, twelve others are ready for arching, materials are ready for the greater number, and the work will be pushed forward.

Assam Trunk Road.—From Doberee to Debrooghur—355 miles.—A complete Estimate for this road has been received, the quantity of work required in making the road twenty-four feet wide, is 3,010 lacs of cubic feet of earth-work, 2,048 running feet of small drains and culverts under twenty feet span, and 5,495 running feet of bridges from twenty to sixty feet span. Work on separate estimates for detatched portions of the road and bridges has been in pro-

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gress, but owing to want of labor, but little has been done. A commencement has been made to import Coolies into the province for carrying on public works, but the result has not as yet been satisfactory.

SYLHET AND CACHAR ROAD.—64 miles.—The re-modelling and forming of this road twenty-four feet wide has been taken up, and work is progressing fairly; about one-fifth of the earth-work is completed.

BURHEE AND BEHAR ROAD.—This road is intended to be made from near Burhee on the Grand Trunk Road, viâ Nowadah to Behar with a branch road from Giriack to Luckeeserai on the Railway. The Section of road from Rajowlee to Behar, forty miles, is in progress, and also the Section from Giriack to the Railway, thirty-eight miles, which is to be formed as a flush metalled road at a cost of about Rupees 3,000 per mile.

CHUTTRA AND CHOWPARUN ROAD—32 miles.—Has progressed well, the earth-work and small bridges are nearly completed; a stone bridge of three arches of thirty feet span over the Ameen River, is in progress, and about half the quantity of metal required has been collected.

The other roads on which work has been in progress are, Raneegunge to Doobrajpore a metalled road, twenty-four miles, long, which will complète the route from Raneegunge to Sorce. The earth-work on this road has been completed, and the bridges and metal are about half completed. A bridge over the Singarun River on this road, consisting of five bays of twenty-five feet, was completed within three months at a cost of Rupees 8,473, in a most satisfactory manner. A new road from the Burrakur Jerminus of the Railway to Ruggonath-pore, twenty miles, and a road from Nattore to Kooshteah, thirty-four miles, have just been commenced. The progress of the Cuttack and Taldunda Road, forty-three miles, and of the road from Cuttack towards Sonepore viû the Burmool Pass have been good; the difficulties met with, on the latter road have been great, especially in the Sub-Division from Burmool to Harbangah, twenty-two miles, in which the rock cutting at the Sonakaria cliff has been a very heavy work. The rock is of gniess, the cutting nearly 1000 feet in length and about thirty feet in breadth, the perpendicular drop from the road to the Mahanuddy River below is about 150 feet.

The improvement of the Dunwah Pass on the Grand Trunk Road, is nearly completed. The improvement of the Tumlook Road sixteen miles is in progress, and material is being collected for metalling this road at a cost of Rupees 62,574.

BRIDGES—BURRAKUR BRIDGE.—The actual progress on the Burrakur Bridge during the season of 1862-63 includes only the completion of two additional foundations Nos. 4 and 5. Two arches on the eastern side, also the fixing of the eastern-most span of Girder, are in progress. There still remain four foundations in progress, but incomplete.

LEELAJAN BRIDGE.—The difficulties met with in this work have necessitated a reconsideration of the project which is now in abeyance, it appears probable that the idea of making use of any portion of the old bridge must be abandoned.

MORHUR AND BORRYAH BRIDGES.—The foundations and piers of these bridges (except one foundation in the Morhur) are now completed, little has been done to the Borryah during the year, but the arching of the centre bay of six spans of the Morhur Bridge is in progress.* It is expected that the arches of both these bridges will be completed by the rains of 1864.

The Iron Bridge over Tolly's Nullah at Alipore has been nearly completed by the Contractor Mr. Henfry of the Firm of Brassey Wythes and Company. A new bridge has been commenced at Kormabad on the Grand Trunk Road, to replace an old Mahomedan structure.

Soane Causeway.—This important work has been completed during the past year in a very satisfactory manner. This work designed and commenced in 1853-54 by the late Colonel Knyvett, has stood without any injury the successive flood seasons of the several years during which it was under construction. It is 11,450 running feet in length and 16 feet wide. The surface is of large blocks of dressed granite laid over a bed of concrete, boxed in with piles.

NAVIGABLE CANALS.—The stop-gate on the new Calcutta Canal mentioned in the last Report has been completed. Its effect in scouring out the bed is not yet known. The cut off the Booskhally Khall on the Eastern Canals has been nearly completed, and an examination of the Channels between the Mutlah and Koolnah has been made with a view to the improvement, and shortening of the route between those places.

The Oolabariah Canal was, on completion, made over to the East India Irrigation Company as a portion of their high level Canal between the Hooghly and Midnapore, the Company paying to the Local Funds the amount expended on the work.

The usual works have been carried out on the Nuddea Rivers, and the Bhagiruttee has been kept open with a depth of two feet throughout the year.

A proposal was received from Mr. Prestage for converting the Matabangah into a high level Canal, but on consideration it was not deemed advisable to hold out any prospect of assistance from Government to the project.

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS.—An experiment is being carried out under instructions of the Government of India with a view to test the practicability of removing shoals in the River Hooghly by a Steamer fitted with a revolving harrow.

It was found impossible to effect any permanent good in removing rocks in the Mahanuddy River between Cuttack and Sonepore with the limited amount of Funds contemplated, the work has, therefore, been set aside. The removal of obstructions in the River Barruck near Cachar, and the distribution of the waters of this River in the two Channels of the Soormah and Koosheearah is being examined into.

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^{*} Note.—Completed in a most satisfactory manner since the 1st May.

LOCAL

"AMALGAMATED DISTRICT ROADS FUND."—The amount of this Fund available for expenditure during the year, including balances from the previous year, was:—

. Of which the following distribution of Funds was made to the several Divisions:-

Divisions	From "Local Fund" including former balances.	From "General Fund."	Total.
Assam Burdwan Bhaugulpore Calcutta Chittagong Chota Nagpore Cuttack Ducca Darjeeling Nuddea Patna Rajshahye	52,031 1,51,651 62,299 11,364 78,876 31,578 36,816 67,836 1,082 1,61,030 2,24,950 98,014	12,000 1,00,000 50,000 ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	64,031 2,51,651 1,12,299 11,364 78,876 31,578 36,816 67,836 1,082 4,81,947 2,50,048 1,04,557
Total	9,77,527	5,14,558	14,92,085

The expenditure during the year is estimated to have been thirteen Lacs, but the detailed accounts have not yet been received. The expenditure of the "Local Fund" has been, as usual, confined almost entirely to the maintenance and improvement of District and Station Roads; whilst the expenditure of the "General Fund" has been chiefly on the construction of new Railway Feeders, the progress of which, in the Nuddea Division especially, has been very satisfactory. The expenditure of the Local Funds may be estimated to have been:—

INCOME TAX FUND.—The amount of the first and second instalments apportioned to Bengal, was twenty-two Lacs of Rupees, which amount was finally distributed for the works noted below:—

GRANTS MADE AVAILABLE TO CIVIL OFFICERS.

1.	Calcutta Water Supply	•••	•••			Rs.	6,00,000	
2.	Improvement of Scaldah Roads		•••	•••		,,	48,000	
	Sylhet Local Roads	•••	•••			,,	10,000	
4.	Luksham Road	•••				,,	31,800	
5.	Darjeeling Municipal Fund	•••	•••	•••		,,	3,000	
	Gowhatty Improvements	•••	•••	•••	٠	,,	8,000	
••				•				7,00,800

GRANTS ADDED TO THE GENERAL FUND.

	7.	Nuddea Railway Feeders		•••	•••		Rs.	90,000	
	8,	Bishenpore and Paneeghur Roa	d	•••	•••	•••	,,	60,000	
	9.	Ghorghat Bridge	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	8,000	
1	10.	Muddeepoorah Railway Feeder	•••	•••	•••		,,	94,000	
1	11.	Rajshahye Railway Feeders	•••	•••	•••		,,	56,000	
1	12.	Nubbeegunge Road		•••	•••		,,	50,000	
1	13.	Lohurduggah Road		•••	•••		,,	32,500	
									3,90,500
		GRANTS FOR WORKS CAR	RIED	І ча тио	Public Wor	k's Offi	CERS	•	
1	4.	Sealdah Market		•••	•••		Rs.	1,50,000	
1	15.	Howrah Market	•••	•••	***	•••	,,	1,02,000	
1	6.	Tumlook Road Metalling			,,,	1	,,	25,000	
1	7.	Tidal Canal, Mundulghat			•••	•••	,,	35,000	
1	18.	Rancegunge and Doobrajpore F	Coad		•••	•••	,,	40,000	
1	19.	Bancoorah Road	•••	•••	•••		,,	30,000	
• 2	20.	Purneah Drainage	•••		•••		,,	8,000	
2	21.	Nattore and Koosteah Road			•••	•••	,,	1,10,000	
2	22.	Mozufferpore Roads		•••	•••		,,	1,00,000	
2	23.	Burhee and Behar Roads	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	2,18,000	
2	24.	Cuttack Trunk Road	•••				,,	54,000	
2	25.	Ruggonathpore Road		•••	•••	•••	,,	15.500	
2	26.	Sylhet and Cachar Roads	•••	•••	•••		,,	50,000	
2	27.	Daoodcandy and Chittagong R	ond		•••		,,	1,05,700	
	28.	Dacca and Daoodcandy Road		•••	•••		,,	37,500	
2		Assam Trunk Road				•••	,,	28,000	
	9.	Assum Trunk Noud	• • •	•••	•••	•••	,,	20,000	

Grand Total Rs. ... 22,00,000

The actual expenditure on these latter works has been, during the year, about 5½ Lacs Rupees; the progress on the most important of them has already been noticed.

CARBAGOLAH STEAM FERRY.—A Steam Ferry has been maintained during the whole of

• E	xpen	diture.			Receipts.						
Establishment Coal Other expenses			Rs.	6,629 10,611 1,309	First Class Third ,, Luggage Goods Railway col Due for Goo	,,	ores	·······································	·	Rs.	2,069 2,309 735 4,578 600 1,776
•		Total	Rs	17,349			200		Loss Fotal B		5,253 17,349

the past year between Sahibgunge and Caragolah in connection with the Railway and the Ganges and Darjeeling Road. The gross monthly re-

ceipts and expenditure show a loss of Rupees 5,253 as explained in the margin, which has to be defrayed from the "General Fund."

The number of trips made between Sahibgunge and Caragolah, was one hundred and forty, and one trial trip between Colgong and Kodalcutta. The Steamer Rajshahye was employed

from May to the 9th July, but she was replaced by the Jumna on the 7th of August, the former vessel not having sufficient power; o stem the current.

CALCUTTA DRAINAGE.—During the past year the small remaining portion of the main Dhurrumtollah sewer, has been completed, and the entire length from the River Hooghly to the temporary pumping Station at Entally, is now complete. The extension of the main sewer to the permanent pumping Station has been proceeded with, and that portion between the temporary pumping Station and the Mutlah Railway Station, which has been laid in the old Entally canal, is complete with exception of arching. In accordance with the recommendation of the Municipal Commissioner's, permission has been given to complete the Drainage of the portions of the Town noted below:—

First.—The area bounded by Chowringhee Road on the West, Free School Street on the East, Dhurrumtollah on the North, Kyd Street on the South.

Second.—The area on the South side of Dhurrumtollah lying between that street and Jaun Bazar, and in length extended from Chowringhee Road to near the Circular Road.

Third.—The area on the North side of Dhurrumtollah extending from Chandney Choko Street to the Union Chapel, and bounded on the North by Emambang lane and Sakarrytollah Lane.

The estimated outlay for these works, in addition to the sum of about 7½ Lacs of Rupees already expended, is seventeen lacs, and authority has been given to the Commissioners to raise this amount by loan. Captain Hyde, R. E., has been requested to examine and report on the work already carried out, especially with reference to the quality of the work and the probable efficiency of the system, and the expediency of completing the scheme for the whole of Calcutta. Captain Hyde's Report had not been received at the close of the year, but it is understood that the Report will be favorable as regards the work executed.

WATER SUPPLY.—No progress has as yet been made in obtaining a supply of water for Calcutta, but a sum of six lacs of Rupees has been set apart for this work from the 1 per cent. Income Tax.

STRAND BANK.—Measures for the improvement of the Strand Bank have been under consideration. Several projects for Wharves, Jetties, and other works have been considered, but action in the matter of carrying out any of these projects is in abeyance pending the formation of a Trust to which will be committed the charge of the Strand Bank, and the works for its improvement on the passing of a bill, which will be introduced into the Council for the purpose at its next meeting.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of Imperial Funds, and of Local Funds by the Officers of this Department, during the past year, has been (approximately) as follows:—

Expenditure on Works.

HEADS.	Imperial Funds.	Local Funds.	Total.
Original Works	Rupees. 28,86,481 14,36,691 6,44,000	Rupees. 5,77,854 3,82,873 3,00,000	Rupees. 29,44,335 18,19,565 9,44,000
Total, on account of this Province	44,66,172	12,60,727	57,26,899
On account of other Provinces and Departments	1,13,291		1,13,291
Grand Total, Rupees	45,79,463	12,60,727	58,40,190

Expenditure on Establishments.

HEADS.	Salaries.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingen- cies.	Total.	Imperial.	Local.
Direction Construction Accounts Collection and Police	Rupees. 1,98,234 6,95,370 1,00,078 55,304	Rupees. 10,188 1,14,745 633	Rupees. 22,613 17,834 13,420	Rupees. 2,31,035 8,27,449 1,14,131 55,304	Rupees. 2,31,035 7,30,425 1,03,131	Rupees. 97,024 11,000 55,304
Total Rs	10,48,986	1,25,566	53,367	12,27,919	10,64,591	1,63,328

Every endeavor has been made to restrict the Expenditures on Establishment, and it will be observed that the entire charges under this head have been kept below one-fifth of the entire outlay.

The total outlay on Public Works from all sources during the year has been

From Imperial Funds	Rs.	56,44,054
From Local Funds by Public Works Offices	,,,	14,24,055
From Local Funds by Civil Officers	,,	18,00,000
Grants made from the Income Tax Funds to Muni-		•
cipal bodies	,,	7,00,8 00
Total	Rs.	90,68,909

A more detailed account of the Expenditure of Imperial Funds compared with the Budget Sanctions is given below:—The Budget Grant for the province appears to have been exceeded by a little more than 3 per cent. but the exact amount cannot be stated until the Books are closed.

BUDGET Grants for the year 1862-68, compared with the actual Expenditure of the year.

	AMOUNT O	B Budger					
CHARGES.		AB, INCLUD BANTS MAD		Expendito	Remares.		
	Original works. Repairs		Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	
Army Navy	2,28,123 4,585	2,63,350 4,500	4,91,473 9,085	3,10,099 43,279	3,68,450 	6,78,549 43,279	
Total Military	2,32,708	2,67,850	5,00,558	3,53,378	3,68,450	7,21,828	
Revenue General Ecclesiastical Educational Judicial	77,250 1,31,703* 1,22,236 15,000 3,78,290	55,490 43,508 24,522 21,990 95,790	1,32,740 1,75,211 1,46,758 36,990 4,74,080	85,460 1,42,976 76,243 4,985 2,62,749	51,370 72,462 27,149 17,495 1,22,859	1,36,830 2,15,438 1,03,392 23,480 3,85,608	*Eupees 908 sanctioned in Orders No. 640, dated 10th February 1863,
Total Civil Administration	7,24,479	2,41,300	9,65,779	5,72,413	2,91,835	8,63,748	
Municipal Marine Agricultural Communications Electric Telegraph	2,26,934 14,77,708†	800 1,700 1,90,000 5,30,000 1,650	800 1,700 4,16,934 19,27,708 1,650	1,153 1,059 2,44,709 12,10,493 3,276	22 5,414 2,14,860 5,54,994 2,116	1,175 6,473 4,59,069 17,65,487 5,392	† Ra. 80,000 sano- tioned in Orders No. 983, dated 10th March 1868, and Ra. 20,000 sanotioned in Or-
Total Public Improve- ment	17,04,642	7,24,150	23,48,792	14,60,690	7,76,906 -	22,37,596	ders No. 1738, dated 16th April 1863.
Reserve	1,86,662	69,117	2,55,779		•••		
Total Works	28,48,491	13,02,417	41,50,908	23,86,481	14,36,691	38,23,172	
STOCK (Increase) ESTABLISHMENTS	4	•••	12,00,000	•••		6,44,000 10,64,591	
Total Public Work Bengal	B		53,50,908			55,31,763	
Advances for other Provinces Advances for other Departments	•••	 	10,415‡ 43,100		}	1,1 9,2 91	‡ Sanctioned in Orders No. 1011, dated 4th March 1863.
GRAND TOTAL			54,04,423		•••	56,44,054	

SECTION VII.-RAILWAY.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

At the close of the previous year the Railway was open from Howrah to

 Open Line.
 Monghyr ...
 ...
 ...
 303 Miles.

 With Colliery and River Branches
 ...
 76 ,, ...

 In all ...
 ...
 379 ,,

On the 17th of November the Section from Jumalpore to Dinapore, 110 miles in length, was made available to the public, and on the 22nd of December the Line thence to Rajghaut, opposite the city of Benares, having been reported in a sufficiently advanced condition, was handed over for running. In order to enable His Excellency the Viceroy to be present on the occasion, the official opening was deferred till the 5th February 1863, on which date it was celebrated at Benares.

At the close of the year 1862-63 the total length open, inclusive of the portion from the Kurumnassa to Rajghaut, the administration of the affairs of which also devolves on the Bengal Government, was 607½ miles, the only un-opened portion being the Burrakur extension 22 miles.

	The gross sum earned by the East India	Railwa	y in Be	ngal		
Earnings.	during the Calendar year 1862 was	•••			Rs.	46,13,447
	The working charges amounted to				,,	24,42,217
	• *		•			
	Profits			•••	,,	21,71,230

The accidents which attended the working of the Railway during this period are enumerated in the Report appended. Forty-four persons in all were killed, and sixteen injured. Of these only two were passengers, forty-three were servants of the Company, and fifteen trespassers. The most serious case of all, though happily unattended with loss of life, took place on the 24th October, on which date a five-arch masonry bridge in the Beerbhoom District gave way, precipitating a Goods' Train, consisting of an Engine Tender and thirteen Waggons, into the stream below. It appeared that the foundations of the bridge had been completely undermined by the action of a violent flood. This accident brought to light the imperative necessity for adopting general protective measures throughout the Line, by securing the foundations of all bridges liable to scour; and measures have been taken for averting such a catastrophe in future, by maintaining a system of flood registry and watch.

The principal fact to be recorded in the administration of the affairs of the East India

Railway is the limit fixed to the construction expenditure.

Limit fixed to construction expenditure.

In January a Special Finance Committee, presided over by the Consulting Engineer to Government, proceeded up the Line, personally investigated the indispensable requirements of the traffic for the two ensuing years, and decided what work should be prosecuted, the result being an immediate reduction of the current expenditure to a minimum. This was the first practical step towards closing the Capital Account of the Railway, and was at once followed by an order for compilation of the total expenditure in each Department, in view to a comprehensive scrutiny being instituted into the inefficient payments of the Company. This work is now being proceeded with.

Another important event was the abolition of the River Transport Department of the Railway. An extensive fleet of Steamers, Flats, and country Boats had been built and employed by the Company for the conveyance of their materials to the upper Sections of the Line under construction; but the advanced state of the works generally, and the completion of the greater part of the Bengal Division in particular, having rendered it no longer necessary to retain such a Department with its special and costly organization, it was resolved to put the entire fleet out of commission from the 1st January 1863, and to dispose of the block of the Company. The arrangements for carrying this resolution into effect were matured before the close of the official year.

The stoppage of operations at the Kur-hur-balie Colliery is also deserving of notice.

Stoppage of operations at the Kur-hur-balie Colliery.

These pits were originally opened and worked to provide fuel for brick-making during the construction of the numerous viaducts and bridges in the Keeul and Hullohar Division, and the Railway Officers subsequently advocated the permanent retention of the field on the ground of the superiority and cheapness of its yield over the Raneegunge product for Locomotive purposes; but, as on investigation, it appeared absolutely certain that the new field could not compete with the old, unless connected with the East Indian Railway by a branch Line, Government has declined to permit the continuance of these workings as a portion of the guaranteed undertaking, pending a determination by the Railway Board as to the disposal of the property, or the exact conditions of its tenure.

The investigation of this matter revived the consideration of the question of a direct Line from Raneegunge to Luckeeserai, for the purpose of opening up the rich mineral region lying between, and of shortening the distance for the through traffic from the North-West. The advisability of doubling the Line from Teenpahar to Colgong had been urged by the Traffic Manager of the Railway, and the Lieutenant-Governor recorded that, in his opinion, additional accommodation of the kind would, before long, be found an unavoidable necessity in parts where a large local traffic existed; but the superior advantages of a direct Line to Luckeeserai appeared so obvious, that it was suggested to the Government of India that, before incurring or entertaining any proposition for incurring expense on doubling, the cost of the short cut should be closely

investigated. The Supreme Government fully concurred in this, but did not encourage the idea of extending the guarantee to the work as a part of the East Indian Railway.

The introduction of the contract system for maintenance of way and works on a considerable length of Line was effected in the course of the New system of repairs.

Hitherto the repairs of the Railway had been performed directly by the Company's Engineers, and the cost was found to be steadily increasing in a far higher ratio than the train mileage. A proposition by the Chief Engineer for letting out the maintenance of the entire Line to contract has been carefully considered, and the saving under the new system, which has been adopted experimentally, will probably be very great.

The question of the re-arrangement of the Howrah Terminus continues to engage serious attention. It has been deemed advisable to consider the whole case de novo, the Chief Engineer and Traffic Manager being of opinion that the arrangement of the various buildings as placed before Government, and sanctioned in 1861, might be entirely altered with decided advantage. The subject is now in a fair way towards satisfactory settlement.

The system of audit to be adopted in future both by the Railway Company and by the System of Audit.

Government has been under anxious consideration. The Board of Directors proposed a radical change in the constitution of their Audit Office in this country. Their proposal was referred to the Government for report, and the case is now in the hands of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for disposal.

It has also been deemed necessary on the approaching completion of the Line, and in consequence of the large reduction of expenditure, to undertake a thorough re-organization of the Establishments in all Departments of the Railway, and in general to investigate the subject of the General Management and Control of the affairs of the Line; and a Special Commissioner, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Enam Commissioner, under the Madras Government, has been deputed to collate the various opinions of the Chief Railway Officers, with a view to report on the subject.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The Eastern Bengal Railway was opened for Passenger Traffic as far as Ranaghaut, fortyfive miles from Calcutta, on the 29th September, and on the
15th of November the Line was opened through to Koosteah for general traffic.

The fares authorized for this Railway are—

	•	1	ann	a per	· mile		•••	•••	First	Class.
	Fares and Rates.	1/2	"	,,	"		•••	•••		
•	•	ł	"	,,	"	•••	•••	• • •	Third	"

The rates are-

1	pie	per	maund	per mile		•••	First	Class.
1/2	"		"	"	•••	•••	Second	,,
. 3	"		"	"	•••		Third	
1	"		,,	"	•••	• • • •	Fourth	,,
2	••			••			Fifth	••

Through cargoes of Coal, Salt, and Tea are, as a temporary and experimental measure, conveyed at a special rate of two annas per maund for the entire distance, which is a reduction on the lowest tariff rate.

Experimental Stations.

Eight experimental Stations have been added to the number previously allowed, viz.:—

Dum-Dum,	Eshapore,
Belgorriah,	Muddunpore,
Sodepore,	Moteeharee, and
Aurunghatta,	Poradah.

making twenty-one in all.

Steam Communication between Seraj-gunge and Koosteah.

For the purpose of drawing to the Railway the Seraj-gunge Traffic which comes down by the Soonderbunds, an engagement was entered into for establishing steam communication between that Mart and Koosteah. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable any definite opinion to be formed as to the result.

A contract has been entered into for construction of Locomotive shops and buildings at the Locomotive shops and buildings at Bagaree Khall.

Closing of the contract for the construction of the Railway.

The final closing of the contract account with Messrs.*

Brassy, Wythes, and Paxton, who have constructed the Railway, will take place on completion of the year of maintenance, which ends on the 15th November ensuing.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

Open Line and results of the season's working.

The Railway was open throughout the year for Passenger Traffic as far as the Chappahattee Station, a distance of fifteen miles from Calcutta. The general result of the season's working was a loss of Rupees 7,888. No Goods were carried.

The opening to Canning Town was unfortunately thrown back by an accident at the Pialee Bridge on the 28th June, which delayed the completion of work by several months.

One of the temporary piers which were erected to aid in fastening the iron-work of the superstructure, suddenly failed, killing several persons in its descent, and some months were lost in restoring the damage done.

The through opening took place on the 15th of May.

Proposition for a southern extension.

A proposition for a southern extension of the Mutlah Railway, with unguaranteed capital, was submitted in the course of the year, and is now under consideration.

SECTION VIII.-MARINE.

THE number of Pilots in active service at the close of the year was 132, as shown on the margin. The number of Pilots on the Free List was fifty-seven, the number of Licensed Pilots twenty-one, and the number of Licensed Leadsmen eighteen.

Branch Pilots		10
	***	1.0
Masters		34
Mates		23
Senior 2nd Mates	•••	12
Junior ditto	•••	8
Volunteers	***	21
	_	-
•		110
On leave		22
•	-	
		132
	-	٠

The abolition of gratuities, and the allowance of 60 per cent. of the Pilotage to those of the Pilots who had exchanged their salaries for earnings, were noticed in last year's Report. It is only necessary to mention in this place that the new system is reported to have had a very beneficial effect on the whole service.

The number of vessels that were grounded, under circumstances deserving enquiry, was fourteen, and the number of collisions thirteen, none of the latter being of a serious nature. Most of these casualties are attributable to the changeable and difficult nature of the river. Inconvenience has also arisen from the existing Steam Tugs being deficient in power for the class of ships now frequenting the Port.

Ten Pilots were tried during the year, of whom only one was dismissed from the service.

The constitution of the Marine Court has occupied the serious attention of Government. It certainly has not worked satisfactorily, and it is proposed to remodel the Court.

The state of the river during the year was very unsatisfactory. The James and Mary's Channels have been worse than usual; and the Rungafulla Channels have caused much difficulty. The changes in the Auckland and Lloyd's Channels have been very serious. Up to February 1862, all ships passed the Auckland into Cowcolly, and thence to sea, either through the Western, or through Lloyd's Channel. These Channels afterwards became so difficult as to be abandoned, and all ships went through Bedford's Channel; but the northern entrance to Bedford's also showed symptoms of closing, and it was feared at one time that a total stoppage of navigation of the river would ensue. But a new Auckland's Channel has been fortunately discovered, and the crisis it is hoped is over for the present. From Saugor to the sea the Channels continue in a satisfactory state; but the state of the river from Mud Point to Saugor has been a source of great anxiety. Attempts are being made to improve these Channels by artificial means. Mr. Leonard's roller has been partially successful, but it is capable of improvement.

The Pilot Brigs in commission were four in number, three of thom being new ones. The Light Vessels were also four in number, and all in good order. The Steamer Celerity has been most usefully employed in taking Pilots to their stations, and towing up the relief Brigs, and taking stores to the Floating Lights. The Guide Brig has been employed on service at the Andamans.

The Light Houses at Saugor and Cowcolly were periodically visited during the year; the Light House at False Point was not visited, but was reported to be well maintained.

The Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Sunderbuns were examined, and replenished with provisions and water.

Houses of Refuge.

The total number of Fixed and Swinging Moorings is 187; and the number of ships hauled in and out of Moorings during the year were 1,235 and 1,231 respectively. The tariff of charges for the hire of Moorings has been revised during the year. The scale hitherto was an ascending one, from vessels of 199 tons to vessels of 1,000 tons; but there was no increase of charge for vessels above that tonnage. This has been obviated by the scale of tonnage now laid down, which prescribes a proportionally higher charge for ships up to 2000 tons.

The Wreck and Anchor Boats were three in number, and all in good condition. The earnings from the recovery of anchors and wrecked property during the year were Rupees 31,244, while the disbursements on account of the anchor establishment were estimated at Rupees 10,728; and these earnings are in fact those of only one boat, two having been employed on the Mutlah and Hooghly on other duties.

•The number of Seamen of all classes shipped through the Shipping Office was 14,952, and the number of men discharged 15,455. The number of ships that resorted to the Office was 685. The actual

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income from fees was Rupees 25,462, and the total expenditure of the Office Rupees 19,686, leaving a surplus of Rupees 5,776, against Rupees 3,399 last year.

The Port dues of the year amounted to Rupees 5,28,539, to Rupees 5,15,430 of the preceding year; which shows an excess of Rupees 13,109, notwithstanding the almost entire stoppage of the American trade.

At Mutlah the work of relaying the Buoys has been completed, a Port Master appointed,
the river re-surveyed, and the navigation much improved.
The Sauger has also been stationed as a Light vessel, and
the Charlotte as a Cruizer; but the Port was visited by one vessel only during the year. The
Railway, however, is now open, and it is expected that the new Port will be visited by a greater
number of vessels in the ensuing year.

Proposed abolition of the Government Dock Yard at Kidderpore, and re-organization of the Marine Establishments in Bengal, &c. The question of the reduction of Marine Establishments and the River Flotilla in Bengal, and the proposed abolition of the Dock Yard, being still under consideration, have been omitted from the Report of this year.

Towards the close of February 1863, Major Agnew, Officiating Commissioner of Assam, having occasion to visit Suddyah, the extreme eastern Station Survey of the River Berhampooter near Suddyah. of Assam, determined on attempting to reach that place by Steamer, as well with a view to test the navigability of the higher portion of the Berhampooter, as for the sake of the impression which he thought the appearance of a Steamer in those waters would produce on the wild tribes of the region. No one had ever before steamed higher up the river than a few miles above Debrooghur; but Major Agnew, in the Adjai, succeeded in reaching a point above the mouth of the Dehong and Debong Rivers, and within twenty miles of Suddyah. Here, however, he found the Channel so narrow, and so choked with trees and snags that it was impossible to proceed further. In an interesting Report of this trip Major Agnew suggested the advisability of making an attempt to clear the obstructions, and so open up The salutary effect likely to be produced on the Abors steam communication with Suddyah. and other savage frontier tribes, and the advantage of a safe mode of transport for tea, lime, and other commodities, were considered strong arguments in favor of opening the river, if possible, even beyond the Station of Suddyah. Accordingly instructions have been issued for the survey of the Berhampooter above and below that place, and the preparation of an Estimate of the cost of clearing that portion of the river.

On one occasion, during the Cossyah disturbances, troops en route from Dacca to Sylhet

survey of the Kossiara River.

were conveyed in Steamers up the Kossiara, as far as Phenchoogunge, a village only one long day's march from Sylhet.

A professional survey of that river was, therefore, ordered, with a view to water communication
with Sylhet being in future established up to Phenchoogunge, from which, should the river
be favourably reported on, it is proposed to carry a metalled road to complete the route.

SECTION IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

EMIGRATION.

Number of Emigrants despatched. Introduction of Indian laborers into the Danish Island of St. Croix.

# 15				
# Mauritius	***	***	• • • •	2,284
Re-Union	•••	•••	•••	864
British Guiana	•••	•••		2,967
Trinidad	•••	•••	•••	1,389
St. Croix	•••	***	***	321
	•			
				7,825

THE operations of the Emigration Department exhibit a great decrease in the number of Emigrants, as compared with the results of the preceding year. The total number of Emigrants in 1861-62 was 22,600; in the year under review it was only 7,825,* including 321 Emigrants sent under the engagement recently entered into with the Danish Government, to the Island of St. Croix.

Table of Results for five years.

Departure.	Return.
 26,672 23,312	5,626 3,226
 14,533	1,778
	1,710 *2, 212
:	26,672 23,312 14,533 22,000

The departure and return of Emigrants for the last five years is noted on the margin.

There was no Emigration at all to Jamaica during the year, owing chiefly to the scarcity of tonnage; and the Emigration to Mauritius had State of Emigration to Jamaica and Mauritius. greatly slackened during the latter half of the year,

pending, it is understood, certain anticipated changes in the Emigration Laws of that Colony, and partly perhaps, in consequence of the unusually large supply of the previous years.

Complaints regarding the quality of laborers sent to Re-Union, and temporary suspension of Emigra-

From Re-Union frequent complaints had been made by Her Majesty's Consul to the effect that a great number of the men sent from Calcutta were quite unfitted for hard labor; and the reason of this was alleged to be want of care in the selection

of Recruits by the Agent, and neglect of the Protector in passing men unfit for agricultural labor. Upon inquiry, however, it was clearly shown that there had been no remissness on the part of any of the Emigration Officers hero; but it appeared probable that the high rate of mortality during the voyage was owing to the Emigration Rules not being strictly enforced on ships bound to Re-Union, and the weakly state in which Emigrants were said to be frequently landed at Re-Union was clearly to be traced to the depressing effects of the dreary system of quarantine which they have to undergo after their long sea voyage to the Colony.

In the meantime, owing to the unsatisfactory feeling of the Colonists on this subject, and in reference to the system under which Rebutes, or Emigrants rejected by the Colonists on account of physical weakness, were to be maintained and returned to this country, the Governor of Mauritius declared Emigration to that Colony to be suspended till further orders. points in discussion have recently been to a certain extent set at rest, and Emigration has been resumed.

The adoption by the Colonial Agents of the system of registering all proposing Emigrants

Registration of proposing Emigrants before district Magistrates, and its effects.

before the District Magistrate has had the effect of checking, in a considerable degree, the mal-practices of the Recruiters, who were formerly in the habit of

inveigling away by dishonest means intending Emigrants who had been previously collected through the exertions of rival Agencies. Complaints on this head have now ceased almost entirely, and the present mode of recruitment to the Colonies is, in its operation, fair to all parties concerned. It only remains to legalize the system, as in the case of the Assam and Cacher coolies. This will probably be done at the next meeting of the Council.

Various proposals of the Emigration Committee, in conjunction with certain suggestions

Revised Code of Rules for the Emigration Department.
Use of a Normandy's Distilling Apparatus and Iron Tanks in every Emigrant vessel. of Doctors Dyer and Payne, were sanctioned by the Government of India, and have been incorporated with the existing Code of Revised Rules, and are now

practically enforced in regard to all Emigration carried on from this Port. Each vessel sailing from Calcutta, since the operation of the new Rules, has been provided with a Normandy's Distilling Apparatus, and Iron Tanks for stowing water. Towards the close of the year, however, it was represented by Doctor Payne, the Officiating Emigration Agent for Mauritius, that it was not necessary to insist upon the use of a Distilling Apparatus on such comparatively short voyages as to Mauritius and Re-Union, and that a strict enforcement of the Rule would virtually exclude many of the most successful ships hitherto employed in the conveyance of Emigrants, as they are unable to accommodate the requisite machinery on board. The Protector of Emigrants has, upon this, been vested with the power of dispensing with the Apparatus, under certain circumstances, at his discretion.

The evils attending the Emigration of laborers to the Eastern Districts of Bengal, as then conducted, were noticed in last year's Report. In order to remedy those evils, an Act No. III. (B. C.) of 1863, entitled an Act to regulate the transport of Native laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, has been passed in the Bengal Legislative Council, with effect from 1st May 1863. This Law provides for the licensing and controlling of Contractors and Recruiters, the examination of Coolies by Medical and Protective Officers, the verification and registry of labor contracts, the licensing of Steamers and boats for the conveyance of Coolies, and the treatment of the laborers during their passage. It is believed that this measure will check the abuses which did exist, and ensure a proper attention to the requirements of laborers under transport from the Western to the Eastern Districts of Bengal. Under Section 2 of the Act, the Licentenant-Governor has appointed the Protector of Emigrants to be Superintendent of

In Assam.	•
Gowalparah.	In Cachar.
Gowhatty.	1
Mungledye.	j Cachar.
Texpore.	i
Dikhoo Mookh.	In Sylhet
l)ebrooghur.	1
Dhunseri Mookh,	Sylhet.
Kokila Mookh.	

labor Transport, and Doctor Macnamara to be Medical Inspector of laborers in Calcutta; and the Deputy Magistrate of Koosteah to be Superintendent of labor Transport, and Doctor G. Grant to be Medical Inspector of laborers at Koosteah; and under Section 27, the Stations named on the margin, have been declared to be places of disembar-

kation, and such others will be added to their number as may be recommended for the purpose by the Local Officers.

MEDICAL

The Returns of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital afford ample proof of the increasing confidence felt in the Institution by ficult the Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

European and Native inhabitants of Calcutta. During the year 1862, as compared with 1861, there was (exclusive of the Eye Infirmary) an increase in the number of in-patients of 462, vis., 4,885 over 1,923; of women confined in the Midwifery Ward 88, from 181 to 169; Surgical operation 58, vis., from 180 to 198; women and children treated as out-patients 3,533, viz., from 6,604 to 10,187.

The deaths in the European Wards were 184, or 9 69 per cent. on admission. In the Native Wards the percentage was much larger, amounting to 28 33, showing, especially in cases of Surgical operations, a less favorable result than last year.

The number of applicants for relief at the male out-door Dispensary was 25,815 to 18,424 in 1861; and the number at the out-door Dispensary for women and children 10,137 to 6,604 in the previous year.

The number of Surgical operations performed in the Hospital was 198, to 180 in the preceding year: the minor operations performed in the Surgical out-door Dispensaries were 944 in number.

Much inconvenience was experienced at the Hospital*during the year from a deficient supply of water. It has been attempted to meet this by temporary expedients, pending the completion of the water-works of the Town which are about to be constructed.

During the year the duty of checking the Hospital expenditure has been entrusted to the Examiner of Medical Accounts.

A radical reform has been directed to be introduced in the business of compounding or dispensing Medicines at the Hospital. This work had hitherto devolved on the Students of the College, which made it both unsafe as regards the patients, and extravagantly expensive in regard to waste, &c., of valuable drugs. It has, therefore, been determined to entrust the Compounding Shop to an Apothecary with a subordinate staff; and an additional expenditure of 213 Rupees per month has been sanctioned on this account.

The College Authorities further propose to establish two new Wards, one for accidents and one for Cholera cases. The necessity for these Wards in suitable parts of the Hospital is obvious, and an Estimate for their construction has been ordered to be submitted without delay.

The number of in-door patients admitted into the Eye Infirmary during the year was
499, and the number of out-door patients treated 3,089.

Of the former 301 were perfectly cured, while 141 were
partially relieved; of the latter 2,179 were perfectly and 620 partially cured.

			In Patients.	Out Patients.	Total.
1858-59			519	2,251	2,770
1859-60	•	•••	528	2,442	2,970
1860-61		•••	482	2,745	8,227
1861-69		•••	499	8,112	3,611
1862-63		•••	499	3,039	8,538

The relative number of admissions for five years is given in the margin.

The number of operations during the year was 159; and the results were ninety-eight cures, twenty-nine partial cures, and twenty-one failures. Of the remaining patients one died, and ten remained under treatment at the close of the year.

There were eighty-five operations for the extraction of Cataract, out of which fourteen only were unsuccessful, and these were chiefly performed during the cold season which is not favorable to this difficult and delicate operation, the marked success of which is a new feature in the history of Opthalmic Surgery in this country.

The relative number of operations for the last five years is exhibited on the margin.

Number oper- ated upon.		Cured. Relie		
1858-59		129	22	
1859-60	189	125	24	
1860-61	153	104	20	
1861-62	170	122	24	
1862-63	159	98	29	

The aggregate number of out-door patients during the year was 27,936 against 28,404 in the preceding year, and against 11,508 in 1857-58. Of these 3,039 were admitted into the Hospital as shown above. The remaining 24,897

comprised 2,881 Christians, 17,289 Hindoos, 4,654 Mohomedans, and 123 persons of other denominations.

The Native Hospital has now been in existence sixty-seven years. During the year under Calcutta Native Hospital and its Dependencies.

Of these 1,128 were house-patients, and 1,51,585 applicants for Dispensary relief. The daily average of the former was sixty, of the latter 415½. The total average of sick in the Hospital was, therefore, 475½ a day. Of the house-patients 760 were discharged cured, seventy-five were relieved, 232 died, and sixty-one remained under cure at the close of the year. The total number of Surgical operations performed during the year was 791. Out of 110 of these, which were recorded in detail as being either more important or attended with greater risks than others, sixty-four were entirely successful, and nine partially so, while thirty-three terminated fatally. Besides the number of persons who obtained relief from the parent Institution, 78,654 persons were treated in the Branch Dispensary in Park Street, 72,435 in the Gurranhutta Dispensary, and 80,941 in the Chitpore Dispensary. The daily average of sick in these Branch Establishments were 215, 198, and 221 respectively.

•	Rs. As. P.
Government donation in 1862 Government allowance to the Rasident Surgeons of the Park Street and Gur-	28,708 6 0
ranhutta Dispensaries	2,304 0 0 3,307 0 0 5,639 12 11 13,406 8 4
Rupees	48,365 6 3

The total expenditure incurred on account of the Native Hospital and its Branch Dispensaries during the year was Rupees 47,698-0-7, which was met from an income of Rupees 48,365-6-8 derived from public subscriptions, from contributions of Government, and from interest of the funded property of the Institution, in the proportion noted on the margin.

The number of patients treated in the Asylum for European Insanes at Bhowanipore was

113 of whom thirty-three were females. The number cured and discharged was thirteen, four were transferred to their friends in an improved state of mental health, twenty-nine were sent to Europe, five died, and

Name of Asylum.		Number of patients treated.	patients Discharged transfer		improved and transferred to their friends.		Remaining under treatment at the close of the year.	
Dullunda	•••		273	87	18		51	167
Moydapore		•••	55	8		. 1	8	. 38
Dacca	•••		296	47	18		14	217
Patna		•••	131	26	7		11	87
	Total	•••	755	118	43	1	84	809

sixty-two remained under treatment at the close of the year. The Abstract in the margin exhibits the number of patients treated in the four Lunatic Asylums for Natives, together with the proportion of deaths and cures. The percentage of cures, inclusive of

the cases in which the patients were transferred to their friends, was 21.45, and that of mortality 11.2.

The causes of insanity were unknown in as many as 317 cases. In the remaining 438,

From Fever 3 cases or 0.6 per cent.

"" Epilepsy ... 16 " " 3.63 ",

"" Other diseases ... 3 ", 0.6 ",

"" Hereditary taint 10 ", 2.05 ",

Congenital 5 ", 102 ",

insanity was attributed to intoxication by drugs and liquors in 330 cases, or 75.34 per cent; and to moral causes in 71 cases, or 16.23 per cent. The percentage from other causes was small, and is exhibited on the margin.

The comparative Statement given in the margin, shows that there was a large falling off

			Admissions		
•			1861.	1862.	
Dullunda		•••	142	78	
Moydapore		•••	61	18	
l)acca		•••	95	87	
Patna	•••	•••	53	40	
	Total		851	223	

in the number of admissions in all the Asylums during the year. This decrease was attributed in the first place to the caution given to Magisterial Officers against sending to the Asylums persons of whose insanity they were not satisfied by a personal examination, and secondly to the introduction of the system of requiring payment for the maintenance in

the Asylum of those Insanes whose relatives are in a condition to afford it. Dr. Payne, Superintendent of the Dullunda Asylum, also mentioned as a third cause the introduction of labor among the Insanes.

As it was represented, in respect to the first cause, that the tendency of the orders of Government had been to leave to the treatment of their friends all Insanes in the incipient and easily-cured stages of the malady, and to forward to the Asylums the most confirmed Lunatics only, and as it appeared from the serious diminution in the number of admissions that the objects of the establishment of Asylums had been insufficiently understood, instructions were issued, after the close of the year, for the purpose of explaining to the local Officers that the object of the orders of Government was simply to enforce care and circumspection on their part in carrying out the provisions of the Law, and not at all to discourage the admission of Lunatics to the Asylums.

With reference to the second cause, it was not considered necessary to modify or after the instructions previously issued; and in regard to the third, it appeared from the reports on all the Asylums that the introduction of labor among the Insanes had been attended with the most satisfactory results, both as to its influence on the health and mind of the sufferers, and to the numerous comforts which the profits of their labor allowed them to enjoy. In the Dacca Asylum Dr. Simpson had succeeded in introducing several interesting occupations such as those of carpenter, tin-smith, gardener, &c.

In the Appendix will be found a Statement (M 1) exhibiting the number of patients treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout the Lower Provinces; and another (M 2) being a general Return of Vaccination for the year 1862.

The prevalence of a very fatal epidemic in some of the villages of the Nuddes and Burdwan Divisions, and the steps which were taken to afford relief, viz., the appointment of Native. Doctors and the gratuitous distribution of Medicine, were noticed in last year's

report. The measures adopted were, however, found to be insufficient to check the progress of the disease; and towards the close of the year 1862, it became necessary to depute a competent Medical Officer to visit the Districts affected by the epidemic, to inquire personally into the causes and the extent of its ravages, and to suggest, if possible, means for effectually checking its progress. The Officer selected for this duty was Dr. J. Elliot, Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, who, in a very full and able report, has traced the progress of the disease, beginning in the Nuddea District and extending thence to Burdwan, Hooghly, and Baraset, and has explained the various pre-disposing causes which enabled an ordinary epidemic Fever to pass into a scourge, less virulent, but in its effects not less desolating than Cholera itself.

The disease is described as differing only in its intensity from the ordinary form of malarious Fever, "being of a more congestive character than the ordinary intermittent, but presenting all the grades of severity between the remittent and intermittent types," and its excessive virulence in these Districts is to be attributed solely to villages being undrained, houses unventilated, tanks uncleaned and overgrown with noxious weeds, and to the tangled growth of jungle and rank vegetation with which the Bengalee loves to surround and to obscure his dwelling.

The mortality from the epidemic Fever arising from this sanitary neglect had in some villages amounted to 60 per cent. of the population; and in the presence of this constantly recurring visitation, the remnant who had escaped immediate death, lingered on in a state of apathy and despair, unable to help themselves, and destined, unless vigorous external aid was afforded them, to fall certain victims to the Fever which had already nearly depopulated the neighbourhood. The Government at once proceeded to carry out the remedial measures proposed by Dr. Elliot, which may be briefly enumerated as follows: the removal of superabundant and useless trees, shrubs, bamboo clumps, and plantain groves, from the immediate vicinity of houses; the pruning and thinning of trees; the removal of trees and bamboos from the sides of tanks; the uprooting and burning of low bushy jungle, vegetation, and rank grass; the deepening and clearing of the larger tanks, and the filling in of all useless tanks, water-courses, and other excavations in the neighbourhood of houses: the appropriation of

[Bengal.] (77)

particular tanks exclusively for the supply of drinking water; the construction of a few drains and paths in each village; and the proper ordering of Burial Grounds and burning Ghâts.

It would have been obviously unfair that the general revenues of the state should be applied to remedy the neglect of particular villages. The necessity, however, of Government assistance in some shape was no less obvious; and the Governmont at once devoted a sum of Rupees 12,000 from the Road Funds of the affected Districts, and agreed to supplement any subscriptions that might be raised from private sources with an equal sum up to the limit of Rupees 40,000; and subscriptions are being rapidly raised for this purpose. The Magistrates of Hooghly, Nuddea, and 24-Pergunnahs were directed to carry out the necessary work in their respective Districts; a Special Assistant Magistrate, Mr. J. D. Maclean, was appointed to superintend operations in the villages on the east bank of the Hooghly; an Officer of the Public Works Department, with a staff of eight Subordinates, was appointed to aid in the operations requiring professional knowledge; Dr. Elliot's Report has been translated into Bengalee and very widely distributed; the Magistrates have been directed strictly to enforce the provisions of the Penal Code, as to the removal of nuisances, wherever the indolence or recusancy of the house-holders may render it necessary; and should further legislation be required, steps will be taken to supply the want.

There is every reason to believe that these measures, which are being actively and successfully carried on, will succeed in arresting the devastations of the epidemic where it has already obtained a hold, and will effectually check its progress to the southward, which seemed at one time imminent, and which threatened the Cantonments of Dum-Dum and Barrackpore.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

* Income and Expenditure of year.	Rs. As. P.
House Rate Collections Carriage and Horse Tax Hackery Tax	5,80,285 3 11 66,687 4 0 8,905 8 0
Derived from other sources	6,55,877 15 11 14,735 15 1
•	6,70,613 15 0

$\mathbf{Rs.}$	As.	Ρ.
43.107	4	0
5,654	4	7
3.347	9	3
5,450	Ō	0
48,000	0	0
3,000	0	0
7,81,316	11	8
	6,70,613 5,173 43,107 5,654 3,347 5,450 48,000 3,000	Rs. As. 6,70,613 15 5,173 13 43,107 4 5,654 4 3,347 9 5,450 0 48,000 0 7,84,346 11

The Receipts of the year from every source of Municipal Revenue, with the exception of the Lighting rate, amounted to Rupees 6,70,613-15.* To this is to be added the balance of the preceding year, the proceeds of Government Securities sold, the interest derived from Government Securities, various petty receipts on account of advances adjusted, &c., and a sum of Rupees 48,000 received from Her Indian Government towards metalling the approaches to the Eastern Bengal Railway, which altogether make up an aggregate of Rupces 7,84,346-14-8.+

> The total disbursements, on the other hand, amounted to Rupees 9,38,304-15-2, or Rupees 1,53,958-0-6 in excess of the income available for the purpose. To meet this the House-rate account was overdrawn to the extent of Rupeos 1,56,284-1-8. which, after defraying all expenses, left a small balance in hand of Rupces 2,326-1-2.

The above aggregate disbursement of Rupces 9,38,304-15-2, includes a sum of Rupces 2,04,000 set apart for the Drainage Account; Rupces 30,000 set apart for the Water Supply Account; and Rupces 1,65,300 advanced to the Drainage Account during the year; so that the actual expenditure on objects of conservancy was Rupces 5,39,004-15-2.

Owing to the insufficiency of the funds available for the purpose, the Municipal improvements effected during the year were few in number, and of an unimportant character.

It was noticed in last year's Report that the new Centrifugal Engine for pumping water from the River, which was originally intended for Nimtollah Ghât, had been put up at Chandpaul Ghât. This Engine has been working satisfactorily; but the old Engine, which was reported last year to have been thoroughly repaired, had gone out of order again, and it was found necessary to pull it to pieces and then to re-fit the whole, after making many extensive alterations and repairs. To superintend these repairs it has been thought advisable to procure the services of a practical Engineer, and the work was being carried out at the close of the year. The aqueducts for distributing through the Town the water pumped up by these Engines were repaired at a total cost of Rupees 8,580-14-2.

Two new reservoirs of water, in addition to those already existing on the South of Esplanade Row, were commenced during the year, and almost completed at its close. The total number of these reservoirs now is five, and their aggregate solid contents 299,292 cubic feet, a space capable of holding 1,866,186 gallons of water.

With a view to meet the requirements of the increasing traffic of the Town it was proposed to construct a double tramway of stone on the river side of the Strand Road, for the exclusive use of carts; and granite blocks have been procured from China for carrying out this plan.

To provide efficiently for the watering of the Streets it is in contemplation to construct raised tanks, or reservoirs for water, in various parts of the Town, which would enable watercarts being filled speedily, and allow the present Establishment of Bhistics being dispensed with. Such a reservoir is now in full work at the corner of Tank Square, where each watercart is filled in the space of one minute only.

Collections of Lighting Rate, and Expenditure for Lighting the Town.

The amount of Lighting Rate collected during the year was Rupees 1,82,666-10-5, and the total sum expended Rupees 1,14,131-14-9. The additional number of Gas Lamps fixed during the year was thirty-two.

The progress made in the Drainage of the Town, and the construction of water-works, have been noticed under the head of Public Works.

79) [Bengal.]

During the year an Act was passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making

Laws and Regulations, by which the Municipal Government
of the Town is vested in the Justices of the Peace, resident
in the Town of Calcutta, as a corporation. The Law vests the corporation with large powers,
both in regard to taxation and administration; and seems to be in every way calculated to
provide an efficient Municipality for the Town. This measure is one which will be watched
with the greatest interest, as the first important step towards self-Government in local
administration on this side of India. The Justices, who represent all classes of the community,
have indicated a cordial desire to co-operate with Government in giving effect to the Act.

REVENUE SURVEY.

A Statement (N 1) in the Appendix shows the amount of work done in the Professional

Professional.

Department. The outturn is an estimate only, as the Survey year does not expire till the month of September. The total outturn is set down at 9,612 square miles, of which 4,377 are Mouzahwar, 5,103 Topographical work, and 132 Waste Lands granted or sold to applicants in Darjeeling and Assam. The estimated expenditure for the entire work is Rupces 2,90,553-15-9, which gives an average of Rupces 30-3-7 per square mile.

Another Statement (N 2) will also be found in the Appendix, exhibiting the work done in the Non-Professional Department. In only three Divisions have Field operations been carried on on a large scale, viz., in the 2nd, 3rd, and 6th. In the 1st and 4th Divisions the work consists mainly of compilation of Registers, with occasional and desultary Field investigations. In the 5th Division the work is entirely professional.

The total estimated area demarcated is 5,568\frac{3}{4} square miles; and the estimated expenditure Rupees 1,91,056-11-1\frac{3}{4}, which gives an average rate of Rupees 34-5 per square mile.

STATIONERY.

The Table on the margin exhibits the value of Stock, Receipts, and issues of during the year. The total Stationery · Operations of the Year. of Stock in hand was Rupees 6,44,711 to Rupees Value of Stock on the 1st of May 1,89,804 10 8 year; while preceding 6,13,508 in the Value of excess or returned arvalue of stores issued during the 2,599 ticles, &c Invoice value of Stores received from Rupees 4,07,112 to Rupees 4,23,704 in the pre-... 47,734 England Cost price of local purchases 11 10 ...4,04,572 vious year, which exhibits a reduction to the ex-Total value of Stock in hand .. 6,44,711 8 6 tent of Rupees 16,592. Value of Stores issued during the ...4,07,112 8 5

Value of Stock in hand at the close

of the year...

... 2,37,599

0 1

Rupees

The total charges of the Departmen	t amounted to Rupees 6,50,256, as noted on the
Total Charges of the Department.	margin. In the preceding year the charges were
Value of Stores issued 4,07,112 8 5	Rupees 6,50,917, and this shows a decrease of
Ditto Mofussil purchases 2,03,735 13 9 Cost of Establishment and Contin-	expenditure to the extent of Rupees 659.
gencies 39,408 5 3	

The net amount realized on account of Stationery sold was Rupees 4,177-3-2.

6,50,256 11

Is was noticed in last year's Report that an important change had been introduced in the Stationery Department, which provided that the Supplies from England, till then received through the Home Authorities, were in future to be obtained by contract with English manufactures. This arrangement has since been set aside by the Secretary of State, who has directed a return to the former system of obtaining the Supplies, and ordered that the supply of such articles by local contracts should be discontinued.

The manner in which the contract system had worked during the period it was in force was reported to be very satisfactory; the Supplies having been regularly received and found to be generally equal in quality to the samples given, while the prices paid for them were for the most part below those incurred under the system of indents.

TEA CULTIVATION.

Cultivation in Assam.

The progress of Tea Cultivation in Assam continues to be very encouraging.

In Luckimpore there are fifty-two plantations, containing an area of 21,810 acres, of vhich 4,974 are under cultivation, 2,163 having been cleared and planted during the year. In these plantations are employed a daily average of 3,838 laborers, of whom 1,524 are mported, and 2,314 are local. The out-turn of manufactured Tea for the year was estimated to 468,911 lbs., or 42,611 lbs. in excess of the yield in the preceding year. The estimates of nanufacture cannot be regarded as accurate.

In Sibsaugur there are 107 different Estates, and thirty-one Holdings on rent-paying ottahs, devoted to Tea Cultivation; the whole embracing an area of 61,161 acres, of which 0,406½ acres are under actual cultivation. The number of laborers employed is 9,680, one-hird of whom are imported. Besides these a large amount of hoeing is performed by ontract. The out-turn of manufactured Tea in this District during the year was stated to e 1,383,265 lbs., or 224,171 lbs. in excess of the quantity made in the preceding year.

The District of Nowgong contains twenty Estates devoted to Tea Planting, the whole of them overing about 15,000 acres, of which 2,000 acres are under cultivation. The activity in learing and planting was great during the year under review, no less than 1,500 acres having

been newly planted within that period. The number of imported laborers in the District is 2,915, which is within sixty-four of the number of local laborers employed. The season's crop amounted to 151,440 lbs., which is 58,100 lbs. over the results of the preceding year.

No accurate Returns have been obtained from the District of Durrung, but the Commissioner of Assam writes that there are fifteen Estates in it, of 5,328 acres in all, devoted to Tea Planting, and that out of this area 1,369 acres are actually under cultivation. The number of laborers employed is 1,100, of whom twenty-three only are imported, which is owing to local labor being readily obtainable. The out-turn of the year is calculated at 100,000 lbs. in round numbers, which is 18,400 lbs. in excess of the results of the previous year.

In the District of Kamroop there are thirty plantations containing 19,221 acres; but the proportion of cultivation is still excessively small. Planting is, however, now being carried on with considerable vigour; and during the year under review 568 acres were brought under cultivation. Sixteen imported, and 1,214 local laborers are employed in the plantations; and the yield for the year was 46,452 lbs., which is 15,697 lbs. in excess of the yield in the previous year.

In Gowalparah there is only one plantation, which had made no great progress during the year.

The results show that there are 246 Tea Estates in the entire Province, of which ninety-

```
* Mesars. Paul and Co. ...
  East India Tea Co.
  Messrs. Fergusson and Co.
        Nuthal and Co. ...
                                ...
  Jorehaut Tea Co.
  Assam ditto ditto..
                                ...
  Gopal Gobind and Co. ...
                               ...
  Lower Assam Co.
                         ...
                                •••
  Williamson and Co.
  Central Assam Co.
                               •••
  Upper Assam Co.
  Captain White, Hampton, and Co.
  G. R. Barry and Co.
                                               224,171
† In Sibsaugor
                                                42,611
  " Luckimpore
                                          •••
                                                58,100
  " Nowgong
                                                18,400
  " Durrung
                                    ...
                                                15,697
  .. Kamroop
                                               858,979
```

six were acquired during the year under review. Seventy-six of these Estates belong to public Companies*; and 170 to individuals. The aggregate area of the grants is 122,770 acres, of which 20,144 appear to be under cultivation, which shows an increase of cultivation over the preceding year to the extent of 4,144 acres. About 6,000 acres were cleared and planted during the year. The year's out-turn amounted to 2,150,068 lbs., which gives an increase over last year's crop of 358,979 lbs.,† and taking the value of the Tea at 1s. 9d. per lb. all round, the value of the total manufacture for the season may be taken at little less than nineteen lacs of Rupees.

In Cachar the Cultivation of Tea continues to make very great progress. 177 grants of land with an aggregate area of 558,078 acres had been cultivation in Cachar.

Settled or applied for in the District. Of

these cultivation had been commenced on seventy-eight grants, the aggregate area of which is 146,218 acres; and 17,594 acres, of which 9,426 acres were cleared during the year, have been cultivated, and contain Tea Plants varying from one to six years old.

Area of Grants Extent of cultiv Ditto ditto in Tea produced in Estimated crop Tea seeds produc Estimated quant	May 186 1862 in 1863 æd in 18 tity in 1	3 62 863	•••		Acres " lbs. mds.	8, 17, 330, 658,	098 594 442
	Number	of labor	ers emp				
Local Imported	•••	•••	•••		5,982 9,835	15,	317
330,442 lbs. of T 1,457 mds. of		1862. 1 Re. pe ; 100 Rs		ï.	•••	3,3 0, 1, 4 5,	
					_	4,76,	142
658,112 lbs. of T 2,192 mds. of	ea at seed at		per lb.	ì.		6,58, 2,19,	
						8,77	312
1856-57 1867-58 1858-59 1859-60 1860-61 1861-62 1862-63				Rs.	87	868 222	4
				Rs.	17,30,	580	

The Table on the margin shows, in the land brought under cultivation, an increase of 9,496 acres over last year's Statement. The increased out-turn of Tea is estimated at 327,670 lbs. (or nearly 100 per cent.) beyond the produce of last year. The total value of the Tea manufactured, and of seed together, is estimated at Rupees 4,76,142. The estimated value of the cost for 1863 is Rupees 8,77,312, and the Superintendent calculates that this is the Return on a sum of about twenty lacs of Rupees spent altogether on Tea Planting in Cachar during the last six years, though nine-tenths of the gardens are but just commenced, and have not been in full bearing. The sums actually drawn by Planters from the local Treasury are specified in the margin. The Superintendent points out with regret that many of those who are now engaged in preparing Tea gardens are doing so with the object of at once disposing of them at a profit, and he points out that as much as 700 or 800 per cent. on the costs of the land and the

production of the garden will be obtained by these means.

There are upwards of 150 English Planters now engaged at Cachar. The complaints of want of labor are somewhat less urgent than formerly. Out of 15,317 coolies employed in the cultivation in Cachar during the year, upwards of 9,000 have been brought into the District from Bengal at a considerable expense. The abuses noticed last year in connection with this subject have already been greatly diminished, and the importation of coolies from Bengal is reported to be conducted on a much improved system. The Act for regulating this importation was passed during the year, but came into force only on 1st May 1863. It is hoped that the abuses complained of which were not less ruinous to the interests of the trade than to the coolies themselves, will, under this Act, finally cease.

The Plantations in Darjeeling.

The results of the operations in Darjeeling in 1862 are exhibited in the margin, and compared with

those in 1861.

YEAR.	Amount of land	Amount of Land actu-	BD AM	MANUFACTUE- Anticipat- ED AMOUNT. ed amount of planted		PROB. FOLI	Number of coolies		
	cleared ally cultivated.		Tea.	Coffee.	Land in fol- lowing year.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tea Seeds.	employ-
1961 1862	8,767} 12,366	5,152} 9,102	lbs. 27,983 40,446	lbs. 3,280	6,457 10,882	lhs. 78,244 128,940	lbs. 2,460	lbs. 62,648	4,819 7,447

It will be observed that of land cleared there was an increase of acres ... 3,598½ Of that ac-

		- 		tuall	y planted	$3,949\frac{1}{2}$
In the manufactured amou	nt of Tea	•••	•••		lbs.	12,463
Ditto of Coffee	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,280
In the anticipated amount of Land to be cleared in 1863					Acres	4,425
In the probable yield of To	ea in 1863				lha	50 80R

No Estimate of next year's out-turn of Coffee is made, and it is believed the manufacture will not be continued.

The number of coolies employed had increased by 2,628. The mass of laborers are Nepalese and Bhooteas, who come and go between Darjeeling and the neighbouring Territories. The proportion of men from the Plains is very small, probably owing to a large number brought to Darjeeling some years ago, having suffered frightfully from sickness.

The coolies being almost entirely hill-men, and working in a climate either their own or similar to their own, suffer from none of the diseases incidental to imported laborers. Small-pox, which was reported last year to have made fearful ravages amongst them, was much less prevalent among them during the year under review. This may have been partly accidental, but was attributable in a great degree also to the circumstance of the practice of inocculation having been discouraged by the Superintendent, in which he received the cordial co-operation of the Officers and gentlemen in charge of the Public Works and Plantations of the District. The Public Works Department has a Native Doctor who vaccinates all the coolies who will submit to the operation. The Station Vaccinator also operates on the Plantation coolies whenever called upon by the Managers.

The labor market was at one time considerably unsettled in consequence of the rise in wages caused by the demand for labor for the Department of Public Works, but it is now settling down.

CALCUTTA BOTANIC GARDENS.

The planting out of the living plants of different orders according to their Botanical affinities, which was referred to in last year's Report, was commenced during the rainy season of 1862. The specimens of all the species of a considerable number of orders of which good specimens could be obtained were placed in their proper sites. In the case of many species there were no young plants procurable, but the sites were nevertheless prepared in hopes of specimens being obtained. In all thirty-two species were planted out during the year; and the Botanical name and native country of each plant, painted on a large zinc label was placed near the best developed specimen of each species.

A large number of seeds, cuttings, and layers were raised for the extensive planting intended to be undertake during the rains of 1863. 2,500 Seedlings of Mahogony were also reared for planting along the portion of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road between Titalyah and the foot of the Himalayas; 300 Seedlings of Polyalthia Longifolia were prepared for forming an avenue along the Circular Road in Calcutta; and 680 plants of Diospyros Embryopteris were supplied for planting the banks of the Circular Canal. 15 Wardian cases, each containing about an average of 150 Cinchona plants, obtained from the Government Cinchona Nursery at Ootacamund, remained, with great benefit to their condition, in the garden Nursery for different periods of time, on their route to Darjeeling, Cachar, and the North-Western and Punjab Himalayas.

The experiment of keeping plants of Cinchona Succirubra and Cinchona Pahudiana, which was tried in the Botanic Gardens last year, has partially succeeded. There were two plants of Cinchona Pahudiana, of which only one remains barely alive, but the Cinchona Succirubra has succeeded admirably. These plants suffered somewhat from the dry heats of March, and like all large foliaged plants their leaves were much torn by the violent gales of wind of the hot season; but their condition in the end of March was such that there was every prospect of the plants preserving a healthy condition to the commencement of the rains, after which they would be quite safe, and would grow rapidly.

A new road, fifteen feet wide, leading towards the Western boundary of the garden, has been commenced, and it is expected will be finished in three months; another line of road also has been marked out; a handsome foot-bridge was also about to be placed across the Canal in the garden; and a cast-iron ghaut was to be put up at the termination of the new road from Howrah to the gardens, on the river-bank at the Eastern boundary.

During the year 124 packets of seeds were distributed, the more valuable kinds of seed being sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew, the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, and to several of the principal Botanical Gardens in Europe, India, and other places. In return for these and former contributions thirty-four valuable packets of seeds were received during the year, the most valuable being a collection of above 3,000 species of seeds from the Jardin des Plantes at Paris.

The usual supply of English and Native Vegetable seeds were sent to European Regiments, indenting for them within the fixed time.

The number of Wardian cases and boxes, which were given away during the year, was thirty-two; besides which 1,577 plants were distributed to applicants near Calcutta. The number of cases of plants received was fifteen.

The work of arranging the Herbarium had made great progress, but was still a long way from completion; and it is difficult to form an estimate of the Herbarium.

The Herbarium.

The Herbarium.

The Quantity of work remaining to be done. Probably about half of the specimens have now been properly mounted and placed in their places in the cabinets. Large additions, however, are being made yearly to the collections, and it is estimated that it will probably require not less than four years to complete the arrangements of all the specimens in store. The work will, however, now advance more rapidly than hitherto, as two European Botanists have been added to the garden Establishment, and one of them will, from the commencement of the year 1863-64, take up his appointment as Assistant Curator of the Museum.

Among the additions of dried plants made to the Herbarium during the year, were further instalments of Doctors Hooker and Thomson's Indian Herbarium; plants from British Guiana, collected by Richard Schomburgh; a collection from Columbia; a large number of plants from Mexico, collected by Botteir; plants from Hong-Kong collected by Colonel Urquhart; a small

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number collected in Lysia by Bomgean; a very valuable set of Doctor Seeman's Feejee plants, collected in 1861; some packets of Spence's Empdor plants; a set of Jameson's collections from the neighbourhood of Quito; some valuable parcels of plants from Western Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand, sent by Dr. Mueller; some contributions from the Herbarium of Mr. Thwaites, Director of the Peradenia Botanic Gardens at Ceylon; a valuable set of plants from the Shantung Province of North China, from Shanghai, and from the neighbourhood of Nagasaki and Kanagawa in Japan, presented by Doctor A. C. Maingy, Assistant Surgeon of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry; and an extensive collection of Sikhim plants secured by the Superintendent during his visit to Darjeeling last year, to superintend the cultivation of Cinchona in that place.

A sum of Rupees 3,000 has been sanctioned in the Budget for 1863-64 for the purchase of Doctor Thomson's Botanical Library, which was left in the Library.

Library of the Botanic Gardens on his departure for England, in March 1861. This grant, together with a monthly allowance of Rupees 60, has enabled the Superintendent to make many valuable additions to the books in the Library, which now also receives regularly all Scientific Periodicals and proceedings of Scientific Societies. The Principal Artist of the Botanic Gardens accompanied the Superintendent during his late tour in Sikhim, and under his superintendence made a large collection of interesting drawings, especially of Acanthaceæ, Cyrtandraceæ, and Orchidiaceæ. These comprise 115 drawings of distinct species. The Artist remained with the plant collectors in the nearest inhabited spot in the neighbourhood of Kinchinjunga, and made a number of valuable drawings of the Alpine Flora of Sikhim, and in addition to these, drawings of more than 100 species of plants that flowered in the Botanic Gardens were taken.

CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA IN DARJEELING.

The experimental Cultivation of Cinchona at Darjeeling was not actually commenced till the 1st of June 1862, having been unavoidably delayed on account of difficulties experienced in procuring carriage of all kinds in the District, and owing to skilled labor being scarce and expensive, and even the ordinary processes of gardening unknown.

The total number of plants with which the experiment was commenced was, as stated Success of the experiment up to 12th in last year's Report, 211. On the 1st August 1862 this number last.

November last.

November to 2286, of which 1921 belonged to the doubtfully quiniferous species, so largely cultivated by the Dutch in Java, Cinchona Pahudiana, leaving only 365 plants as the stock of the undoubtedly valuable species of Cinchona.

In January last the cultivation was inspected by the Superintendent of the Botanical Removal of the Nursery from Sinchal to Leboug. Gardens, and he found that, though few of the plants had died,—not more than fifty of all species—the situation of the Nursery on the Sinchal Hill had operated so unfavorably that scarcely any cuttings had been

made since November. This and other reasons led to the removal of the Nursery from Sinchal to Lebong, a warm well-sheltered spur below Darjeeling, at an elevation of 6000 feet above the level of the sea, to which the plants were removed in the first week of April, so carefully that only one plant of *Cinchona Succirubra* was slightly damaged.

The number of plants brought from Sinchal to Lebong was 2484. To this were added

State of the stock in April, and after the close of the year.

Cinchona Succirubra		420
Calinara		51
Nieldo	•••	144
" Micrantha	•••	128
	•••	
" Peruviana	•••	41
,, Condamina	• • •	125
,, Pahudiana		1892
" Sp. Ignota	•••	10
Total	•••	2811
* Cinchona Succirubra	•••	1024
,, Calisaya	• • • •	63
,, Officinalis		578
,, Micrantha		M A
Pahudiana	•••	2275
Total	•••	4620

in April 327 plants received from Madras, the return of plants after this addition exhibiting a total of 2811, in the proportion noted in the margin. After the close of the year the number was reported to have increased to 4620* plants of all species. All the plants were said to be in excellent condition, so much so that one plant of Cinchona Succirubra had grown nine inches in thirty days; and they were all so covered with vigorous shoots that the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens calculated that, by the 15th of August, 6000 plants would be added to the number of all species, exclusive of Cinchona Pahudiana. The most marked increase has been in the number of plants of Cinchona Officinalis, of which there were only ninety-three plants received from Ceylon and Ootacamund on the 1st of May

1863, which had increased to 573 on the 15th June. 700 of the large plants of Cinchona Pahudiana have been planted in the open air, at an elevation of 6000 feet; and though they have been fully exposed to all weathers, from bright sun-shine to heavy rain, they are growing much more luxuriantly than when they were under shelter.

The medicinal property of the leaves of Cinchona were tested by Dr. Simpson, the Civil Medicinal properties of the plants tested and established.

Surgeon of the Station, who was furnished for the purpose with 2 lbs. of fresh leaves of each of the following species, viz., C. Succirubra, C. Officinalis, and C. Micrantha. Decoctions prepared of these leaves with water, slightly acidulated with Sulphuric Acid, were found very bitter to the taste, and three patients suffering from well-marked intermittent fever, were cured by the administration of the preparation.

By a rough Chemical Examination of 1 lb. of the leaves of Cinchona Succirubra the Detection of Crystals by Chemical Exapresence of long and needle-shaped Crystals was detected under the Microscope; and these were so abundant that they were visible to the naked eye as a whitish spot on the glass. This discovery with the means available for the examination was quite unexpected, and the result is worthy of record. Intelligence has since been received from England of the discovery of Quinine in small quantities in the leaves of Cinchona sent from this country, and the Quinine thus obtained was exhibited by Mr. Howard at the meeting of the Linnean Society in London on the 18th June last. This result confirms the opinion previously entertained that the Crystals detected in Darjeeling were those of the Sulphate of Quinine, a discovery which necessarily increases the value of the Cinchona grown in this country.

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It was expected that the Cultivation of Cinchona would in a short time, be commenced Anticipated commencement of Cultivation by private individuals. by private individuals. by private individuals. by private individuals. but all of these died on the route, with the exception of one plant which reached Darjeeling alive. Applications have been made to the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens for more than fifteen lacs of plants from the Darjeeling Nursery, and he expects to be able to supply a few in a short time.

It was stated in last year's Report that an expenditure of Rupees 14,753-3-2, had been sanctioned on account of the experimental Nursery at Darjeeling for the year 1862-63. The actual expenditure up to the 30th April last amounted to Rupees 11,639-2-6.

INTENDED AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS OF 1864.

With a view to promote an improved system of Agriculture throughout the country, and more especially in order to draw the attention of the Zemindars to the subject and to enlist their interests in it, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposed and matured during the year a scheme for holding, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, a public Agricultural Exhibition. It is to be conducted under the general direction of Government, with the assistance and co-operation of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. The immediate object of the intended Exhibition is to bring together, from all parts of the country, for the purposes of show, competition, and eventual sale, Cattle and other Live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, and all kinds of produce. It is anticipated that the show will be self-supporting, and that the expenses of it will be covered by the sale of Admission Tickets to the public. The funds which may be required at the outset will be advanced by Government.

For carrying out the details of the Exhibition, arranging preliminaries, and communicating with intending Exhibitors, a Provisional Committee

Appointment of a Provisional Comhas been appointed, composed partly of the Members of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and partly of Government Officers and others interested in the undertaking. In correspondence with this Committee the Commissioners of Divisions have been directed to appoint Local Committees in each District, who will explain the objects of and the benefits which may be expected to result from such an Exhibition to the landholders, and endeavour to obtain their co-operation and assistance.

To give ample time to Exhibitors to prepare for the occasion, it has been determined
that the Exhibition will be held in January next, commencing on Monday the 18th, and terminating on Saturday
the 23rd of that month. The site selected for it is the ground adjoining the Lieutenant-Governor's house at Belvedere. Should the Exhibition realize the expectations of the

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Lieutenant-Governor, it is intended to repeat it annually, either at Calcutta, or elsewhere within the Provinces subject to this Government.

SANATARIUM, &c., AT SHILLONG.

The possibility of locating a Station in the Cossyah Hills at some higher elevation than that of Cherra, was first considered in connection with the scheme brought forward by the Military Department of encouraging the settlement of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of good character in India. The site of Shillong speedily drew attention, not only as suited for such a settlement, but also as a Sanatarium, as a Cantonment for Troops quartered in the Hills, and as the proper spot for the Head Quarters of the Civil Officer of the District.

In October 1861, the superiority of Shillong over Cherra Poonjee as the Chief Civil Station of the Cossyah and Jyntcah Hills was recognized by Government, and the transfer directed to be made. The unhappy disturbances which shortly afterwards broke out among the Jynteeahs, interrupted the completion of the change at the time; but in May 1862, Brigadier-General Showers again brought forward the subject, and wrote so favorably of the locality, both in a Military and Sanitary point of view, that a Committee was appointed to examine its capabilities. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Surgeon Major Jerdon, Major Raban, Major Briggs, and Captain Morton. Treating the slopes of Shillong and the less clevated Plateau of Yeodo as one locality, the Committee wrote a most eulogistic report of the fitness of the place in point, climate, position, and resources for all the objects contemplated. Accordingly the immediate transfer of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jyntecah Hills from Cherra to Shillong has been authorized. The question, however, of the adoption of Shillong as a Sanatarium and Military Station, awaits the final decision of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WOLVES.

The great destruction of human life by Wolves in some of the Districts of the Patna Division, had engaged the attention of Government for several years, and, with a view to check the evil, a reward of Rupees two for every wolf killed was at first sanctioned. In 1859 the reward was raised to Rupees five for each grown animal, and one Rupee for each whelp; but even these increased rates did not answer their object, owing principally, it was said to a popular superstition among the Natives of Behar that the death of a Wolf would bring sickness upon the Village in which it was killed. The consequence was that, in 1861, the number of deaths from Wolves was found to have very much increased, while the number of Wolves destroyed was trifling. As this state of things could not be permitted to continue, a scheme was devised during the year under review for securing the wholesale destruction of Wolves by the employment of trained hunters and trappers; and an expenditure of Rupees 4,750 per annum has been sanctioned for the purpose. The Police Authorities have been directed to co-operate as far as possible in the scheme, which, it is now hoped, will diminish the lamentable mortality which before prevailed.

SECTION X -POLITICAL

THE COSSYAH REBELLION.

During the greater part of May 1862, active operations against the Cossyah Rebels continued to be carried on. Columns traversed every Pacific measures adopted for the cettleportion of the District, and the result of this Military ment of the country. demonstration was believed to be that the mass the people were desirous of coming to terms. The inhabitants of several villages did come in, and Brigadier-General Showers believed that the necessity for offensive operations had ceased. The non-submission of those who still held aloof was attributed to two causes. a doubt in the minds of many as to the manner in which they would be received, and the threats held out by the Rebel Leaders against the persons and property of those who should make terms with Government. To remove these obstacles to the settlement of the country the plan pursued was to post Military Guards at proper Stations for the protection of the peaceably disposed, but to refrain from offensive movements of Troops, leaving the Civil Authorities to make every endeavour, both to capture the ringleaders of revolt by the instrumentality of the Police, and by direct means, or, through the agency of friendly Chiefs and other mediators, to convince the misguided people of the merciful intentions of Government, and induce them to give up their resistance to authority. Still more clearly to demonstrate the meaning of Government, a free pardon was offered to all Rebels who should make submission, with the exception of such of the prominent ringleaders as had been guilty of deliberate murder; and the Commission issued for the trial of offences under Act XI. of 1857 was withdrawn.

But the Rebels apparently did not comprehend the policy adopted towards them; and though some few scattered individuals continued to come in and make submission, the general attitude, especially in the South and South-Eastern Districts, was one of dogged resis-

tance. This did not show itself indeed in any bold acts of aggression, but every opportunity was taken of harrassing small bodies of our Troops when they could be taken at a disadvantage. Government, however, persisted for a time longer in the attempt to persuade the Cossyahs into submission, suggestions of some of the Local Authorities to starve the people into surrender were decisively negatived, and all measures which would indiscriminately harass the whole people and confound the innocent with the guilty were absolutely forbidden. The hope entertained that the mass of the Rebels would accept the offer of pardon and return to their allegiance was not, however, destined to be at once fulfilled. They failed to understand the intentions of Government towards them, and encouraged by our forbearance they proceeded to adopt an aggressive attitude. The Magistrate of Sylhet reported an attack on the Guard at Jaflong, and the deliberate murder of two Police Officers at a place named Rustampore, while, on the Northern side, the Commissioner of Assam reported two natives to have been killed by the Rebels at the foot of the Hills.

It became, therefore, necessary again to assume the offensive, and by one decisive and well-organized exhibition of overwhelming Military Force to Offensive operations resumed. crush the Rebellion. With this view the 28th Native Infantry, then at Gowhatty, was directed to return to Jynteah; the Detachments of the 44th Native Infantry, were recalled from Cachar; the Eurasian Artillery from Dacca were sent up with Mortars to Cherra, and the line Regimenta were further re-inforced by two Battalions of Military Police, viz., the 1st Battalion known as Rattray's Seikhs, and the Kamroop Regiment. The entire Force in the Hills, consisting of the Troops above enumerated, in addition to the 21st Native Infantry, was placed under the Command of Colonel Dunsford of the 28th Native Infantry. The Corps of Dhangur Coles in process of being raised for employment in the Public Works Department was to be placed, if necessary, for a time at the disposal of the Military Authorities, and steps were taken to organize a pony Corps for baggage and Commissariat purposes. Major Haughton, the Officiating Commissioner of Assam, who was at the time in the disturbed District, was ordered to assume the direct Civil management of the Jynteah and Cossyah Country, and of all affairs connected with the rebellion, or the relations of Government with the Cossyah Chiefs, the ordinary duties of the Commissionership being made over to Major Agnew, the Judicial Commissioner. Rewards were offered for the apprehension of Ookiang Nongba, the Rebel Dolloye of Jowai, and other leaders of revolt, and a new Commission under Act XI. of 1857 was issued in the names of Major Haughton and Captain Morton. At the same time the Local Authorities were distinctly reminded that the object of Government was simply to chastise those actually in rebellion, and that the destruction of villages and other property should therefore be avoided as far as might be consistent with the offensive Military operations about to be undertaken.

In December active measures commenced. The general plan adopted may thus be briefly described. Two Companies of the Kamroop Regiment occupied Sylhet, and a party of the same strength was posted at Cachar to secure the van of operations. Another Regiment was stationed at Cherra, which was to be available also for furnishing patrols and moveable Columns, and for occupying such important posts to the west of the theatre of the rebellion, as Nungklow, Yeodo, Shillong, &c. The rest of the Forces it was proposed to employ in following up the Rebels in every direction, and in occupying all the important posts in the Jynteah Hills. Instructions were also issued directing that all who came and surrendered unconditionally should be pardoned, unless the crime of murder should be proved against them, but that all who should be caught in arms and in opposition to Government should be dealt with by the Commissioners appointed under Act XI. of 1859.

The Rebels were altogether unable to make head against the Force now brought to bear on them, and on the 25th December, Lieutenant Sadlier, of Success which attended the active the 28th Native Infantry, cleverly captured Ookiang Nongba, the chief leader and instigator of the rebellion. In January operations were commenced against the stockaded villages of the Insurgents. One after another they either fell before the gallantry of our Troops, or were deserted by the Rebels without an attempt at defence. In these operations the Mountain Train of Artillery was

found of the greatest use. Little loss resulted on our side, though unfortunately, in the attack on Nongbari, Colonel Richardson, Commanding 44th Native Infantry, was severely wounded, and Government thus for a time deprived of the services of that able Officer. Our operations in the South met with undeviating success, culminating in the capture of the strong stockade of Surtiang. From the moment of the fall of that place the villages about began rapidly to submit; and Major Thelwall, who was sent northward by Colonel Dunsford, soon by his activity crushed the rebellion in that quarter likewise. Before the end of March Colonel Haughton reported the rebellion at an end. The 28th Native Infantry were withdrawn, and the Kamroop Regiment is in course of absorption into the new Police of Assam. At the close of the year under review all active opposition had ceased; the settlement of the disturbed villages was rapidly progressing; the people were re-building their houses and returning to the cultivation of their fields; the arrears of Income Tax and House Tax were being gradually collected in money or in kind, or were being commuted to labor on the roads now in course of construction; the new Civil Police was being organized in the District; and Captain Morton was making every effort to capture the two or three leaders, who with a few followers, still lurk in the jungles and refuse to submit.

No causes for the rebellion, beside those noticed in last year's Report, have as yet been traced. But the statements of captured or submitted Rebels, and especially of Ookiang Nongba, who was seized by Lieutenant Sadlier, condemned, and executed for rebellion, lead to the conclusion that the interference of the Police with the Pooja at Jallong was what struck the spark of revolt, though other causes, such as discontent at taxation, a natural longing for independence, the machinations of evil disposed persons, superstitious fears of interference with the national religion, or the misconduct of our Native Officials, may have previously acted with varying intensity over the different classes of the community, to produce a restless and inflammable state of feeling.

Colonel Haughton has been called on for a report after thorough investigation of the

Measures taken for the introduction of civilization and order among the Cossyah people.

real causes of the out-break, and he is now engaged in collecting materials for that report. The Commissioner has also been requested to submit a scheme of local administration of which the main scope shall be, while adopting a simple plan of Government, suitable to the present condition and circumstances of the people, and interfering as little as possible with the existing institutions, to extend our intercourse with them, and endeavour to introduce among them civilization and order. As means to this end the Lieutenant-Governor has intimated that he considers education and roads of the highest importance, and the Deputy Commissioner has been, therefore, directed to submit an educational scheme for the Jynteah Hills, while application has been made to the Government of India for the allotment of a special sum for the purpose of opening up roads in and through the District.

It is hoped that the severe though self-entailed suffering, which the Jynteans have undergone in the warfare which they forced upon us, will teach them the folly of revolt,

while the measures now about to be introduced for the civil administration of the contany will lead them to take a more enlightened and salutary view of the true object of our dealings with them.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BHOOTAN.

In the last Administration Report the very unsettled and irritating nature of our relations with Bhootan was explained at length, and it was State of things on the Bhootan Frontier. stated that a Mission to the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs of that country was in contemplation. The necessity for some such measure as a means of opening direct communication with the rulers of Bhootan, and coming to some clear understanding with them, has received still further proof during the past year. Fortunately the officers of Government have been able to prevent any serious outrages by the Bhootanese within our Territories, but the state of anarchy which prevails on the other side of the Frontier is such as to give rise to continual uneasiness in the villages in the neighbourhood. In the outlying soubabships which march with our North-Eastern Provinces, the authority of the central governing power seems to be little more than nominal. It is true that power delegates the Soobahs, but might is right in those districts, and the newly appointed representative of the Deb Rajah has generally to contest his post with some rival. The defeated competitor, as a general rule. takes refuge within our Territory, and endeavours to embroil our subjects in his quarrel. instances of this occurred within the year under review. In one the refugee was a Soobah, by name Garrow Katma, who had to be removed from the Frontier to Gowalparah, to prevent him from enlisting British subjects in his cause. In the other case the Soobah of Mynagoorie, Sara Wong, compelled to yield to a successor appointed to supersede him, retired, after a struggle, to Gowhatty, where he was allowed to remain. After a time, however, he left that place. and managed to muster a small body of followers, at whose head he encountered and defeated the forces of his rival, in an engagement fought at Choorabunder, just beyond our Frontier, and within view of the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah and the Officer Commanding the Troops at Julpigoree, who had proceeded thither to prevent any aggression upon our confines.

But though the reasons for despatching a Mission to Tassisudan remain, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, as cogent as ever, it has been found impossible to carry out the measure during the past year. Before sending an envoy it was necessary to ascertain the intentions of the

Difficulties experienced in despatching a Mission to Tassisudan.

Deb Rajah as to his reception, and the messenger despatched with this object by the Agent, to the Governor-General on the North-East Frontier, did not return till November. Even

then the reply he brought from the Deb Rajah was unsatisfactory and evasive. He complains of the stoppage of the payment of the Revenues of Ambarri Falacotta, and of the vagueness of the accusations of Bhootiah outrages in British Territory; but treats the question of the Mission in a hurried and indefinite way, and endeavours to put the matter off by a promise to send Zinkaffs (Messengers) himself to Gowhatty.

The Lieutenant-Governor, upon receipt of this intelligence, pressed for the despatch of a Mission at once from Darjeeling as a starting point; but the Government of India deemed it better to wait for the arrival of the promised Zinkaff. No messengers, however, have yet arrived, and there is strong reason to believe that, the promise to send them was a mere excuse

for delay. The Government of India have, therefore, been again addressed on the subject, and the despatch of a Mission is still under tensideration.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH THE ABORS.

THE Abors, a wild people inhabiting the Hills to the North of the Assam Valley had, from time to time, committed various raids on the British Outrages committed by the Abors on villages situated in their neighbourhood. In December 1861, our people and villages. however, they began to extend the sphere of their operations;

and a party of men supposed to belong to the Meyong section of the tribe, actually crossed the Berhampooter, and plundered a Beheeah village within fifteen miles of Dibrooghur, killing twelve of our subjects. It was evident that some decisive measures were necessary to prevent a recurrence of such outrages. The previous flying expeditions into the Hills seemed rather to have incited these wild people to further attacks upon our subjects. It was, therefore, proposed to take advantage of the cold weather of 1862-63, in order to occupy, for one season at least, a portion of the Abor territory, and, at the same time, to strengthen our defences by additional out-posts and lines of communication.

Overtures of reconculation made by the Meyong Abors, and terms of the engage-ment entered into with them.

Before this plan, however, could be carried out, the Meyong Abors expressed, of their own accord, a desire to be allowed to renew friendly relations with our Government, and sent a message to the effect that, if their past offences were overlooked, they would make their

submission, and behave peaceably for the future. Without, therefore, abandoning the measures of defence already decided upon, Government thought it right to take advantage of the better disposition of the Abors to avoid, if possible, the necessity for offensive operations. Accordingly, a friendly meeting having been arranged between the Chiefs and the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, an agreement was entered into, by which the Abors engaged to recognise the sovereignty of the British Government as extending up to the foot of their Hills; to take no umbrage at the establishment of Military posts and the construction of roads, &c., on the Frontier; to abstain from molesting our subjects, or making any hostile attacks on our villages; and, in the event of a disagreement with our people, to refrain from taking the law into their own hands, and to appeal to the Deputy Commissioner for redress. We, on our part, agreed to permit the Meyong Abors to have free intercourse with the plains for trade or other friendly purposes, and also to pay to the Chiefs small allowances in kind, in order to enable them to keep up among their own people a small Police upon the Frontier, so as to prevent the passage of any one into our territory, with an unlawful object.

Similar engagements entered into with the Dhang Debang Abors, and the Meyong Abors of Kebong.

The above agreement was concluded with the Meyong Abor Chiefs of the Monkoo, Romkang, Bokoong, Padamach, Kemi, Lekang, Galong, and Ledoom communities on the 5th November last. On, the 8th idem, a similar engagement was entered into with the

Dihang Debang Abors of the Meybo, Padoo, Boomjeon, Silook, Bor, Bor Silook, and Toomkoo Padoo tribes; and again, on the 20th January last, the same terms were subscribed to by the Kebong community of the Meyong Abors.

Friendly treaties having thus been expressly entered into with the several Abor tribes above named, there are good grounds for hoping that, the tranquillity of the British Frontier in that direction will, for the future, be less liable to disturbance.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE ANGAMI NAGAS.

Our relations with the Angami Nagas have been, for about ten years past, of a Outrages committed by the Angamies on alone, no less than 126 residents have been killed, thirty-one wounded, and sixty-two taken captive by these savages. The atrocities last perpetrated consisted of three distinct attacks made on our subjects in March 1862, within the short space of twenty-four days; and marked, in two instances at least, with features of unusual and ominous boldness. The first outrage was committed on a Sepoy, who was deliberately attacked and slain in broad day light, within 500 feet of a Guard House filled with his comrades; his assailants getting off unharmed. In the next instance, the sufferers consisted of a party of seven elephant hunters, six of whom were slaughtered, and the seventh badly wounded. In the third case a village, within three quarters of a mile of the Guard House before alluded to, was attacked and plundered in open day, eight persons being killed and two children carried off.

The annual recurrence of such atrocities, with almost unvarying certainty, rendered it imperative on the part of Government to adopt immediate measures taken, or intended to be taken, for preventing their recurrence.

Measures taken, or intended to be taken, or intended to be taken, for preventing their recurrence.

Measures taken, or intended to be taken, dicting the Angamies from trading with the people of the relation had been tried but had not expressed at least in the Newgood District to any

plains had been tried, but had not succeeded, at least in the Nowgong District, to any extent. In fact, it had not even been found practicable to carry it out effectually; and it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that the practice of punishing uncivilized tribes, by prohibiting them from intercourse with the plains, was one which was altogether unsound in policy, and that the contrary course of encouraging these wild people in every way to trade with our subjects, was likely to render them more amenable to reason and order, by convincing them of the advantage of such intercourse. The orders previously given for shutting up the Doars have therefore been withdrawn. It is further intended to locate an Officer on the border to be in immediate communication with the Nagas, and for this purpose the Commissioner of Assam has been requested to select a suitable place for the establishment of an out-post. When a convenient position is fixed upon, and an Officer is appointed for the duty alluded to, the Chiefs of the Angamies will be invited to a friendly conference with him, with a view to induce them to agree to some scheme of administration, whereby it may become their direct interest to prevent their people from making raids into our territories, and to refer their disputes and grievances to him for decision and redress.

THE PACIFICATION OF BOAD.

THE outbreak in Boad and the progress made in suppressing it were noticed in last year's Report; and it was then stated that the country was rapidly settling down. Since the events therein narrated no subsequent disturbances have taken place. The only rebel ringleaders of note, then remaining at large, viz., Bulram Mullick, Sirdar of Arimul, shortly after surrendered,

and our Troops were withdrawn from the District. The outbreak which was due partly to the oppression exercised on the Kundhs by the Rajah of Boad, and partly to the turbulent ambition of some of the rebel leaders, having been completely suppressed, it remained only to determine the sentences that should be inflicted on the ringleaders, to settle the points in dispute between the Rajah and the Kundhs, and to distribute rewards to those whose aid or good service had merited distinction. All this has been done. The ringleaders have

* One man sentenced to 14 years' transportation.

Three men ,, 7 ,, simple imprisonment.
One man ,, 5 ,, Ditto ditto.

Three men ,, 1 ,, Ditto ditto.

All this has been done. The ringleaders have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms* varying from fourteen years' transportation to one years' simple imprisonment; rewards to the extent of about Rupees 1,200, have been distri-

buted; and the Boad Rajah has been mulcted in a fine of Rupees 1,000 towards the expense of suppressing the disturbance, and has, moreover, been distinctly warned that, in the event of fresh disturbances arising from similar causes, he would not receive the support of Government, but that other arrangements would then have to be made for the efficient administration of the country.

The probability, however, of any fresh disturbances breaking out in the same country may now be looked upon as extremely remote. The entire cost to Government of suppressing the outbreak amounted to Rupees 2,771.

DISTURBANCES IN MUNIPORE.

In June last an attempt was made by six Munipoorie Princes, who had hitherto resided in the Cachar District, to depose the present Rajah of Munipore, Attempt to depose the present Rajah, and failure of the scheme. and set up one of themselves, named Meipak, in his stead. For this purpose they left Cachar with from 120 to 150 armed followers, and two small howitzers; but the Superintendent of the District, having received information of their proceedings, despatched fifty men of the 44th Native Infantry after them, who overtook and attacked them. The rebels, however, made a detour at night, and without the knowledge of their pursuers, proceeded on to Munipore, and actually forced themselves inside the Rajah's fortification, notwithstanding that it was manned by 3,000 men. But the Rajah's family being more bold than his army, the attacking party were repulsed, and three of their number killed, one of whom turned out to be a mutineer of the 34th Native Infantry. Subsequently three of the principal ringleaders of the rebellion surrendered themselves; and these, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, have been made over to the Rajah of Munipore, to be tried according to the law and custom of the country.

THE HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

The establishment of a separate Superintendency in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong was noticed in the Administration Report for 1859-60, and the Disposition evinced by the Kookies main objects to be gained by the arrangement were stated to be the repression of the border raids so frequently committed by the Kookies on our subjects in their neighbourhood, and the adoption of measures

for civilizing both the Kookies and our Hill-men. The results of the endeavours made by the Superintendent during the year under review, were extremely favorable. No outrages of any kind were perpetrated by the Kookies, and a considerable traffic was carried on by Rutton Pooea, the Chief of one of the Kookie Tribes, and his people, with the Bengalee traders at Kassalong. Rutton Pooea had further assisted in carrying on negociations with the Howlong and Sylhoo tribes of Kookies, but the chiefs of those tribes still held aloof from all overtures towards establishing friendly relations with them, and looked on the presents offered by the Superintendent as magic gifts intended to bewitch them, and requiring to be aired in the wind before they could be safely accepted.

Attempts, however, are being made to come to some such understanding with these tribes as has been arrived at by the Assam Authorities with the Abors upon the North-East Frontier, by means of written agreements. At present there is every prospect of success, and it is confidently hoped that the stability of the present tranquil condition of the Chittagong Hill Tracts will be insured by the measures now in progress.

The precautionary measures taken against incursion have consisted in the establishment of Precautionary measures taken against strong posts at Kassalong, Rangamattee, Comillah, and Manickchurree; and the quietness of the Kookies has combined with a good harvest to improve the condition of the Hill-men, who, but a short time ago, were suffering severely from dearth of provisions.

SUCCESSION TO THE RAJ OF TIPPERAH.

Eshan Chunder Manick, Maharajah of Tipperah, died on the 1st of August 1862. Two claimants to the succession appeared, one Beer Chunder Thakoor, the uterine brother of the deceased, who also alleged that he had been nominated Joobraj, or heir apparent, by the Rajah, on the day before his death, and who was actually in possession of the Raj; the other Neel Kissen Thakoor, half-brother of the late Rajah, who claimed to succeed on the ground of seniority, and of a decision of the Sudder Court, dated 14th March 1809, which, however, related, and could only relate, to the succession to the Tipperah Zemindaree. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances represented by the claimants, the Lieutenant-Governor recognised Beer Chunder Thakoor as the defacto Rajah of Tipperah, leaving all other claimants to establish their right, by a suit in the Civil Court of Tipperah, for the Zemindaree of Roshunabad, which belongs to the Raj of Tipperah.

TITLE OF RAJAH BEHADUR CONFERRED ON THE CHIEF OF NUSTENG.

The Rajahs of Nungklow, Moleem, and Khyrim, in the Cossyah Hills, having been acknowledged as dependent to the British Government, and each received the title of Rajah Behadur, as was noticed in previous Reports, Moot Sing, Rajah of Nusteng, whose Territory is situated in the South-West portion of the Cossyah Hills, and who is believed to be the most powerful of the semi-independent Chiefs in them, applied to Government for a similar re-cognition of his authority, on condition of executing an agreement to the same

(97) [Bengal.]

effect as that entered into by the other Chiefs. The Lieutenant-Governor at one agreed to comply with his request, it being considered desirable for several reasons to bind him more closely to the interests of the British Government, especially with a view to secure a passage through his country to that of the Garrows, which is contiguous to it, in the event of its becoming at any time necessary to take offensive measures against that Tribe. The conditions proposed to be subscribed to, had however, to be modified to some extent, to adapt them to the position and circumstances of the Chief of Nusteng; and by the time that this was done Moot Sing had died, and was succeeded by Deen Sing, who had been duly elected by the Sirdars and elders of Nusteng in his stead. The title which it had been intended to confer on Moot Sing, was accordingly bestowed on his successor, on his subscribing to the terms agreed to by the former.

SECTION XI.-TOUR IN 1862.

THE Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta on tour on the 29th June. After spending some days at Bhaugulpore, during which he inspected the unopened portion of the East India Railway, as far as the Soane Bridge, he embarked on board the State Yacht Rotas, on the 9th July, and proceeded towards Assam by the Ganges and Jamoona Rivers, visiting by the way the Stations of Bauleah, (Rajshahye), Koosteah, Pubna, and Serajgunge. In Assam the Stations of Gowalpara, Gowhatty, Nowgong, Tezpore, Dibrogurh, and Sibsaugur were successively visited: the Assam Tea Company's Plantations and Establishments at Nazirah also, and some other plantations within reach of the River at that season, were inspected. The practicability of the River Kullung throughout its length, and of the Dikho from its mouth to Nazirah, for Steam Navigation during the rains was established. Returning down the Berhampooter the Lieutenant-Governor stopped at the Stations of Jumalpore and Mymensingh, and proceeded thence, by the River Luckia, to Dacca. After coaling at Dacca, the Koladyne, with the Rotas in tow, steamed up the Megna, Kossiara, and Barah Rivers, with the Lieutenant-Governor on board, to Cachar, and thence by the Soorma to Sylhet and Chuttack. At Chuttack the Lieutenant-Governor left the Rotas, and ascending the Cossyah Hills remained a short time at Cherra Poonjee, and then, after visiting Dacca, returned to Bhaugulpore about the middle of September. In October the Lieutenant-Governor travelled along the new Imperial Road from Caragola Ghât to the foot of the Sub-Himalayas, and thence up the old Hill Road to Darjeeling, returning after a few days by the new Cart Road and the Settlement of Hope Town, to Kursiong, and thence to the Plains. Later in the season, in the month of February, the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Stations of Patna, Mozufferpore, (Tirhoot,) Mooteharee, (Chumparun,) Chupra, (Sarun,) and Arrah, (Shahabad,): and then, after attending the Governor General at the opening of the East India Railway from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces, returned to the Presidency.

At all the Stations visited during the year the Lieutenant-Gevernor met and conversed with the Officers of the District, and many of the principal residents both English and Native.

The information obtained by personal enquiries and observation leads to a more correct acquaintance with local circumstances, and a greater appreciation of local wants than is otherwise possible, and thus tends materially to facilitate public business; while the occasional presence of the head of the Local Government gives confidence to the people, and encourages. District Officers in the discharge of their duty.

APPENDIX

TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

FOR 1862-63.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of

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Original Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.

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Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Continued.)

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-	5	,349			5	,578			2	3,916		-		3,863			1	40			202)		8	,095			6,	440	

ˈvi)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of Original

			Svi		OR DRE			Bon	}		Svi				n Ba		2.5			Pious R Cai		31	GHT.		B D
•	ľ		1	1861.			1	862.			1	861.			11	562.			1	861.		Ī	10	62.	
DISTRICTS.	-	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameeus.	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.
Backergunge .			101	800	4,773		81	123	1,971	ļ	4		481		4	6	285								J
Behar			324	113	1,801		50	70	696	ļ	8	4	10		1		27								
Beerbhoom			. 58	198	3,753		36	57	2,539	ļ		7	11	ļ		.		j			7				2
Bhaugulpore	.		101	214	4,676		82		159	.	4	10	138		14	2 00	1,43				3		1	2	78
Burdwan, East	. .		59	122	6,169		25	27	225	.	 	23	656		1	9	340	ļ	1	2	16		1		8
Burdwan, West	. .		13	69	4,753		5	4	1,147		.		332				61				5		1	,	1 6
Chittagong	. .		13	69	9,013		3	20	2,440			8	1,401			2	228			2	64			,	71
Cuttack	. .		211	90	7,429		120	26	1,578			•••	44			•••	18		1						2
Dacca	. .		88	199	2,090		21	39	3,681		82	136	1,536		29	46	296		2		82		4		20
Dinagepore	. :		36	134	14,990		15	32	4,758		7	80	366		4	5	247				9				14
Hooghly	. .		51	118	7,717		13	27	1,159		22	82	866		1	10	301		1	6	20				2
Jessore		7	16	140	8,969		6	25	798								6]							
Midnapore	. .		80	118	7,712		7	83	1,943		3	2	325		1	4	339		1	2	1			2	13
Moorshedabad	. .		81	132	3,960		26	37	4,023		17	56	342		9	22	178		1	7	16				17
Mymensing	. .		65	212	17,565		62	52	7,414		2		556		8		191				1258				37
Nuddea	١.		157	92	8,982	1	118	62	104			4	164		8	2	3				3				4
Patna	. .		232	•••	709		137	28	122		36	,	28		24	5	23				1				3
Purneah	. .		58	103	7,817		45	110	8,844		10	4	59		4	7	146		4	3	8			3	11
Rajshahye	1		65	174	5,766		25	36	816		13	45	744		9	4	164				22				22
Rungpore	1		74			1	5	40	1,563		6	9	878		7	4	170				29				16
Sarun			184	276		- 1	53	122	648		16	12	63		2	5	89			1	8				
Shahabad	1	$\ $	186	255	2,765		56	89	952				54				6 5				5		,		2
Sylhet	1	1	94		11,298	- [90]	3,714		12		758				168	İ			69			•••	46
Tipperah	1		160	42	9,767		57	85	3,871		5		892			2	192				97				98
Tirhoot	1		159	424	2,874		149	289	1,297			2	1		z.	15					2				1
24-Pergunnahs 3.	1		65	240	7,071	- 1	- 1	- 1	2,819]	15		587		4		278	ļ			12				
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Suits instituted in the several Districts of Benyal.—(Continued.)

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	•••		325		2		58				51		3		28		•••	1	233				78	1	•••		1,194	1 1	3		10 40
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the different description of Original Suits instituted in the several Districts of Bengal.—(Ooncluded.)

		s	UITS PO	A R PERSON	IAL PROF	ERTY	not bu	PORB INC	LUDED.	B.	iber of Suite I District.
				1861.		T		1862.		1861.	1869.
DISTRICTS.		Judges,	Principal Sudder Ameens.	Sudder Ameens,	Moonsiffs.	Judges.	Principal Sudder Authens.	Sudder Ameens.	Moonsiffs.		13,
Backergunge			46	31	254		11	25	221	7,212.	3,647
Behar	•••	.	79	5	95		18	15	188	2,786	1,334
Beerbhoom		.	8	ļ <u>,</u>	2,104		5	37	539	6,786	3,850
Bhaugulpore		.	65	56	436		88	12	221	6,170	2,621
Burdwan, East	•••		40	9	842			18	383	9,968	4,169
Burdwan, West			•••	1	10			1	23	5,972	1,811
Chittagong	•…	1	1	15	467		5	1	377	13,464	5,183
Cuttack			20	12	132		32	1	16	9,073	2,7 50
Dacca	•••		39	51	2,403		12	25	687	29,117	6,073
Dinagepore			23	21	530		7	9	262	16,752	5,777
Hooghly			3 6	39	523		22	20	479	12,630	3,032
Jessore		3	1	12	140	24	•••			10,749	1,639
Midnapore			23	13	229		7		123	10,300	4,737
Moorshedabad				8	18		•••	1	14	6,948	2,085
Mymensing			36	85	2,152			35	708	24,384.	9,711
Nuddea			13	5	337		14	8	21	11,075	2,103
Patna					32		2	4	29	1,568	812
Purneah				1	· 4		1	2	16	8,625	6,264
Rajshahye				42	228		4.	7	205	7,942	1,855
Rungpore			15	14	183			8	144	9,882	2,507
Sarun			39	7	166		18	8	161	3,254	1,640
Shahabad ,			44	8	260		28	18	261	3,901	1,751
Sylbet			42		571		18		419	14,121	5,944
l'ipperah			10	13	424		6	5	449	13,509	5,164
l'irhoot			8	7	228		5 ·	146	295	4,799	3,410
4-Pergunnahs*		2	114	112	403		11	85	444	9,687	5,122
	þ		14,	421			7	439		2,60,454	94,991

(ix)

STATEMENT showing the cost of the Small Cause Courts for the year 1862.

Nam	es of C	Courts.		Salary of Ju	ıdg	es.	Cost of Establishments.	TOTAL.
				Rs. A	۱s.	Ρ.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Kishnaghur	••	•••		17,121	1	4	4,580 0 0	22,001 1 4
Kooshteah		•••		12,000	0	U	4,936 11 0	16,936 11 0
Meh/ pore		•••	•••	7,527	1	6	3,872 13 5	11,399 14 11
Chooadan, ah		•••	•••	8,400	0	0	4,021 1 8	12,421 1 8
Santipore	••	•••	•••	10,200	0	0	3,600 0 0	13,800 0 0
Bongong			•••	9,000	0	0	2,696 4 7	11,696 4 7
Jessore			•••	18,000	0	0	3,600 0 0	21,600 0 0
Magoorah		•••	•••	12,000	0	0	3,812 10 0	15.812 10 0
Jenidah			•••	11,000	0	0	3,682 9 9	14.682 9 9
Kotechandpore	••	•••	•••	8,100	0	0	3,600 0 0	12,000 0 0
Narail		•••		12,200	0	0	3,600 0 0	15,800 0 0
Sealdah and Ho	owrah			12,000	0	0	3,684 0 0	15,684 0 0
Dacca		•••	•••	8,100	0	0	5,198 1 4	$13,598 \cdot 1 \cdot 4$
Furreedpore		•••		3,229	0	0	1,383 14 0	4,612 14 0
Moorshedabad			•••	9,032	4	1	4,067 5 10	13,099 9 11
Patna				8,400	0	0	4,319 2 0	12,719 2 0
Monghyr		•••	•••	5,666	10	0	1,310 0 0	6,976 10
Bhaugulpore		•••	•••	3,725	12	11	1,596 11 9	5,322 8 8
Serajgunge	••	•••		3,409	10	10	830 10 8	4,240 5 (
Commercolly		•••	•••	2,867	11	9	1	4.199 1 (
Rajshahye (Ber	uleah)			3,974	3	1	1,538 14 6	5,513 1 7
Nattore		•••		3,793	8	9	i i	6,206 9 (
Pubna	••	•••		3,703		8	1	4,407 10 11
Hooghly		•••	•••	2,193	8	9	1	2,903 13 8
Cuttack	••		•••	3,996			1	4,031 9
Chittagong		•••		3,522	9	3	j l	4,877 7
Midnapore	• •	***	•••	3,816	2	0	1,569 10 4	5,385 12
		Total	• •	2,07,879	4	3	74,049 5 4	2,81,928 9

A. 3.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of Stamp Fees realized in the Small Cause Courts during 1862.

NAMES OF CO	ourts.		Amount paid			Amount refund Sectio X. of	ed n 26	under 3, Act	RATA	NCE	
			· Rs.	As	s. P.	Rs.	Λs	. P.	R	s. /	ls. P
Kishnaghur			3,653	4	0	192	0	0	3,46	1 4	k 0
Kooshteah	•••		8,396	0	0	186	0	0	8,210) (0
Meherpore		•••	9,240	8	0	2	0	0	9,238	3 8	3 0
Chooadangah			9,222	1.4	0	0	0	0	9,222	2 14	0
Santipore		,	8,241	8	0	112	0	0	8,129	9 8	8 0
Bongong			558	0	0	0	0	0	558	3 0	0
Jessore			11,915	11	0	78	0	0	11,837	7 11	0
Magoorah			6,256	0	0	0	0	0	6,250	5 0	0
Jenidah			9,654	0	0	0	0	0	9,654	. 0	0
Kotechandpore			2,856	0	0	40	0	0	2,816	0	0
Narail			3,338	0	σ	56	0	n	3,282	0	()
Sealdah and Howrah	•••		18,091	1	0	16	0	0	18,075	1	0
Dacca		•••	5,963	0	0	226	0	0	5,737	0	()
Furreedporce		,	302	0	0	0	0	0	. 302	0	0
Moorshedabad			5,163	8	0	50	0	0	5,113	8	0
Patna			5,655	0	0	0	0	0	5,655	0	0
Bhaugulpore		•••	1,763	8	0	2.4	0	0	1,739	8	0
Monghyr			1,044	8	0	20	0	0	1,021	8	0
Beauleah		!	1,113	8	0	. 0	0	0	1,113	8	0
Serajgunge			532	19	0	. 0	0	0	532	10	0
Commercolly	•••		452	4	0	. 0	0	0	452	4	U
Nattore	•••		1,290	8	0	0	0	0	1,290	\mathbf{s}	0
Pubnah			1,675	8	0	0	0	0	1,675	\mathbf{s}	0
Hooghly			1,371	0	0	0	0	0	1,374	0	0
Chittagong			824	8	0	4	0	0	S20	8	0
Cuttack			1,196	0	0	0	0	0	1,196	0	0
Midnapore			1,441	0	0	0	0	0	1,441	0	0
Total			1,21,214	4	0	1,006	0	0	1,20,208	4	0

B 1. ST.1TEMENT showing the number of persons apprehended and brought to trial in the Regulation Provinces in 1862, and the result of the trials.

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Total.	35.2	នទូនខ	5,934	38	* 8	- 12 oc	- φφ	-	245	9 %	*	-	8,804
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Above 15 years and not ex- ereding 16 years.	:01	·음 : 	. :	:	:	•			-	•	:	: [92
Above 14 years and not ex-	: :	: `: .	• : .	:::::		. :	٠		. :	: .	:	-	-
Above 13 years and not ex-	*g:	10 00 .3c	: =	: ';		- دىر	•	:	:	: - - :		_	23
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STATEMENT showing the allolment of Police Officers and men in the Districts of Patna, Bhaugulpore, Chota Nagpore, and

Burdiran Divisions.

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	Districts.	Patna Belar Shababad Tirhoot Narun Chuanparun	Total	Bhaugulpore Purneah Monghyr	Total	Hazare kanzh Loharduzzah Maunbheon Singbhoon	Total	Burdwan Kan-corah Beeri-hoom	Total	Grand total
	Divisions.	ARTAQ DIVISION.		BHACT- GULPORE DIVISION.		CHOIA NACPORE DIVISION.		Brrd- { was Di- }		

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STATEMENT of Heinous Crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta during the Year 1862-63.

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Memorandum of cases disposed of by the Magistrates.

					Felonies.	Misdemennours.	Total.
Commissioner of Police	÷	:	:	:	ű	1810	1281
Southern Division Magistrate	÷	:	:	:	1530	2229	9759
Northern Division Magistrate	;	:	i	:	1315	2059	3374
Coroner	:	:	:	:	1	• i	1
Conservancy cases	÷	:	:	:	ŧ	934	83 ‡
		.,	Total		2857	7032	6888

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STATEMENT of Heinous Orimes ascertained to have been committed in the Suburbs of Calculla during the Year 1562-63.

		В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В				
-	· •	Computed value of property recovered.	Rs. As. P. 1,242 10 5 17,552 3 5	18,794 13 10	:	19,794 13 10
		Computed value of property skolen.	Rs. As. P. 12,172 5 5 47,197 9 3	59,369 14 8		59,369 14 B
XXXXXY.	TION AT THE END OF THE YEAR.	Linkl Ith.	: •] 		
UNDER EXAMINA-	TION AT THE E	.list al	- ;·	1		-
	BY MAGISTRATES.	Aequitted,	.u : :uu :&&&u;; a : uuuun	619	1139	1250
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	Ruoisea	8 off of bottimmo?)		bī.	:	7.1
ronoi	asimmo	Released by the Co		378	72	Ž
-puəı	forqqs	Number of persons	313141425222222214111211633888860	1502	2967	77.66
03 31	fattorid	Every of cases trial.	STANTA PARTE BUTTER STANTA	1116	3313	6277
-qino -oʻl d	səbilə əfit yd	Инпрет оf самев об tions вмечетапро lice or otherwise.	11 11 123930441285366415114488810	1658	3341	6863
•		DESCRIPTION OF CRIMES.	Murder Culpable homicide Attempts at murder Cutting and wounding Attempts at arson Mischief by fire Ditto by poison House-breaking and theft. Thefte Attempts at house-breaking Criminal trespass Receiving stolen goods Reveiving stolen goods Cheating in prosession Obtaining under false preferences Cheating in possession Charles of Coin Child straing Allering appearance of coin Administering poison Administering poison Administering poison Administering poison Administering proseitution Abduction	Total	Total of other Miscellancous Crime	Grand Total

D. 1.
STATEMENT of Revenue Demands, Collections, Remissions, and Balances for 1862-63.

Divisions.		Current Demand.	Arrear Demand.	Total Demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Net Balances.
Bhaugulpore		27,65,793	3,76,075	31,41,868	28,41,361	1,171	2,99,836
Burdwan	•••	75,37,011	2,96,038	78,33,049	75,36,807	10,110	2,86,132
Chittagong		23,82,504	3,75,768	27,58,272	24,43,430	7,218	3,07,624
Cuttack		16,87,258	5,10,439	21,97,697	16,30,501	8,881	5,58,315
Dacca		32,16,503	2,39,506	34,56,009	32,22,648	15,771	2,17,590
Nuddea		42,26,379	3,91,674	46,18,053	41,42,365	81,573	3,94,115
Patna		79,58,808	8,71,779	88,30,587	79,19,421	12,758	8,98,408
Rajshahye		61,84,345	2,45,333	64,29,678	61,74,353	2,351	2,52,974
Assam		10,26,062	44,962	10,71,024	9,96,575	505	73,944
Chota Nagpore		2,48,388	19,901	2,68,289	2,41,773	1,871	24,645
Darjeeling		52,600	12,985	65,585	50,304	7,284	7,997
Total		3,72,85,651	33,84,460	4,06,70,111	3,71,99,538	1,49,493	33,21,080

D. 2.
STATEMENT of Grants of Waste Lands under the old Rules.

		In	1862-63.			Тоз	END OF 1862-63	•
Districts.	Number of Grants made.	Area in Acres.	Present Jumma.	Eventual Maximum Jumma.	Number of Grants made.	Area in Acres.	Present Jumma.	Eventual Maximum Jumma.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Cachar	17	34,878	000	9,808 4 4	43	86,93 5	0 0 0	24,425 3 10
Soonderbuns	5	38,612	475 7 10	11,578 8 0	223	11,34,906	44,268 5 6	3,51,885 2 1
Kamroop	7	2,261	000	635 14 6	18	4,955	0 0 0	1,393 12 6
Durung	7	2,288	000	643 8 0	14	4,576	000	965 4 0
Luckimpore	1	96	0 0 0	40 0 0	11	8,959	000	3,777 0 0
Nowgong	5	2,957	000	277 3 10	31	22,115	000	7,461 7 10
Seebsauger	23	1,137	000	3,104 1 9	62	24,705	1,864 6 6	10,230 11 3

D. 3.

STATEMENT of Sales of Waste Lands under the new Rules.

		1	n 1862-63.			To en	D OF 1862-63,	
Districts.	Number of Lots sold.	Area in Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.		Area in Acres.	Price realized.	Price remaining to be realized.
-								
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P
Kamroop	3	10,566	2,792 12 4	24,232 8 3	3	10,566	2,792 12 4	24,232 8 3
Durrung	4	150	37 8 O	337 8 0	4	160	37 8 0	337 8 O
Luckimpore	2	1,916	794 14 3	7,151 0 1	2	1,916	791 14 3	7,154 0 1
Darjeeling	36	31,915	65,607 11 9	5,00,290 0 5	58	39,196	84,019 11 9	5,84,715 14 5

D. 4.

REGISTER of Waste Lands, the property of Government, not available for Grants under the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 17th October 1861.

1	2	3	4,	5	ઇ
Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of re- servation.

IN THE SOONDERBUNS.

In Lot No. 50	In the Sub-Division of Ba- roepore, Thannah Amjha- rah, Pergunnah Medun Mullo, Zillah 24-Pergun- nahs, Soonderbuns		•••	North.—By Mallee Khall East.—By Mutlah River South.—By an imaginary line West.—By ditto	A. 611		P., 34	The lands being adjacent to the new Town of Mutlah.
Lot No. 51	Ditto ditto	 	•••	North.—By Biddeadhuree Nuddee East.—By Mutlah River South—By Mallee Khall and a por- tion of Taldee Khall West.—By Taldee Khall	5,950	1	26	For the proposed Town of Mutlah.

IN DARJEELING.

1 .	Darjeeling	g, Sudder	Thannah	Jullapahar	•	North, General Garstin's land; South, the Saddle; East and West, the Public Road	Not measure	For Military pur- poses.
2	Ditto	ditto		Sinchal		The whole range	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	ditto		Lebong		The whole spur from Mr. Grant's location to Ging	Ditto	Ditto.
ŧ	Ditto	ditto		Dhobijhora		The ridge of the Dhobijhora Hill	Ditto	Ditto.
ñ	Ditto	ditto		Kursiong		The land attached to the Kursiong Staging Barracks	Ditto	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Than other Sub-Divis		Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres	Reason of re- servation.
			DARJE	ELING.—(Continued.)		
в	Ditto ditto		A belt of 200 yards Kursiong to the	wide above the new Cart Road fro Suddle	m Not measured	For building sites.
7	Darjeeling, Sudder	Phannal:	Dittto	Below the road at Kursiong	Ditto	Pazar, Police Chowkey, and
8.	Putterghatta,Thans tigurha.	ıah Mat·	Besserbatty		Ditto	Post Office. For Encamping Ground and Bazar.
9	Darjeeling, Sudder T	Fhannah	Darjecling Station	Surveyed as per Map	20a. 2r, 16p.	Sapper Lines.
10	Ditto ditto		Below ditto	: !	Not surveyed	Native Burial
11	Ditto ditto		Runjeet		Ditto	Ground. Police Chowkey.
12	Ditto ditto		Tuckdan	The Mineral Spring Location	Ditto	Military purposes.
13	Ditto ditto		Selimpore .	The ridge at Selimpore on the market Road between Kursiong at the Plains.		For building s es.
14	Ditto ditto		posed Road alon	ls wide on the upper side of the page the Nagri side of the Balasun fro 5,000 feet to the Saddle.		Ditto.
15	Ditto ditto		The Goong range	above the line of cultivation	Ditto	Building sites, building mate- rials, and fire-
16	Ditto ditto		The ridge of the Y	Nagri Spur near the Police Chowke	y. Not measured	wood. Military purposes.
17	; ; ;		The whole Terai is operation of the	for the present reserved from the simple rules.	ıe .	
18	Ditto ditto		junction of the I along the Runga on the North, the summit of Si Rishap through	of the Teesta, on the East from the tungnoo River with the Teesta, at on River to the summit of Sinch On the West by a line drawn from that to a mile to the Westward the top of Mount Sitong to Gorins. On the South by the commencial	d: nl m - of tz	For Government Cinchona Plan- tation.
10	Ditto ditto		West of the Dar- jeeling Station	North, the Hospital Ravine; Sout the Waterfall Ravine; East, th Victoria Road, the Jail compour and Mr. Stockkie's land; Wes the junction of the Hospital ar Waterfall Ravines.	ne more or less, ad not surveyed t, yet.	The extension of the Jail com- pound.
		1N	THE BURI	OWAN DIVISION.		
1	Pergunnah Sela Thannah Acoshgi Bur wan.		Goopeenathpore	North, by public Road in Foolzoor and Mamrub; East, by Kha pookhorea Village; South, b Grand Trunk Road; West, b public Road near Jhowpahara.	1. 1,611 2 20 y	This land form the subject of httpation be- tween the Go- vernment and the Bengal Coal Contpany.
		,	-	IN ASSAM.	!!!	
			-	Nowgong.] :	
1		1	Mourah Noor I	Bounded in the East, by Rengn	a 3,000	For posts, planks,
On the River Dhansui.	Mehal Morunjee	.	Mouzah Neez Morunjee.	Naga Hills; on the West, by th Kulliani River; on the North, b Morunjee: on the South, b Meeker Hills.	e l	&c., for Government use.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnabs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzalis.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of re- servation.
On the Kul- ham River.	Mehal Morunjee 5.	Mouzah Neez Morunjee.	Bounded on the East, by the Kulliani River; on the West, by Books Khat; on the North, by Nomoli Ghur Tea Plantation; on the South, by Harbecha Mouzah.	3,000	For posts, planks, &c., for Govern- ment use.
3 On the River Dipholoo.	Ditto .	Ditto	Bounded on the East, by Bagaree Purbut; on the West, by Chikali; on the North, by the River Bur- rumpooter; on the South, by Hills.	4,0(X)	Ditto.
On the River Dijoo.	Mehal Meckirpar	Mouzah Salanah	Bounded on the East, by Kookara- kata; on the West, by the Chup- nalah Tea Plantation; on the North, by the River Nonai; on the South, by Dooar Bamane.	2,000	Ditto.
On the River Noman.	Ditto	Mouzah Chup- purnullah.	Bounded on the East, by Meckir Hills; on the West, by Balcejorce; on the North, Chapenullah; on the South, by Hills.	2,000	Ditto.
On the fliver H o a n a h, Soorozattee, and Dhec- karroo.		Mouzel, Sill Dhuiumpore,	Bounded on the East, by Docar Dheckarroo; on the West, Honnah Nuddee; on the North, Purbut; on the South, Bigalphani.	5,000	Ditto.
7 On the River Jumpeona- mookh.	Ditto	Najirhaga	Bounded on the East, by Horinah; on the West, Dooar Kutiatallee; on the North, Meekir Purbut; on the South, Jummoonamookh.	2,000	Ditto.
9 8 On the fliver Jummoona mookh.	Ditto	Mouzah, Neez Dubkah.	Bounded on the East, by Nazirhagah; on the West, by Beloogoree; on the North, by Meekir Purbut; on the South, by Kissorce.	2,000	Ditto.
9 On the River Kapolee	Ditto	Mouzah Neez Jummoonamookh.		1,000	_Ditto.
10 On the River ditto.	Intto	Monzah Sat Gow	Bounded on the East, by Rung Khang; on the West, ov Burthall; on the North, by the Halodhee Khook; on the South, by Rung Khang.	3,000	Ditto.
11	Mehal Catipan	Mouzahs Singa- natee, Lowponce, Amori, Lootoo- mai, and Burthul.	Bounded on the Fast, by Burpance; on West, by Amola Purbut; on the North, by Amorce and Lam- porce; on the South, by Amorce.	7,000	Ditto.
12 On the River Burpance.	Mchal Jummoonamookh	Mouzahs Rung Khang and Chuppola.	Bounded on the East, by Rung Khang; on the West, by Burpa- nee; on the North, by Burthal and Rung Khang; on the South, by Garrow Purbut.	5,000	Ditto.
13 On the River Dunal.	Mehal Datipar	Mouzahs Dhukin Shohorce, and Amolah Pur- but.	Bounded on the East, by Burpanee; on the West, the boundary of Barogag; on the North, by Bur- pance, on the South, by Amola Purbat.	3,000	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnalis, Thannalis, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area iu Acres.	Reason of re- servation.
14		ASSA	AM.—(Continued.)		
On the River Amolee.	Mehal Datipar	Mouzahs Dhukin, Neeli, and Dhu- kin Gooshoi	Bounded on the East, by Harlock; on the West, the boundary of Mouzah Gooha; on the North, by Amolee Nuddee; on the South, by Khairam.	3,000	For posts, planks, &c., for Governa ment use.
		Se	EBSAUGOR.		•
1	Thermals Seebsaugor, Tangonnee, Serekpore, and Koopwarpur.	Seebsuugur, Nugur Mekal.	The boundaries of the Seebsaugor Nugur Mehal.	The exact number of acres is not known; it will be de- termined when the District is regularly surveyed.	A portion of the Station will be reserved for that purpose.
5	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tan- gonies, Madarpotah, and Maw Khan.	Golaghaut Mehal	The boundaries of Golaghaut Mehal	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Thannahs Jorehaut, Tangonnes, Kurrunga, and Desor.	Jorehaut	Ditto of Jorchaut Mouzah	Ditto	Ditto.
i	Thannahs Joypore, Tangonnee, and Dhophabar.	Jeypore	The boundaries of Jeypore Station	Ditto	Ditto.
5 ·	Thannahs Seebsauger, Tangonnee and Rowarpere.	Комитроге	The boundaries of the Mouzah of Kowarpore.	Ditto	In the neighbour- hood of the Sta- tion of Sedsau- gor
6	Thannahs Tangonnee and Khalagong.	Meteka	The boundaries of Mouzah Meteka, including the old place of Rungpore.	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tangonnee, and Kowarpore.	Bongong	Mouzah Bongong, including the Bhoteepan Tank, its bank, and ditch.	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto ditto	Saloogoree	The Bageedoli and Tank, together with its bank and ditch.	Ditto	May hereafter be required for Go- vernment pur- poses.
9	Tangonnee Charing	Katuleegaon	Ditto of Gourcesaugur tank	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tau- gonnee, and Khalagong.	Borpatra Dale	The Jaysagur and Noa Pookree, with their banks and ditches.	Ditto .	Ditto.
11	Thannahs Tangonnee, and Dhophabar.	Leclakotee	The place of Ghee Gong, also its moat, &c., also Borkola Bahar.	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tan- gonnee, and Joktallee.	Mecj Joktulla	The boundaries of Mouza Joktulla, including Rajmoo and Messagurh, tanks, temple, and ditch.	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tan- gonnee, and Singradoe.	Namtce Dale	The Namtce Dale (temple) and tank with its banks.	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tan- gonnee, and Madarpoota.	Ahan Goan Ser- matallee,	The boundaries of Ahongong Scr- matallee Monzah.	Ditto	In the neighbour- hood of the Sta- tion of Golaghaut,
15	Thannahs Golaghaut, Tan- gonnee, and Mokhawa.	Mokhawa	The boundaries of Mouzah Mokhawa	Ditto	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergumahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots-	Area in Acres	Reason of re- servation.
		ASS	AM.—(Continued.)		
16	Thannah Seebsaugor	Tangonnee, Bet-	The boundaries of Mouzah Bethauree.	The exact number of acres is not known; that will be deter- named when the District is regularly surveyed.	In the neighbour- hood of the Sta- tion of Sceb- saugur.
17	Thannahs Scobsaugor, Tangonnee, and Kaloogaon	Borpatra Dale	The boundaries of Mouzah Borpatra Dale.	Ditto	The land being situated in the neighbourhood of the Station of Seelsaugur.
18	Thannaha Seebsaugor, Tan- gonnee, and Kalmara.	Koowara	Kooamara	Ditto	Ditto.
19	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tan- gonnee, and Hanserah.	Hanserah	The boundaries of Mouzah Kooa- mara.	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Thannahs Seebsaugor, Tan- gonnee, and Chezakpur-	Cherakpur	The boundaries of Mowah Cherakpur	Ditto	Ditto.
21	Thannahs Jorchaut, Tan- gonnee, and Korunga.	Jorchaut	The boundaries of Mouzah Jorehaut	Ditto	Ditto.
:	•	Lı	CKIMPORE.	!	
•	Dinjoy	Tectudenaroo	East, boundary of Meerce Pathar Mouzah; West, by Messrs. Barry and Ryots' lands; North, Maijan; South, boundary of Lahawal Mouzah.	536	This piece of for- est land on which valuable timber is growing is re- served for Go- vernment pur- poses.
2	Chaptie .	Chaprie	East, Mekhelahoorooah West, Bamoonisootee North, Burhampootur South, Dibroo River.	2,000	This piece is reserved for that ching grass for Government purposes, and for grazing cattle.
3	Ditto	Lalooa pottah Chaprie	East, Nobhauga Sootee of Mekhe- lahoorooah; West, Mekhelahoo- rooah; North, confluence of No- bhauga Sootee and Mekhelahoo- rooah; South, Dibroo River.	1,000	This piece of land is reserved for timber for Go- vernment pur- poses,
4	Јатсега	Dibroomookh	East, by Ryots' land; West, Bur- hampootur; North, Singhee Beel; South, Mohpowalcemara Mouzah.	875	This piece is re- served for grazing cattle.
5	Ditto	Mohpowalee	East, Road; West, Burhampootur River; North, South, boundary of Dibroomookh Mouzah; South, Di- ghala Village.	562	This piece is reserved for timber and for grazing cattle.
6	Ditto	Dighalagao	East, Ryots' land; West, Burham- pootur; North, South boundary of Mohpowalce Mouzah; South, boundary of Kamargoo Mouzak.	750	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Komargao	East, Ryots' land; West, Burham- pootur; North, Dighoolagoo Mou- zah; South, Rowmary.	750	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnalis, That other Sub-Divis		Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres	Reason of Reservation.
			ASSA	M.—(Continued.)		,
8	Suddea	••	Upper Suddea	East, Choonpoora Scotee; West, Baleejan; North, Koondeel; South, Berhampootur River.	10,000	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is reserved for Government purposes.
9	Ditto		Lower Suddea	East, Koondeelmookh and Diffo; West, Ryots' hind; North Digram Nuddee; South, Koondeel.	15,000	Ditto.
10	Saikwah	•••	Upper Saikwah	East, Noa Dihing; West, Saikwah River; South, Dangaree River; North, Berhampootur River.	15,000	Ditto.
11	Upper Muttock		Hoolungagaoree	East, West, and North. Dangoree River; South, Dibroo River.	15,000	This piece is re- served for timber for Government purposes.
12	Namroop		Namroop	East, Naracelta; West, Jaipore Allee; North Dibroo; South, Dihing.	14,000	Ditto.
13	Tengrie		Tengrie	East, Nambobca Pathar; West, Jai- pore Allee; North, Baleemora Pathar; South, Tippling.	10,000	Ditto.
11	Tenga Khat	.	Tenga Khat	East, Laipoolee; West, Jaoree-gooree; North, Sessa; South, Tengraye.	9,000	Ditto.
15	Madar Khat		Madar Khat	East, Dighoolee Hoala; West, Kato- neepar Shustro; North, Ghogora; South, Dilung.	10,000	Ditto.
16	Ditto	•	Ditto	East, Katoneepar Shustro; West, boundary of Jokaye; North, Tipo- mah; South, Romaye.	5,000	Ditto.
17	Dinjoy	•	Dinjoy	East. Dinjan Mehal; West, Meerce- pathur; North, Dibroo River; South, Digholee Dinjay Pathur.	5,000	Ditto.
18	Dinjan		Dinjan	East, boundary of Rungagorah Mouzah; West, Dinjoy Mouzah; North, Dibro; South, Rungagorah Allee.	5,000	Ditto.
19	Bhodhara		Bhodhara	East, Layepoolee; West, Chubwa Garden; North, Poolanga; South, Ghurbundee.	4,000	Litto,
20	Rungagurah		Rungagurah	East, Gaijan ; West, Hola : South, Bujaltallee ; North, Dibroo.	400	Ditto.
23	Jamurah		Jamurah	East, Ryots' land; West, Berham- pootur; North, Patrogoo; South, Poothawao Khaoirkoor.		This piece of for- est land on which timber is growing is reserved for Government pur- poses.
24	Jokye		Kotoha	East, Jokye Mouzah; West, Janaf Balaye Beel; North, Sessa River; South, Dihing.	1	Ditto.

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Reservation.
		ASSA	AM.—(Continued.)		
27	Suddia	Suddia	East, Dikrong; West, Dikrong and Dibangmookh; North, Dibang; South, Barbil.	15,000	This piece of forest land on which valuable timber is growing is re- served for Go- vernment pur-
39	Ckeydwar	Narainpoor	Loohit River on all four sides.	3,000	poses. This plot is reserved for the growth of firewood and valuable timber.
40	Ditto .	Bangphang and Katabarce	East, Pecsolah; West, Sessah; North, Ghur; South, Hisingo- bhah village.	7,000	Ditto.
41	Ditto	Guhpore	East, Rice Field of Ghupore; West, Rice Field of Kolungpore; North, Ghur; South, Lookeet.	8,000	Ditto.
42	Ckey dwar	Gameeree	East, Kareegang; West, Ryots; North, Ghur; South, Allee	6,000	This plot is re- served for the growth of firewood and valuable tun-
43	Ditto	Ditto	Kast, Kharay Mookh; West, Booray Mookh: North, Bottle Ghur; South, Looheet.	5,000	ber. Ditto.
44	Ditto	Kalabaree	East, Mornadee : West, Hoobenghy : North, Allee : South, Kharay.	2,000	Ditto.
45	Ditto .	Ditto	East, Borkoos Village; West, Koo- koorah Sooah, North, Forest; South, Vulage.	2,000	Ditto.
			Kamroop.		
		(D) 1 36 1 1 1		Supposed area	_
1 2	Desh Beltullah Dooar Bar Dooar	Timber Mehal Ditto	.1	,, 4,620	
3	Ditto Bhoolagong with				
		Ditto Ditto		,, 3,306 ,, 1,717	
5	Ditto Chaygong with	Ditto	.	0.010	
6	Kharija Chaygong Ditto Bogri	Ditto .	Boundaries not ascertainable	,, 6,611	For the purpose of supply-
7	Ditto Bungong	Ditto	till the plots are properly surveyed.	,, 5,287	ing Govern- ment with
8	Ditto Bako	Ditto		,, 1,585	timber.
9	Ditto Lookee	Ditto		" 3,571	Ì
10	Ditto Moirapore	Ditto		,, 3,306	
11	Desh Doomarooh	Ditto		,, 4,629	
12	Ditto Rance	Ditto]	., 1,154	
13	Ditto Panbarce	Ditto	J	,, 3,966	١,

Number of Plots.	Pergunnahs, Thannahs, or other Sub-Divisions.	Mouzahs.	Boundaries of the Plots.	Area in Acres.	Reason of Reservation.
		ASS	AM.—(Continued.)		
1	Nowdoar, Thannal Tezpore.	Bishnath	Bounded on the East, by temple of Bishnath and Village; on the West, by shops of Kyahs; on the North, by Motuk Village; on the South, by River Berham- pooter.	79	For the purpose of Government Station.
1	Chardoar, Thannah Tez- pore.	Mohabhoyrub	Bounded on the East, by Gorooa Gan; on the South, by Bhyrubee River; on the West; by Shookdub Beel; on the North, by Maha- bhoyrub Dewal.	167	Ditto Tezpore.
	Durrung, Thannah Durrung.	Сћараі	Bounded on the East and South, by Marasootee of Berhampooter River; on the North, by Kya Gola of Rutton Chand Owsal; on the West, by Mungledyo River.	42	Ditto Sub-Division of Mun- gledye.

D. 5.STATEMENT of the Resumption and Settlement of Fisheries.

				Is	1862-	6 3.					To EN	D OF 1	862-63.		
DIVISIONS.		Number of blocks settled.	Amount.	Number of suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1×19.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.	Number of blocks settled.	Amount.	Number of suits instituted under, Regulation II, of 1819.	Decided in favor of Government.	Decided in favor of Individuals.	Struck off.	Pending.
Limigulpore				Ī		į					2		2		
Burdwan											1	1			1
Chittagong									17	1,060	20	3	21	1	ı
Dacca		39	4,116	8	1	1	3		40	6,012	235	11	111	36	1.
Nudder		5	275	1	1				159	31,064	143	46	26	15	อียี
Patna		9	3,320	3	2		1		5 %	3,952	60	41		22	
Rajshahyo		8	208						78	6,809	159	37	58	7	57
Gow alparah									11	119			·		
Total	•	61	7,919	12	1	1	4		368	52,025	635	171	251	81	122

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STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs for 1862-63.

		62		313	1 0	92	14		33
Net Collections.	Rupees.	2,99,51,662	62,743	က	2,840	1,756	3,00,19,314	45,521	2,99,78,793
Deduct Charges.	Rupees.	5,06,012	3,214	1,538	1,365	:	5,12,129	:	:
Actual Collections.	Rupecs.	3,04,57,674	65,957	1,851	4,205	1,756	3,05,31,443	nsions	:
Deduct, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Rupecs.	4,32,811	:	:	:	63	4,32,866	d Service Pe	Net Revenue
Total Collections.	Rupees.	3,08,90,518	65,957	1,551	4,205	1,778	3,09,64,309	Board of Revenue Customs, Charges, and Service Pensions	Ä
Other accounts, such as Wharf Rent, &cc.	Rupees.	75,332	628	16	:	:	76,227	enue Custom	
Salt.	Rupecs.	2,02,66,601	:	:	•	•	2,02,66,601	Board of Rev	
Merchandise, Gross Collections.	Rupces.	1,05,18,555	820'29	1,835	4,205	1,778	1,06,21,481		
		:	:	:	÷	:	:		
		:	÷	:	:	:	:		
		Calcutta	Chittagong	Balasore	Cuttack	Pooree	Total		

E. 2.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue, on account of Customs for six Years.

Ye	ar.		Receipts on Merchandise.	Reccipts on Salt.	Total Receipts.	Deduct Charges.	Net Revenue.
1840-41			Rupees. 33,09,780	Rupees. 17,13,384	Rupees. 50,23,164	Rupees.	Rupees. 43,74,090
1847-48			32,82,625	42,07,269	74,89,894	5,22,823	69,67,071
1850-51		•••	40,48,199	61,39,112	1,01,87,311	•5,27,561	96,59,750
1857-58		•••	47,83,465	81,68,469	1,29,51,934	5,34,211	1,24,17,723
1861-62	•••		1,29,31,513	1,45,98,049	2,75,20,562	5,48,834	2,69,80,728
1862-63	•••		1,06,12,689	1,99,18,754	3,05,31,443	5,57,650	2,99,73,793

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Shipping and Tonnage of the Port of Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

		1840	0-41.	1847-48.	7-48.	1850-51	.51.	1857	1857-58.	1861-62	-62.	1862-63.	-63.
COL	Colobs, &c.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels,	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British		537	9 01 019	488	9 99 034	587	9 58 99 1	202	086 48 6	408	9 00 601		10,04
Amorioon	:	3 6	01110		16.107		41.000	3 5	0,00,000		9,30,031		4,70,425
American	:	77.	0,413) H	10,127	0 1	25,210	146	1,16,5/9	C#T	1,27,293	95	86,429
Arab	:	14	0,400	62	9/6,11		11,436	10	5,277	18	9,795	17	8,574
Australian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	H	359	:	:	-	763
Belgran	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	302	_	356	;	:
Bremen	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	က	1,649	:	:	61	1,273
Burmese	:	:	:	21	592	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Caren	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danish	:	:		-	300	က	1,158	:	:	-	272	က	876
Dutch	:	∞	1,906	_	365	က	1,313	က	903	-	265	_	267
French	:	88 —	11,789	67	23,393	53	20,230	110	47,933	125	58,569	86	47,285
German	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	. ;
Hamburgian	:	:	:	:	:	က	1,170	G	3,486	જ	611	7	2,941
Hanoverian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	_	146	7	371
Norwegian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	က	1,071	:	:	-	472
Oldenburgh	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	က	1,975
Frussian	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	894	H	995
Condinion	:	. `	:0	:	:	:	:	:	::	61	1,680	_	443
Spanish	:	- F	977	:	:	:	:		2,929	:	:	:	:
Smodish	:	-	007	:	:	- ·	30g	;	:	:	:	:	:
Tellinge	:	:	:	:	::	ဝ	1,028	:	:	က	1,053	67	1,085
Termings	:	:	:	41	1,235	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkish	:	:	:	–	380	:	:	:	• ; .	H	377	-	377
oreamer N	:	:	:;		: 1	က္ဆ	23.118	137	1,55,780	 68	76,357	112	93,883
rative crait	:	ල	9,461	466	35,780	506	15,210	ee ee	10,899	86	12,089	8	11,959
	Total	989	2,35,618	1,095	3,11,456	1,033	3,56,502	1,028	7,14,529	979	6,88,448	1,020	7,30,393
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		1840-	-41.	1847	1847-48.	1850-51	-51.	1857-58.	-58.	1861-62	62.	186	1862-63.
Colors, &c.	.s, &c.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British Anab Anstralian Belgian Belgian Belgian Burmese Cutch Chinese Danish Dutch Hamburgian Hanoverian Norwegian Oldenburgh Prussian Russian Sardinian Sardinian Sardinian Sheelish Turkish Steamer		253 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,97.122 4,712 4,712 400 2282 15,253 	505 37 37 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	2.34,892 16,785 5,241 300 365 	25.4 % : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	2,55,129 23,872 10,600 1,001 1,498 24,825 388 	152 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3,23,227 1,22,946 4,821 302 4,222 903 48,195 2,727 1,440 2,545 808 808 1,35,262	8751 : :: :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	4,04,412 1,15,860 4,920 386 621 457 60,648 1,188 1,188 1,494 294 294 65,839 12,225	100 :: :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	4,99,507 84,313 2,347 1,068 632 46,385 2,143 371 1,704 1,704 1,704
-	rotal	689	2,33,300	1,090	1,090 3,14,313	1,030	1,030 3,58,155		6,58,149	866	6,72,049	1,020	1,020 7,39,878

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Sales of Government and Private Salt, and of Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue, derived from Salt for four Years.

		Net Balauce.	1,56,02,335	1,27,91,908	1,58,57,383	249.64,181	
off of	ca debitable alf.	Deduct Customs charge Customs duty levied	12,291	54,549	64,687	80,135	
		Balance.	1,56,14,626	1,28,46,450	1,59,22,070	2,50,44,316	
qua	omtragoU tlas	Deduct charges in the f	55,73,658	33,45,332	48,39,998	24,18,335	
	Gross Aggredatr Results.	Total Receipts.	2,11,88,284	1,61,91,782	2,07,62,068	2,74,62,651	
	GROSS ACRES	Total quantity sold.	53,98,994	60,62,813	62,48,803	82,16,417	
rtment.	in Salt Depar	Miscellancous Receipts	1,58,071	33,861	1,90,747	71,526	
	SALŢ.	Duty.		46,500	82,063	1,35,362	
	Excise Salț.	Quan- tity.		18,600	25,250	41,650	
	SEA-IMPORTED.	Gross Customs Duty.	18,45,119	70,37,539	1,49,00,122	2,02,66,601	
	SEA-IM	Quantity.	6,12,661	29,26,865	45,92,705	62,60,789	
	Jusmnavo	Total proceeds of G	1,91,85,094	90,73,852	65,59,137		
	RETAIL AND LO- CAL SALES AT FULL AND RE- DUCED PRICES.	Proceeds.	23,12,134	,396 18,25,724	21,92,235	25,09,786	
NLT.	RETAIL CAL PULL PULL DUCE	Quan- tity.	8,26,967		8,67,151		
GOVERNMENT SALT		Total pro-	1,68,72,960	72, 48,158 8,77	30,98,902 8,57	44,79,376 8,13	
GOVER	FULL TAXED.	Duty.	\$9,59,336 40,05,018 1,28,07,942 1,69,72,960 8,26	55,99,830	24,78,388	35,76,843	
	PUL	Cost.	40,05,018	16,48,278	6,18,514	9,02,533	_
	-	May to Quantity.	88,58,336	22,39,952	7,68,697	11,00,684	_
	<u> </u>	May to April.	1841-42	1851-52	29-198 1	1862-63	

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1862-63.	Rupees.		4,69,23,435 Actual.			12,50,0007		7.370		App viii-	31,027	1,979	4,82,13,511				7,70,100	7,65,000	1,62,90,000	2,08,000 Approxi-		75	6,077	1.80.70.252
1901-62.	Rupecs.	•	3,83,35,796	•		72x,17,7		2,202			30,060	1,676	3,91,41,560			:	96	6,76,612		95,651	21,353	976	1,985	1,44,40,980
1360-41.	Rupecs.		4,10,42,920			\$75°56'6	-	1,589			13,511	609	4,19,47,4/13			47,120	6,26,530	5,27,689		89,213	20,156	13,000	4,045	88.11,749
157-38.	Rupecs.		5,15,84,063		ø	4, 0,125		6,013		:	20,433	503	5,21,00,669			51,003	6,40,760	7,53,010	73,28,421	69,447	8,103	33,290	GU9	739,63,637
1556-57.	Rupees.		3,74,14,555	-		5,82,026		4,040		:	31,047	1,919	3,52,31,910			1.32,526	6,45,282	6,42,675	95,61,957	1,75,157	5,150	318	1,201	1,12,07,266
1847-45.	Rupces.		2,32,03,751			2,47,240		1,576		59	25,946	3,416	2,35,97,020			:	5,34,653	6,73,832	93,77,350	92,374	3,934	9,216	6,709	1,06,75,128
1816-47.	Rupees.		3,03,56,442	-		8,17,159		438		3,396	6,573	6,054	3,06,91,110				£,20,91\$	4,44,550	67,08,033	86,505	3,138	69	6,653	79,05,212
	RECEIPTS.	Sale Proceeds of Opium sold by public auction at the	Presidency 3,03,76,482	Value of Opium supplied for	Abkaree and Medical	purposes	Fines and Savings in Esta-	blishment	Outstanding Balances	realized	Profit and Loss	Confiscation	1	CHARGES.	Cost and Charges of Oude	Opium	Salaries and Establishment.	Aurung Charges	Advances for Opium	Ditto for Poppy Leaves	Service Pensions	Profit and Loss	Confiscation	<u> </u>

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STATEMENT of Demands, Collections, Balances, and Charges of Abkaree Revenue for the Year 1862-63.

	•		COLLECTIONS.		oon-will E bus S e		CHARGES.	-	rges on	
Divisions.	Demands.	Spirits and Drugs.	Opium Sale proceeds.	Total.	gaisei , vonslati sammioO noswasei	General.	Net Cost of Opium.	Total.	Poroniage of cha.	Моў Цечешие,
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	BR. AS. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bhaugulpore .	5,11,231 0 0	5,32,475 0 0	39,729 0 0	5,72,306 0 0	8,733 0 0	2,3139 6 0	16,870 0 0	40,039 0 0	4 3 6	5,32,197 0 0
Burlwan	3,41,854 0 0	3,10,585 0 0	1,99,380 0 0	5,40,265 0 0	0 0 696	37,33\$ 0 0	52,520 0 0	89,854 0 0	10 15 2	4,50,411 0 0
Chittagong	71,162 0 0	65,994 0 0	42,963 0 0	1,08,957 0 0	5,168 0 0	10,642 0 0	15,121 0 0	25,763 0 0	16 9 0	83,194 0 0
Cuttack	75,101 0 0	68,A13 0 0	1,28,572 0 0	1,97,155 0 0	6,488 0 0	11,500 0 0	34,555 0 0	46,353 0 0	17 3 2	1,50,830 0 0
Dacea	3,19,662 0 0	3,19,662 0 0	1,29,318 0 0	4,49,980 0 0	0 0	30,621 0 0	38,016 0 0	69,637 0 0	6 6	3,40,343 0 0
Nudden	10,36,860 0 9	10,25,472 0 0	2,19,569 0 0	13,45,040 0 0	11,388.0 0	53,528 0 0	0 0 576,09	1,44,501 0 0		12,00,539 0 0
Patna	11,22,684 0 0	10,99,774 0 0	2,196 0 0	0 0 046,10,11	910 0 0	0 0 696'88	891 0 0	34,859 0 0	1.	10,67,111 0 0
Rajshahye	8,19,522 0 0	2,96,600 0 0	2,44,097 0 0	5,40,697 0 0	22,922 0 0	36,5%	80,357 0 0	1,16,943 0 0	18 4 9	1,23,754 0 0
Assam	14,108 0 0	14027 0 0	9,83,130 0 0	9,97,157 0 0	9 0 18	1,761 0 0	4,21,456 0 0	4,26,217 0 0	12 8 10	5,70,940 0 0
Chota Nagpore	1,85,712 0 0	1,53,519 0 0	13,946 0 0	1,97,803 0 0	1,923 0 0	12,619 0 0	5,051 0 0	17,729 0 0	6 14 1	1,80,074 0 0
Da jeeling	7,980 0 0	7,8% 0 0	0 0 0	7,550 0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	. 0	7,880 0 0
Grand Total	40,35,806 0 0	89,55,20¢ O O	21,02,936 0 0	60,5×,140 0 0	80,602 0 0	2,52,027 0 0	7,5% 840 0 0	10,10,367 0 0	6 5 11	50,47,273 0 0

STITEMENT of Grass Collections from Stamps throughout the Province of Bengal, for the Years 1847-48, 1851-58, 1801-63.

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Urerease in 1862-63, compar- ing with the year 1861-62.	67	5 6	9 9	8	3	- 	Ċ	37	; ; ;	:	တွင်း တွင်း	8 7		•				_	1			122	12	٤
20 0001 -: 00001	0.09	3,021	38.3	35,1	ရှင်	6.	82,607	26.737	ì		14.5	45.624	Î	ě	912,00	1 10	<u>s</u>	7				10,5	71,912 6,314	7 15 905
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ing with the year 1861-62.	:	:	•	:			: =				:	: :	2.	Ġ	: :	: :	:	:	3		193 10	:	: :	7 13
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.85-7581 they out thin gui		 :	 : ·	 :			:	 : :		:	 :	 : :					 :	 :	<u> </u>	 : :	•	<u> </u>	::	<u> </u>
Decrease in 1862-63, compar	:	:	: :	:	•	: :	:	: :	:	÷	:	:	:	:		:	Ė	i	:	: :	i	•	1 1	
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ing with the year 185-78.							oc o															_,	13	00
Тистеляе in 1862-63, сопрыт-	12.5	144,0	3,5	1.57	5.0	5,77	61,153	9 E	3,0	1,64	10,0	0,0	4,49	6.36		9 6	£.4.3	٠ ١ ١		£ .	4,19	2,67	2,07	10 20,698
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Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1802-63.						14.	12 52	113																105
	53,	20.106	9	Ę	£	29	1,45,951	1,18,443	13,	~ ;	8	66	6.540	2	1	9.5	1.7		3.5	æ	9,0	, a	910,00,1	13
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Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1861-62.	137	25.5	1 23	05. X35	351	785	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1	11,098	1,149	+/7	98,049	3	į	3	501	64,0%	9	3	5,947	186	2 2	361	ឌ្ល
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the year 1857-55.		C 5	-					0	:			=					-		→ :		•		001	٥
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ni squas? To alse mount.	35,009	15,615	96,643	52,762	30,77	16,893	8,107	76,176 11	:		21,715	62.073	6 .34	30 713	6.76	19 25	(6) (6)	1,00	8,857 13		18,359 10	55,867	40,903	2,172
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Districts	:	90			2				٠.	onje		p	b c	J.	=	ıngh	•		ga.	i.				for #
Dis	Bancoorah	Balasore Rackeronnoe	Behar	Beerbhoom	Bhullooah	Bograh	N AD	Chittagong	Chumparun	Cherra Poonjee	Jaren Jaren	Dinagepore	Darjeeling	Furreedpore	Gowalparah	Hazareebangh	Hooghly	Kamroon	Loburdugga	Luckimpore	Meldak	Midnanore	Monghyr	Carried forward
	٤	Sel s	har	Tage	Ē	Ę	Burdwg Cachar	ij	Ē,	Cherra	3 3	nas	÷.	ILLE	wa	AZa	Howeh!		둳	17.	Meldah	Ė	ong	Š

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Decrease in 1862-92, compar- 50-10cl and old din gai	7,15,605 6	99,420 12 26,008 10	=		000	27.377 0	œ	53,133 0	(1 227 19		c		12,85,921 5	:	12,8€,921 5	1.86,962 13	10,98,958 7
-inquites, 1862-884 in pare- 20-lited the year little 3.02.	27,814 13 6	: :	9 6 608		:::	:::	: 27	•	365 15 0	163 9 6	9	4,454 9 0	36,223 10 0	1,50,789 3 6	1,86,962 13 6 1	beluct increase in 1862-63 in certain Districts as shown above	Net decrease, Rupees . 1
180-7581 and 1902-68, compar- 80-7581 and old div zui	:	: :			 : ;	: :	:	: · : :	:	· ·	: :		i	:	:	Deduct ir in cert shown a	Net d
-rogmos, 88-2021 ii seorond 85-7581 rosy old thw yan	10,20,638 8 0	EI 6	4,393 3 6 83,613 4 0	<u></u>	o oco	31 OC	2,	.0	8,373 4 0 75 691 4 0	Ξ.	32.3E x 0		90,73,964 3 0	10,57,066 7 6	 31,31,030 10 6		<u> </u>
Decrease in 1862-63, compar- ing with the year 1847-48.		: :			: : :	: :	:	:	•	 : :	: :		:		:		•
184-5481 and Carlot of the Section 184-5481.	10,11,331 15 61		9,39,3 3 6 85,794 4 0	21 "	27		2 1~	13	43,614,15,0	oc 6	N 00		21,51,736 9 92	11,30,860 5 6	 32,82,506 15 31		
ni squark of Stamps in the year 1802-681.	21,13,501 8 0	ខ្មាន			4 c		۰.	0	+ +	œ c	000	3,27,652 1 0	12,52,833 11 0	11,38,504 7 6	53,91,338 2 6		
ni squark Stamour A the year 1861-62.	28,01,295 1 0	2,25,515 8 0 2,30 027 12 0	o ∽		ខ្មាច		x =	٠ ت	o =		œ		55,02,531 6 0	9,87,765 4 0	64,90,296 10 0		
ni squasi Stampa in Searge in 1857-58.	10,92,506 0 0	65,354 0 0		85,301 8 0 12,819 0 0 ,			ဗ က :	71,118 0 0	c		0	1,12,656 10 0	21 78,509 8 0	81,438 0 0	22,60,307 8 0		
Amount sale of Stamps in the year 1817-18.	10,72,179 8 51	56,1% 6 0 90,039 4 0	.58,518 2 0	10,234 11 0	x o		.	85,271 4 0	83,102 5 0	16.754 0 0	٠.	56,461 2 6	21,01,097 1 21	7,614 2 0	21,08,741 3 23		
DISTRICTS.	Brought forward	Morshedabad Mymensing	Nuddea	Poorce	Furneah Puhna	Rajshahye	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Seebsauger	: :	Sylhet	:	24-Pergunnahs	 Total	Calcutta	Grand Total		

J. 1.

STATEMENT showing the total Assessments, Additional Assessments, Collections, Amounts under Realization, and Refunds of Income Tax in Calcutta and its Suburbs, for the Years 1560-61, 1561-62, and 1862-63, up to 30th April 1863.

		,		•				
Refund granted.	1,37,430 9 6 26,243 13 7 1,979 14 3	1,64,654 5 4			3,017 13 6	841 13 11	800 10 4	1,69,314 11 1
· Under realization.	34,602 4 6 1,48,117 6 7 2,29,954 13 54	4,12,674 8 64				:	:	:
Net Collection.	15,57,653 6 10 12,51,670 14 0 4,75,976 8 10	32.54,740 13 8			:	:	:	Grand Total
Deduct Excess Collection re- alized before authority of Abatement	103,463 12 10 15,57,653 4,702 9 3 12,51,470 2,555 9 10 4,75,976	1,00,721 14 11	•		1		:	
Gross Collection.	12,55,773 7 3 8 12,55,773 7 3 4,78,532 1 8	2} 33,55,122 12 7			is, ac, for 1560	24-19-1	1-62-63	
Demand.	13,99,255 11 4 13,99,188 4 7 7,05,981 6 89	9	•		of Fremium of Policy and Interest of Government Drafts, Ac., for 1899-61	ditto	ditto	
Total.	2 15,02,255 11 4 6 13,99,196 4 7 0 13,90,729 0 0	43,72,172 15 11 36,97,37.5			nd Interest of (dıtto	ditto	
Addition by Revision.	8,079 12 2 19,584 10 6 2,052 14 0	21,717 1 8			num of Policy a	ф	ą	
Balance,	15,59,175 15 2 13,79,603 10 1 13,73,646 2 0	8, 17, 13, 11, 8				dıtro	ditto	
Abatement hy order of Commissioners.	4,17,590 6 11 15,59,175 15 3,21,369 10 4 13,79,603 10 46,514 10 3 13,73,646 2	7,83,330 11 6 8,15,	7 14 31. 14만	17.83.	Refund wade on account	Ditt.	Ditto.	
Original Assessment.	20,06,512 6 1 17,00,973 4 5 11,25,100 12 8	51,32,776 6 9	(a) From August 1869 to July 14 31.	1562	Br.	D	Ā.	
	1860-61 (a) 1961-62 (b) . 1162-63 (c) .	Total	(a) From Aug	" "				

J.

STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments and Collections in the

1	2	:	3	1	5 ,	6	7 ;	8	Ð	10	11	12	13	14
Divisions.	Districts.	:	Estimated demand of the year (August to July.)		Number of Notices	Number of Returns received.	Anount assessed on those Returns.	Number of Cases in which fresh Returns were made without Notices being issued.	Amount assessed in such Cases.	Number of Cases in which Assessments were made on the same basis as in the previous year.	Amount of such Assessment.	Total amount assessed as shown in columns 5, 7, and 9.	Amount remaining to be Assessed,	Amount Collected.
		- i	Rs.	- 		 	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
d	Bhaugulpore		81,325		1	4	321			716	81,004	81,325		64,312
- 1	Monghyr	. :	1,01,816		11	11	4,210	177	9,613	1,628	87,989	1,01,816		59,157
[Purneah		90,203					198	19,561	1,162	70,642	90,203		31,911
BHAGTIPORE	Southal Pergunnah	8		1				,	İ					
II.	Deoghur		9,366			i :		, 16	381	159	h,942	9,366	İ	7,290
130	Godda		1,722	ı		۱. ۱		42	1,280	61	3,112	1,722		2,473
Ē	Nya Doomkah	,	6,203	:				27	810	56	5,179	6,019	181	1, 1-12
]	Pakour	. ;	3,249	i	i I			17	57.5	. 9	1,861	2,136	612	807
Į	- Rajmchal	!	1, 137	i	60	35	1,223	15	1,590	31	1,353	4,1(h)	_ 271 !	7,603
	Total	٠.	3,01,320	Ì	75	5.4	5,751	493	33,848	3,855	2,60,451	3,00,058	1,267	1.75.018
(Bancocrah		27,000	i	210	234	6,545	95	1, 069 	305	15,418	26,032	968	13,818
2	Beerbhoom		35,679	ļ	193	168	9,205	317	8,683	341	17,791	35,679		20,701
1	Burdwan	;	1,27,930	:	235	188	1,399	479	11,659	1,193	1,14,212	1,27,330	600	55,827
Berrwin	Hooghly .	. ;	1,63,697	· 7	59	54	1,243	970	40,392	3,011	1,22,042	1,63,697		96,097
	Midnapore		1,26,7 \$4	Ė	469	359	18,651	514	35,927		72,136	1,26,744		30,657
	Total		1,81,050	12	1,196	1,003	37,073	2,375	1,00,760	6,23*	3,41,649	4,79,482		2,17,120
). د	Bhulloah		41,907	٤	192	192	1,030	42	860		35,670	37,560	4,317	16,251
('BITT'-	Chittagong		33,149	3	66	66	6,033	· ·		349	27,116	33,149 '		20,469
٤٤٤	Tipperah		63,526	Į.	71	40	1,713		12,196		49,617	63,526		38,613
	Total		1,38,582	=	332	294	8,776	157	13,056	-,	1,12,403	1,31,235	43,17	75,365
1 4	Balasore		26,000	20	226	119	2,159	, 106 :	5,016		16,090	21,165	1,835	11,680
CTT1CK.	, Cuttack	••	68,208	-	1	1	6,133	452	22,227	501	37,931	66,291	1,912	34,456
- [Pooree		52,841	_	41	44	619	567	21,121	715	25,179	49,921	5.950	17,402
	Total	•••	1, 17,011	Ì	271	16#	8,911	1,125		1,615	80,099	1,10,377	6,667	63,514
(Backergunge	• •	86,450		157	156	1,562	17"	5,246	. 1,17:	71,221	81,332	2,118	38,990
- 1	Cachar	•••	13,934		111	140	5,117			114	4,058	12,175	1,759	7,803
اخ	Dacca	•••	1,38,202	i	138	130	5,006	67	7,672	1,433	1,25,524	1,38,202		1,20,307 22,832
7	Furreedpore	•••	32,830	:	66	59		111	13,275	324	18,338	32,229	601	
l	Mymensing	•••	1,40,539	:	263	182	F	693	46,961	1,031	62,158	1,10,539		89,934
{	Sylhet	••	28,166	-	228	112	'	115	2,831	373	19,247		5,235	7,453
	Total		1,40,121	-	996	H(%)	50,976	1,211	78,445		3,00,547	.4,30,108	9,713	2,87,221
<u>.</u> ; (Jessore	•••	82,102		141	106	32,347	79	7,006	1	41,439	80,832	1,270	24,532 27,850
Neddea.	Nuddea	•••	91,000	ı	72	46	1,359	201	7,399	1	79,645	88,403	2,597	67,550 557
7.	21-Pergunnahs	• •	1,01,358	-	761	419	8,608	386	1		79,831	1,01,358	0 0.27	
	Total	•••	2,7 1, 160	1	977	571	42,141	666	27,231	3,966	2,00,915	2,70,598	3,867	82,038

2.

Mofussil Districts in the Year 1862-63, (from August to July.)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	25	26	27	28
	! .	· • –	<u> </u>		٠	ا _ ا		<u> </u>		·		1	1
Amount remaining to be Collected.	Total number of Sur- charges.	Amount Surcharged.	Number of Surcharges resisted successfully.	Number of Surcharkes resisted unsuccess- fully.	Number of Surcharges contested,	Number of Surcharges pending.	Cost of Assessors.	Co.t of Assessors' Es- tablishment.	Cost of Collecting Agency.	Cost of Extra Estab- lishment of Collec- tors.	Contingent Expenses.	Total cost.	Proportion of Column 2 to population of the District shwring the incidence per head,
Rs.		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.
17,013	2	60		2	1.		2,510	1,252	3,614	1,509	623	9,568	1 6 per head.
42,657	169	9,485	18	41	107		4,723	24,400	2,915		1,443	11,490	2 6 ditto.
55,259	163	17,732	85	41	37		1,494	1,717	3,903		194	7,308	0 10 ditto. Not ascertainable.
2,676	14	384		11					8	.		8	ditto.
2,249	42	1,280	2	11	3	26							ditto.
1,711	26	793		7	17	2		562			34	596	ditto.
2,411		• • • •							67	•		67	ditto.
2,834	26	029	1	12	5	5		181				481	ditto.
1,24,272	442	30,663	*109	131	169	33	8,727	6,421	10,507	1,569	2,294	29,518	1 7 per head.
13,152	223	9,052	62	92	68	1	1,600	326	210	255	174	2,565	1 0 per head.
14,978	330	13,495	198	87	45		2,071	782	1,323	623	21	4,823	1 1 ditto.
72,103	61	8,137	15	25	20	4	4,120	1,097	2,699	350	519	8,805	1 0 ditto.
67,610	775	20,116	39	279	157		3,450	809	3,921	308	6	8,494	1 9 ditto.
96,087	592	54,333	12	202	316	32	1,065	411	190		235	1,931	1 6 ditto.
2,68,930	1,984	1,00,133	356	685	906	37	12,306	3,458	8,333	1,536	988	26,621	1 3 per head.
25,656	43	936	5	21	11		2,722	1,020	726		318	4,816	1 2 per head.
12,680	52	2,124	8	23	20	1	3,668	1,064	1,749		32	6,553	0 8 ditto.
24,881	131	12,511	11	105	18		3,616	1,203	772		122	5,743	0 11 ditto.
63,217	229	15,871	21	152	52	1	10,036	3,287	3,287		502	17,112	0 11 per head.
11,340	152	9,163		137	9		2,301	986				3,290	0 10 per head.
33,747	419	22,070	4	273	142		3,632	1,596	2,743	110	719	8,860	0 10 ditto.
35,439	605	30,963	330	174	101		2,523	986	1,665	150	663	5,987	1 4 ditto.
83,526	1,176	62,196	310	581	252		8,159	3,568	1,108	290	1,112	18,137	1 0 per head.
47,560	271	3,206	157	22	92		4,850	1,485	2,316		890	9,541	1 3 per head.
6,126	18	367	8	5	10				275	275	48	598	3 8 ditto.
17,895	162	11,430	21	79	59		6,476	1,829	2,976	320	452	12,053	1 10 ditto.
9,994	108	17,575	19	54	35		1,964	541	1,666	61	53	4,288	0 9 ditto.
50,605	891	77,063	30	113	712	6	7,171	2,726	3,701	400	1,333	15,634	2 4 ditto.
20,713	26	217	6	20			2,767	863	1,669	4	124	5,427	0 4 ditto.
1,52,497	1,476	1,09,858	239	293	934	6	23,528	7,414	12,606	1,063	2,900	47,541	1 8 per head.
67,570	183	20,865	11	35	26	111	1,061	1,182	3,058		61	8,362	1 3 per head.
23,450	201	7,928	23	135	36		5,126	1,605	2,658	1	512	9,901	1 6 ditto.
1,00,601	805	29,130	374	257	105	69	3,620	960	2,271	288	24	7,150	2 0 ditto.
1,81,821		57,923	408	427		180	12.787	3,717	7,990	288	601	25,113	1 7 per head.

STATEMENT of Income Tax Assessments and Collections in the

_				_	,			,						
1	2		8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DIVISIONS.	Districts.		Estimated demand of the year (August to July.)		Number of Notices issued.	Number of Returns received.	Amount assessed on those Returns.	Number of Cases in which fresh Returns were made without Notices being issued.	Amount assessed in such Cases.	Number of Cases in which Assessments were made on the same basis as in the previous years.	Amount of such Assessment.	Total amount assessed as shown in Columns 5, 7, and 9,	Amount remaining to be assessed.	Vmount Collected.
			Rs.				Rs.		Rs-		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Behar		1,71,733		994	264		360	8,680	2,47 1	1,56,531	1,65,211	6,522	1,52,368
	Chumparun		90,000	Ì	137	118	1,926	237	44,528	393	40,119	86,572	3,428	35,742
PAŢSA.	Patna		1,22,368	Ì	450	385	33,367	27	620	1,812	82,593	1,16,580	5,788	64,839
PAI	Sarun		98,255		1	1	83	70	5,209*	1,112	93,013	98,255		45,914
	Shahabad		90,000		288	218	113	38		962	55,885	56,298	33,702	21, 883
	Tirhoot		3,1 4,1 40	1	18	20	6,736	1,526	89,085	8,055	2,18,319	3,14,140	!	2,18,301
	Total		8,86,496		1,888	1,006	42,475	2,267	1,48,122	14,838	6, 16, 159	8,37,056	49, 140	5,3×,601
	Bograh		37,000	!	251	207		1 16	460	560	22,860	23,320	13,640	12,147
	Dinagepore		74,658		i 1 •••		.			1,486	29,823	29,823	11,835	1,155
TE.	Maldah		30,085		62	62	874	15	948	429	21,367	26,189	3,896	: , 8,566
RAJSHAHYE.	Moorshedabad		1,01,152		118	831	23,263	107	9,275	871	40,155	81,693	22,759	1,678
AJS	Pubna		62,041		233	183	10,993	GO	2,779	419	18,269	62,041		24,916
~	Rajshahyo		65,172	٠,	5			26	560	613	64,612	65,172		33,622
l	Rungpore		90,000	145	69	35		22		805	67,159	67,159	22,861	15,725
	Total		1,63,104	April	1,167	1,318	35,130	376	14,022	5,213	3,06,215	3,55,397	1,08,011	1,01,112
,	Durrung .		4,233	to A	63	83	1,641			2.1	2,572	4,213	20	2,666
1	Gowalparah			36.						229	19,860	19,860	l !	15,663
- 1	Kamroop			3						280	15,596	15,596		7,955
SSAM.	Lukhimpore	• •	10,000	=	41	47	1,811	112	1,668	139	5,877	9,389	611	5,057
\ss	Nowgong	···		<u>.</u>	91	86	2,156	28	827	51	1,776	5,059	1,541	1,397
i	Seebsagur		10,799		117	88	8,216	17	430	19	2,153	10,799		10,119
- 1	Cossyah Hills		9,566	i	11	7	82	1	12	16	H,H72	8,966	600	6,937
•	Tota!		76,651		316	311	1 5239	158	2,937	758	56,706	73,892	2,772	49,794
				:		i	i							
ui (Hazareebaugh	•••	31,389	i						745	34,389	34,389	• • • • •	21,115
POR	Lohurdugga	•	45,937	1	37	26	811	46	1,630	901	43, 196	45,937		10,631
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Maunbhoom		35,110		41	33	259	3	55	. 413	31,796	35,110		23,110
۲۰ ز	Singbhoom	•••	6,000	-	-:	-::			501	88 	- 5,496 	6,000		3,836
	Total	"	1,21,436	'-	81	50	1,070		2,189	2,161	1,18.177	1,21.436		58,692
	Darjceling		9,171	!	One general Notire.	}				95	6,865	6,865	2,306	2,516
	Grand Total		33,39,7 12	7	,632	5,592 2	. 16,818	8,890	1,72,120	41,768	21,30,516	31,49,784	1,80,958	16,64,962

Mosussil Districts in the Years 1862-68, (from August to July.)—(Continued.)

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Amount remaining to be Collected,	Total number of Sur-	Amount Surcharged.	Number of Surcharges resisted successfully,	Number of Surcharges resisted unsuccess-	Number of Surcharges	Number of Surcharges pending.	Cost of Assessors.	Cost of Assessors' Es-	Cost of Collecting Agency,	Cost of Extra Estab- lishment of Collec- tors.	Contingent Expenses.	Total Cost.	Proportion of Column 2 to population of the District showing the incidence per head.
Rs.		Ra.		1			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	As. P.
19,36	5 356	6,97	5 52	16:	34	108	4,708	1,638		600	113	7,050	1 10 per head.
54,25	8 176	52,620	33	4:	98		3,735	956		392	41	5,124	Withdrawn.
57,52	95	1,363	5 5	13	75		5,077	1,786		175	1,579	8,917	3 10 per head.
52,337	7 10	172	10			!	411	3,220	673	230	41	4,608	2 0 ditto.
68,567	·						5,950	2,085		452	455	8,942	0 10 ditto.
05,836	265	22,916	60	21	181	ļ	4,181	1,781	800,1	375	120	8,363	3 0 ditto.
3, 17,892	902	83,149	160	243	391	108	24,092	11,466	2,579	2,224	2,652	13,018	2 3 per head.
24,853	5	63		1	4	 	1,500	919	1,160		1 12	4,351	1 3 per head.
70,170	·	1 .	1 .		1 .		6,000	2,622	1,632	•••••	1,110	11,361	1 0 ditto.
21,219	29	831	1 3	8	17	1	2,600	697	1,653		388	5,339	1 6 ditto-
99,774	509	31,856	137	192	1 19	31	6,900	2,190	1 471		6	10,567	1 8 ditto.
37,125	248	9,760	61	131	96		5,527	2,310	3,195		103	11,135	1 8 ditto.
31,550	1						1,890	1,680	1,008		500	5,078	1 6 ditto,
74,275							. 5,500	1,660	2, \$32		30	9,622	1 4 ditto.
3,58,966	831	12,510	201	332	266	32	30,217	12,108	13,751		2,279	58,355	1 5 per head.
1,567	12	715	3	3	1	2		gn			2	62	0 4 per head.
1,197	1				١. ١		1,914	530		480	20	2,950	2 2 ditto.
7,611	1	20	1				600	561			57	1,218	0 7 ditto.
4,943	9	270	2		7			325			4	329	1 8 ditto.
5,203	!	2,078	3	32	30			480			1	491	0 5 ditto.
(84)	9	180			9			126	İ			126	9 9 ditto.
2,629	1	P.			1 1	ļ		100				100	1 8 ditto.
20,500	97	4,241	9	35	13	2	2,514	2,192		450	90	5,206	1 0 per head.
13,274	121	3,530	60	32	19	10	1,800	691		360	11	2,955	1 0 per head,
35,306	76	727	8	61	'	7	1,350	252	270		20	1,992	0 11 ditto.
12,000	6	124	; "			.	932	2,147		180	35	3,334	1 0 ditto.
2,164	"		.		Ĭ			112		,		112	0 5 ditto.
62,714	203	4,381	68	93	25	17	4,642	3,235	270	540		F,193	0 11 per head.
~													
6,65 5									 .				2 ° 1 per head.
16,74,780	8,532	5,11,224	1,014	2,975	3,227	416	1,36,749	50,916	63,731	7,990	13,784	2,79,109	1 5 per l.ead.

K.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces
for the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63.

	jor the Tears	1860-61, 1861-	·02, unu 1002-		
Heads of	Service.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	Remarks.
Reve	NUE.				
I. Land Re-	1. Land Re-	3,86,26,900	4,12,57,312	4,10,24,500	
venue, &c.	2. Sayer	4,50,300	3,36,870	48,900	
	3. Abkaree	44,40,600	51,13,482	56,71,000	
	1. Income Tax.	18,77,800	63,55, 855	63,01,000	
II. Assessed Taxes	2. Other Imperial Taxes if any.				
ſ	Imports	1,06,08,800	93,99,880	66,03,500	
III. Customs	Exports	34,53 ,2 00	39,13,276	40,74,800	
	Land Customs, }	····••	57,575	68,500	
ſ	Sea Customs	91,39,500	1,49,00,122	2,02,66,900	-
IV. Salt	Excise and other duty.		3,10,252	1,36,500	
Ĺ	Sales	1,97,77,900	55,77,156	69,68,300	
V. Opium		4,19,98,500	3,91,41,560	4,81,85,700	
VI. Stamps		47,53,300	66,45,401	54,64,3 00	
VII. Mint.					
VIII. Post Office.					
IX. Electric Tele	egraph.				
X. Law and Ju-	stice	10,81,500	16,05,758	11,55,100	
XI. Police		1,12,700	1,57,201	2,99,200	
XII. Marine		17,61,100	8,50,739	16,14,500	
XIII. Public Work	s	16,58,700	15,57,634	14,51,800	
Car	ried forward	13,97,40,800	13,71,80,073	14,93,34,500	

			 	,
Heads of Service.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
Brought forward	13,97,40,800	13,71,80,073	14,93,34,500	
XIV. Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States		300		
XV. Miscellaneous—Civil	7,97,700	4,79,303	4,67,000	
XVI. Public Debt—3. Local Funds.	21,60,100	35,60,988	39,72, 800	
Total Revenue	14,26,98,600	14,12,20,661	15,37,74,300	
Expenditure.				
A. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	7,72,300	13,39,882	8,90,900	
B. Charges against Income.				
I. Revenue Department.				
1. Land Revenue, Sayer, and Ab- karee	35,32,400	32,17,693	30,43,000	
2. Assessed Taxes	2,37,600	5,92,168	4,13,100	
3. Customs	5,86,400	5,91,068	5,84,700	
4. Salt	43,20,400	45,17,478	24,18,300	
5. Opium	88,12,200	1,44,28,087	1,48,28,700	
6. Stamps	2,83,500	2,67,518	1,94,100	
7. Mint.				
S. Post Office.				
9. Electric Telegraph.		i		
II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engage- ments	18,78,000	19,19,155	17,58,500	
111. Allowances to District and Village Officers.				
IV. Miscellaneous	23,200	24,304	31,200	
Carried forward	2,04,46,000	2,69,27,353	2,41,55,500	

	,	· ,		
Heads of Service.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	REMARKS.
Brought forward	2,04,46,000	2,69,27,353	2,41,55,500	
V. Contingencies, Special and Temporary			89,800	
C. Army.				
D. Navy.	,			
E. Works of Internal Improve- ment and Public conve- nience	. 10,78,700	40,40,640	3,31,400	There is a dif- ference pro-
F. Civil Services.				bably in the distribution of these two
I. Civil Buildings	5 2,13,6 00	35,1 1,007	79,37,400	
II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	11,25,800	1 3,45,35 6	15,34,500	
III. Law and Justice	54,19,600	54,06,305	55,80,800	
IV. Police	36,94,100	37,73, 032	42,37,500	
V. Education, Science, and Art	11,55,800	11,28,029	12,72,500	
VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services,	!			
VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes	16,97,700	5,61,740	5,89,200	
VIII. Marine	44,13,500	9,85,664	8,98,400	
IX. Miscellaneous	72,600	1,21,429	1,62,500	
X. Civil Contigencies, Special and Temporary	11,500	3,50,251	57,4 00	
H. Public Debt.				
V. Local Funds	11,11,600	29,38,742	3 8, 95 ,900	
Total Expenditure	4,60,23,800	5,10,92,548	5,07,42,800	
Surplus	9,66,74,800	9,01,28,116	10,30,31,500	•

L.

Report by Captain E. Davidson, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department, on the accidents which have occurred on Railways in Bengal during the year 1862.

From the Returns sent in during the year, it appears that forty-five persons have been killed and sixteen injured during the past year. Of this number one killed and one injured were passengers, twenty-nine killed and fifteen injured were persons connected with Railways, and fifteen killed were persons unconnected with Railways. There have been forty-seven accidents during the year, forty-one with injury to life or limb, and six without.

2. The information received has been thrown, for the sake of convenience, into a tabular shape.

Table I shows the number of persons killed or injured from all causes during 1862.

Table II shows the number of accidents that have taken place during 1862, and the causes of them.

Table III gives the ratio of passangers who have been killed and injured from causes beyond their own control during 1862, to the number carried during that period.

A Register (No. IV) shows the details of the accidents involving injury to life or limb during 1862, classified under the following headings:—

- A. Accidents to Passengers.
- B. Accidents to persons connected with Railways.
- C. Accidents to persons unconnected with Railways.

A Register (No. V) gives the accidents to trains or portion of trains not attended with injury to persons, classified as follows:—

- D. Accidents appertaining to Rolling-stock and Road.
- E. Accidents appertaining to management of Railways.

REMARKS.

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGERS.

During 1862, one passenger trying to leave a train in motion was killed, and one passenger trying to enter a carriage after the train had started was injured.

No Passenger Trains met with accidents during the year.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

There have been thirty accidents to these classes of persons, of which all but three proved fatal, and all but two were caused by the negligence or imprudence of the sufferers. Twentynine persons were killed and fifteen injured during the year.

ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS UNCONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.

There were nine accidents of this kind during 1862, all occurring to trespassers, all fatal, and resulting in the death of fifteen persons.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS NOT ATTENDED WITH INJURY TO PERSONS.

There have been six accidents of this character, two attributable to defects in the road and works, three to neglect of Pointsmen, and one to the effect of a most violent storm and Raneegunge, which blew seventeen Goods' Waggons off the rails, damaging three.

On the 24th October a bridge of five arches of fifteen feet each failed during the night, from the action of a sudden flood undermining the foundations, and a Goods' Train, consisting of Engine, Tender, and thirteen Waggons fell into the stream. No lives were lost, but the Rolling-stock was much injured, and the estimated cost of repairing it was Rupees 20,500. This accident has already been made the subject of a full report.

Causes of Accidents.

Every accident is detailed in the Registers. Of the total number of forty-seven, thirteen were purely accidental, two from defects in road, five from negligence of Pointsmen, one from Government Policemen placing a Trolly on the Line and using it, and twenty-six from inadequately enforced regulations.

Of this latter number twenty-six, thirteen accidents arose from men being allowed to attempt to cross the Line in front of Trains, one from Trollies being permitted to be on the Rails without proper precautions, geven from men being allowed to trespass, and five from miscellaneous causes.

These Returns do not seem to call for any special remark, but it will be observed that the heedlessness and apathy of Natives are the reasons for accidents in the great majority of cases.

- 3. A Table (No. VI) will be interesting as a summary of the information regarding accidents that have taken place since the commencement of the Railway era in Bengal. It might be maintained year by year.
- 4. The time has now come when it would be judicious to introduce uniformity in all Statistical Returns regarding Railways, including those of accidents. At present no system is observed, but each Presidency uses its own forms, some being unnecessarily diffuse and others hardly complete. The attention of the Government of India might be called to this want, which might be supplied on the Report of a Committee assembled to select and settle the forms, in which all Statistical Returns regarding Railways in India should henceforth be submitted.

TABLE I.

NUMBER of Persons killed and injured from all causes on Railways in Bengal during 1862.

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED.	E. I. RAILWAY, BENGAL DIVISION,	ILWAY, IVISION,	E. B. RAILWAY.	ILWAY.	C. AND S. E. Railway.	S. E.	Total.	AL.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.								
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control Ditto owing to their own misconduct or want of	:	:	÷	:	:	:	i	:
፥	1	7	:	:	:	፥	:	·:
Total Passengers killed or injured	1	1	:	:	:	:	1	1 .
Persons connected with Railunys.		•						
Servants of the Company or of Contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control Ditto owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	1 27	r- 00	::	::	r i.	. ::	::	::
Total of Persons connected with Railways killed or injured :	58	15	:	:	1	:	23	.16
Other Persons unconnected with Railways.								
whilst crossing at Level Crossings	15	::	: :	::	::	::	::	::
	:	:	:	:	:	:	፧	:
Total of Persons unconnected with Railways	15	:	፧	:	:	:	31	:
Grand Total killed or injured	4	16	:	:	-	:	3	19
Mean length of Railway open during the year Number of Passengers carried	Miles 2,10	Miles 368 2,100,658	Miles 19 119,079	files 19 119,079	Miles 15 153,381	liles 15 153,381	Mile 2,37	Miles 402 2,373,118

TABLE II.

STATEMENT of Accidents upon Railways in Bengal during 1862, showing the Number and Causes of them.

•									C.A	USES (CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.	ENTS.				off Te
		Passengers or Persons un- connected with the		Persons con- nected with the Railway.	con- with	_ລ	AUSES ABISTAG PROM ROLLING-STUCK OR KOAD.	ING PRO CK OR R	M Rol.	CAUSES	CAUSES ABICITY OF PROM ROL. CAUSES ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE MANAGE. LING-STUCE OR ROAD.	ABLE TO THE MENT.	B MANAGE-	-	sons not	opun 40u
NATITE OF ACCIDENTS		Kailway	ĸay.			·	Neglect of	i	Defivitive con- dition of		Defectiv	Defective Discipline.		r ₈	by pers the Com	региопа впу.
	.etnobi				[.nis.			Unpu	Unpun-tuality.	-5101	for any	ervant.	ooneroi 30 lort	to tqr qmoU e
•	N to radimN	Killed.	.hərnja I	Killed.	Injured.	Purely Accident	Machinety of T	T lo yranidəsM	Roud.	Accidental.	10 ective to a solution of a solution of a system.	70 tuaiviltuent na ylatenpoba noitalugast ba	notaya avitəələd əfni garrusən niarT neewted	Negligence of	hətai reqorqmi acc edt rebau	Malicious attensed to the
East Indian Railway.						 	 									
nts fr	۲ :	::	::	::		 ;			- :	: :	::	::		4 :	: :	: :
" " Fire		; t-	:::	. 64	: 60 :		: : : 	: : :	::	-	:::	:-	:::	::	:-	: : :
" Shunting Wiscellaneous		:0	:-	210		- L		: : :	· ; ;	: : :		: :8		: : :	:::	: :
Total	3	18	-	23	15	2	-	:	-		:	26		4	1	:
EASTERN BRNGAL RAILWAY.																
None	_:	:	:	 :	:	:	: 	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.																
Shunting	-	:	:		:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:
Total	-			-	:	:	:. ::	:		:		:		-	:	:
Grand Total for Bengal	47	16	-	 63	15	13		:	-	:	:	28			-	:

TABLE III.

STATEMENT showing the number of Passengers carried, and those killed and injured from causes beyond their own control, in Bengal, during 1862.

	TOTAL	NUMBER.		TION PER	Total
RAILWAYS.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	number of Pas- sengers carried.
East India Railway, Bengal Division					2,100,658
Eastern Bengal Railway	•••••			•••••	1,19,079
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	•••••			•••••	1,53,381
Total					23,73,118
Average on Railways in Great Britain during 1860	30	479	·15	·24	193,944,156*

^{*} Number of Passengers (exclusive of holders of season and periodical tickets)
Allowed for 47,994 season and periodicial ticket-holders ...

^{.. 1,68,435,678}

^{.. 30,460,584}

^{1,98,944,256}

No. IV.

REGISTER OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING INJURY TO PERSONS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

A.—Accidents to Passengers.

Injured.	1		Injured.		e3		.4	>			•	•			
Killed. Injured.	- -		Killed.		-	H	-	~	r =1	rei	-	-	,I	-	-
	Tried to leave a Train while moving; fell between Flatform and Train. Trying to get into a Train in motion Total				Pilot Engine ran over Trolly belonging to Permanent Way	Department Fell under a Waggon which he was, with others, pushing	along. Was shunting a Waggon belonging to Ballast Train; shipped	and fell under it. Run over at a Level Crossing by Mail Train; supposed to	have been drunk. Tried to cross the Idne in front of a Train; was knocked	down and run over. Crushed between Stores' Waggons, which were being pushed	along the Line. Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train and run over.	ditto	ditto	Was knocked down by buffer plank of an Engine and	Line during a storm
Particulars.	, while moving; rain in motion		Particulars.		Trolly belonging	which he was	ron belonging to	Crossing by M	dine in front of	res' Waggons, w	Line in front of	ditto	ditto	by buffer plan	n blow slone the
	, Tried to leave a Train while moving; and Train. Trying to get into a Train in motion	h Railways.			Pilot Engine ran over	Department Fell under a Waggon	Was shunting a Wagn	and fell under it. Run over at a Level	have been drunk. Tried to cross the I	down and run over. Crushed between Store	along the Line. Tried to cross the l	Ditto	Ditto	Was knocked down	injured in the fall. Ran over hy a Wasson blow alone the Line during a storm
	: :	ted wil			÷	:	i	:	:	:	3		:	:	
ndividual	::: .::	connec	dividual		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	er (Baily	;	:	:
Description of Individual.	Native Woman Passenger European Passenger	B.—Accidents to Persons connected with Railways.	Description of Individual.		Workmen (Railway)	Store Porter	Coolie (Railway)	Gate-keeper	:	Coolie (Railway)	Coolie (Railway)	Native Woman Labourer (Bailway)	Sirdar Coolie (Railway)	Porter	Hollohur District. Brick-layer (Railway)
	: :	-deci			:	:	<u>.</u>	-;	:	<u>;</u>		:	:	-	strict.
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Station.	E. I. Rain Bydabatty Siding Serampore Station		Station.	E. I. RAILWAY.	Bankah Bridge near Burdwan	Howrah Yard '	46	Serampore Station	Bydabetty Siding	Near Monghyr	Howrah Yard	Pakour	Chandmarree Gate	Hooghly	29 Malpoor, Keeul and F
	i i	Ī			:	:	:	:	:		:	:		:	•
Date.	ary 24		Dates.		ıry 4	15	ary 5	14	69	18	G	15	15	23	83
	February August				January		February	<u> </u>	March		April	2	2	*	*
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Caught by Engine of Ballast Train while trying to wake up a man who was a sleep between the Rails.	Run over by an evening Locomotive Coel Train		Through Pointsman's carelessness four Waggons of a Ball Train ran over end of Siding and fell into Bridge pit.	Stores Waggons ran over him, after he had been knocked down by a concussion between certain Waggons.	Tried to cross the Line in front of a Train; knocked down and run over.	Fell from his Break Van while Train was running; fractured skull.	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	Trying to get into a Bellast Train in motion, fell and was	Fell between two Ballast Waggons and was crushed	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	. :	Knocked down and run over by a Passenger Train; wasking between the Rails.	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	Trying to get into a Truck while the Train was moving		Passenger Train ran into a Trolly on which some Goven ment Policemen were travelling.	Trying to get out of the way of one Train were knocked down by another coming in the opposite direction.		Pointsman turning Train into a Siding on which some Warrous were standing.	3	
i	:	:	:	:	i	:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	i	:	:	:	i		
:	:	:	ī	(:	i	:	:	:	:	(g)	E	:	:	:	:	:	E	i		
			ıay);	Railway		<u> </u>		_			(Railwa	_					ilway)	_	_	g 1862.	
Sooltangunge, Jehangeerah Division . Coolie, (Railway)		: :	Workmen, (Railway)	Police Jemadar, (Railway)	Gate-keeper	Guard, (European)	Two Natives	Coolie, (Railway)		: :	Two Khalassecs, (Railway)	Coolie, (Railway)	Enginenian	Coolie, (Railway)	Gate-keeper	Coolie, (Railway)*	Two Coolies, (Railway)	Native Workman	Coolie, (Railway)	No accident reported on E. B. Railway during 1862.	
ision .	i	:	i	:	i	: 8	:	:	:	:	:	i	:	i	:	:	:	:	i	d on E.	
ehangeerah Div		:	i	፧	፧	oah and Boinch	:	jmehal District	:	:	action	:	:	:	action	Station	Station	itation	5. E. BAILWAY. 	accident reporte	
Sooltangunge, J	Near Maharajpoor	Near Pakour	Gerosh Bridge	Howrah Yard	Kurry Nullah	Between Pandooah and Boinchee	Near Ghoga	Begumpoor, Rajmehal District	Keeul	Pakour Station	Near Pakour Station	Near Pecrpointy	Jamalpoor	Peerpointy	Above Khanoo	Near Nulhattee Station	Near Hooghly Station	Rampoor Hat Station	Jadap Paring	No No	
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This accident appears also in Table C.

Railways.
with
unconnected
Persons
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C.—Accident

Bengal 1	\$	r equ		1, T	,	(ij`.);					
	Injured.	,	. 64	184	<i>5</i> ?							
	Killed.	, ,	* F	-	~	~	Ħ	~		r=	Ħ	101
G.—Accident to Persons unconnected with Railways.	Particulars.		Run over by a night Goods' Train; found on the Line next morning •	Trying to cross the Line in front of a Train	Run over at night by a Stores' Train	Run over by a morning Train	Ballast Train ran over him while lying across the Rails	Knocked down and run over by a night Train	Passenger Train ran into a Trolly on which they were travelling	nt of a Tra	Was run over by a Passenger Train, which, being very deaf, he could not hear coming	Total
Accident to Persons u	Descriptio n of Individual.		Native Man Trespasser	" Woman	" Tresspasser	"			Government Policemen Trespasser	Native Trespasser		
	Station.	E. I. RAILWAY.	Siding near Raneegunge	Near Shanebgunge	Near Mooraroee Station	Near Chandmaree Gate	Durriapoor, Monghyr District	North of Mugra Station	Near Nulhattee Station	Barh	Bankipoor Station	
	. Date.		May 10	August 27	September 3	, ,	,, 11	October 12	28.	December 3	28	
· ·	No.		-	C4	တ	4	rò	9	~	∞	Ø.	

No. V.

REGISTER OF ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS OR PORTIONS OF TRAINS NOT ATTENDED WITH INJURY TO PERSONS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

D.—Accidents appertaining to Rolling-stock and Road.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accident.
1	October 24	Between Ahmoodpoor and Bulpoor at 108th mile-post.	Five arched bridge south of Buckesore River broke down, and Engine Tender with Waggons precipitated into the River.
2	December 22 · .	Burriarpoor	Four Goods Waggons got off the Line.

E .- Accidents appertaining to Management of Railways.

No.	Date.	Locality.	Nature of Accident.
1	April 30	Raneegunge	Loaded Trucks blown down and others off the Line, during a violent storm of wind.
. 2	June 28	Maharajpoor	Engine Tender and 13 Waggons thrown off the Line, through Pointsman's carelessness.
3	November 22 .	Mokameah Station .	Special Coal Train thrown off the Line by carelessness of Pointsman.
4	December 20	Level Crossing at Raj- mahal.	Through Pointsman's negligence, Engine of a Train put on one Line and Carriages on another.

No. VI.

A STATEMENT comparing the number of Accidents with the number of Passengers on all Railways in Bengal, since the commencement of the Railway era.

noillien ret noit Passengers killed Fassengers killed Fassengers Josephanies J	i 10 i 10 i1189	69.	ĝ	8.83	9. 6	3.91	. 18	æ	8	8	2.3
	Injured.	-		15	97	· 8		16	 :	 :	 280
TOTAL SUMBER OF PEESONS KILLED AND INJURED.	Killed. Inj			3	2 2	37	21	4	 :	-	255
	<u> </u>] [
NUMBER OF CCIDENTS TO PERSON UNCUMBECTED WITH RAILWAYS.	Injured.	:	:	H	:		es	:	:	:	15
₹	Killed.	G1	61	œ 	8	16	6 0	15	:	:	• &
NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO PERSONS CONNECTED WITH RAILWAYS.	Injured.	:	-	œ 	13	ឌ	 83	15	:	:	89
NUM ACCIDENTS CONNEC RAII	Killed.		7	77	16	88	18	58	:	-	121
NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGEES.	Killed. Injured.	. =	:	9	es	es	-	~	:	:	497
NUS OF ACCII PASSE	Killed.	:	~	63	61	4	•	-	:	÷	3
Number of Passengers carried.		1,684,450	1,088,697	1,172,869	1,388,714	1,786,908	1,794,889	2,100,658	119,079	153,381	193,944,156
Number of miles open.		*121	121	142	270	308	261	.fn2	no Hen	क्ष	1,0433
Year.		From 18th April 1853 } to 31st December 1856 }	1867	1858	1859	. 1860	1861		1862		1860
RAILWAYS.		E. I. Railway	Ditto	E. I. Railway (Bengal and N. W. P. Section) }	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	E. L. Railway, Bengal Section	Ditto ditto	E. B. Railway	C. & S. E. Railway	Great Britain

* From 18th April 1863 to 31st December 1854, 374 miles only were opened.

M 1,

STATEMENT showing the number of Patunts treated in the Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal in 1862-63.

March Marc	DISPENSABIES	Vumber of in latients treated	Number of out latients treated	T tal number of Pan nts frated.	Establish ments	Bazar Medicines	Dieting of in Fatients	Contingent Charkes	Total Expendi	Average Expenditure per head
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N B.-No returns had been received at the close of the year from the Hospitals and Dispensances at Akyab, Bhowanipore, Bhudruck, Culnah, Cutwah, Dwarbassin, Goberdangah, Gowhatty, Gowalparah, Howrah, Purucah, Rungpore, Scralgunge, and Titalyah.

M 2.

GENERAL RETURN of Vaccination for the year 1862

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